

ILLUSTRATED ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE  
GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO, MAPS OF

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States, Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.,

AND LOCAL MAPS, PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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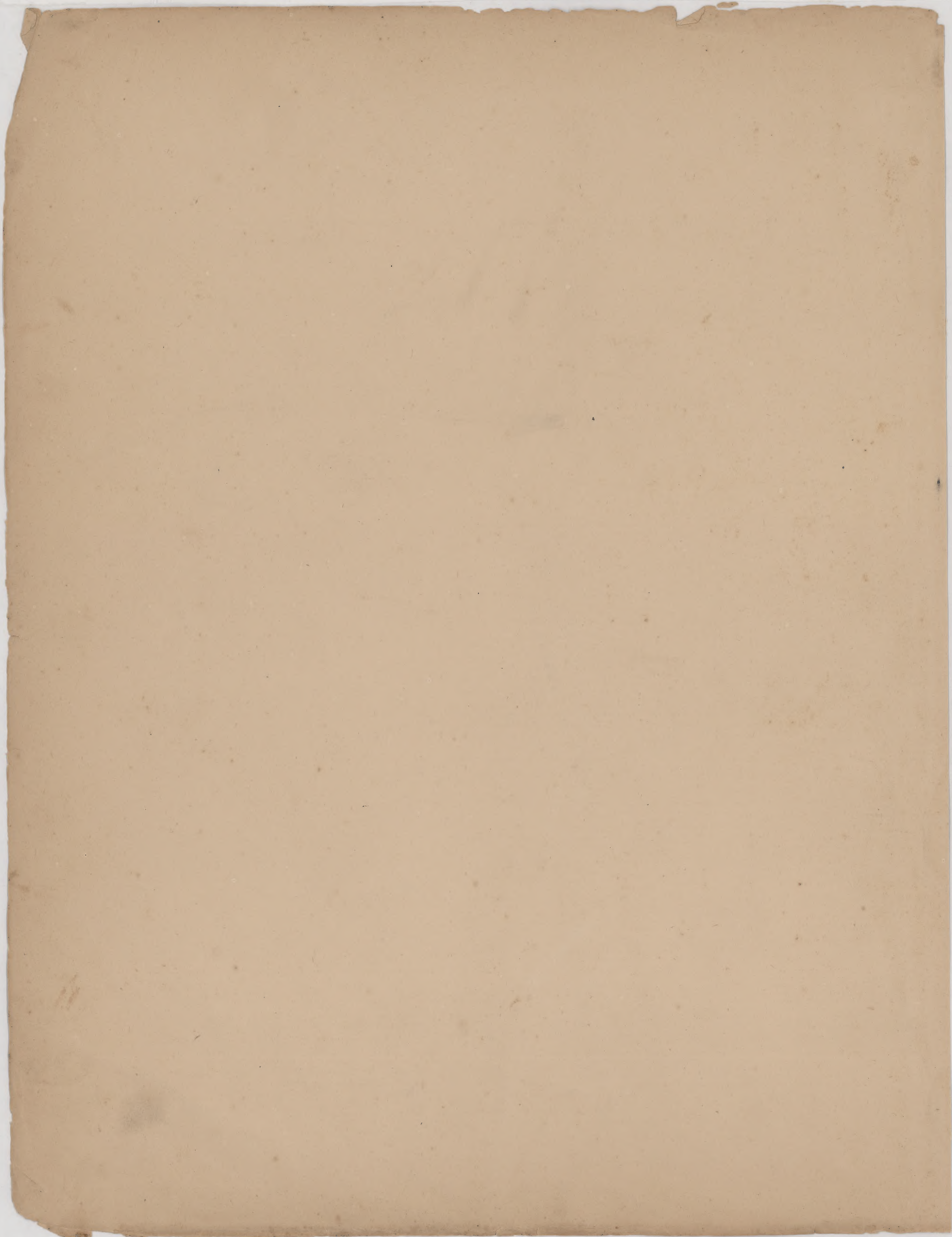
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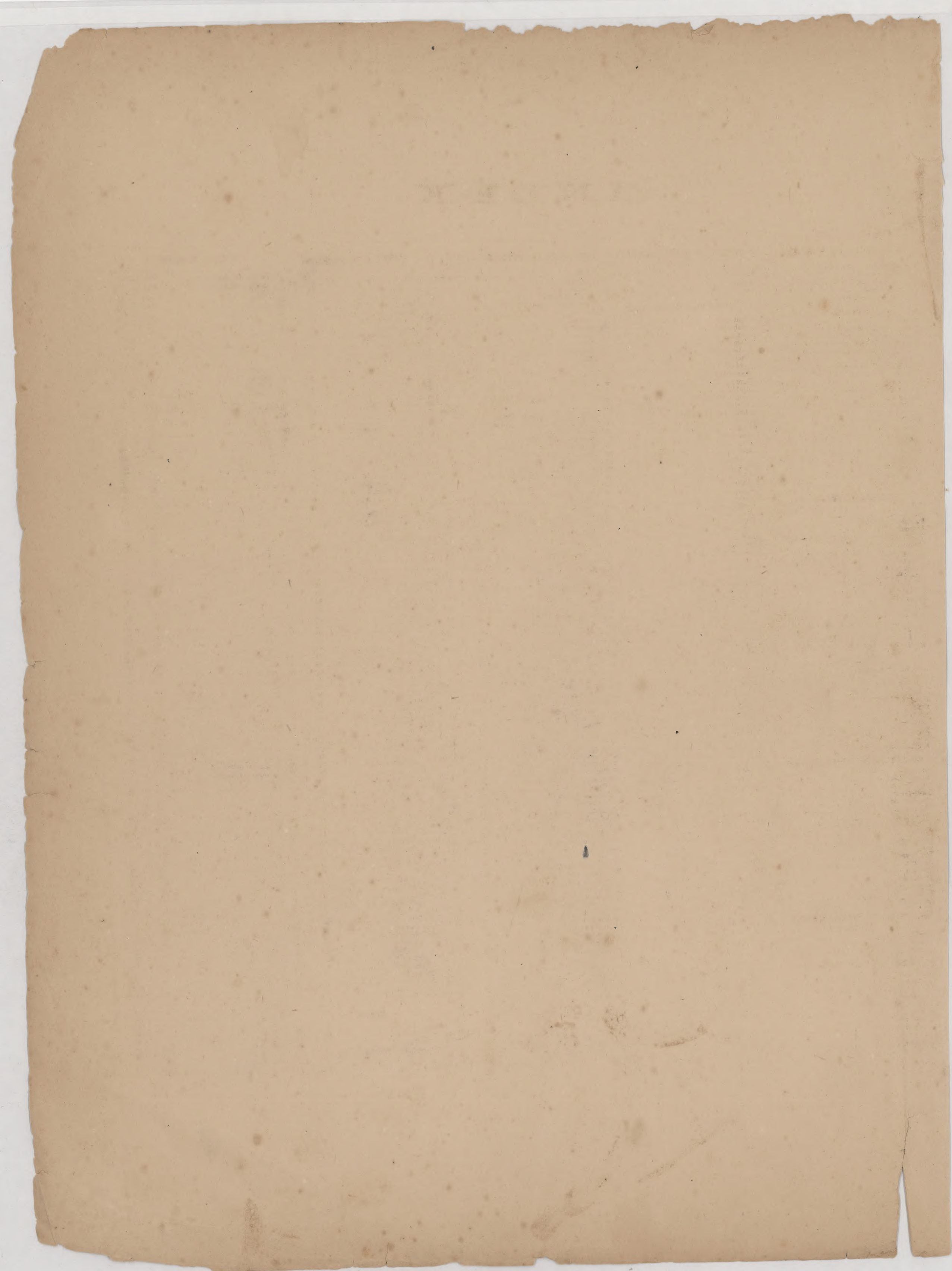
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The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation:

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	..
1869.....	219	233	2	..
1870.....	240	278	4	..
1871.....	264	297	8	..
1872.....	280	314	13	..
1873.....	316	363	17	..
1874.....	342	384	18	..
1875.....	377	444	22	..
1876.....	407	488	24	..
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	28	6

#### FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded \$13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is \$300,000. Of this only \$100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince

Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

#### BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department):

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30 .....	\$28,529,048 .....	\$30,168,536 .....
1869— " .....	29,651,674 .....	36,671,432 .....
1870— " .....	31,450,597 .....	50,229,788 .....
1871— " .....	36,415,210 .....	55,763,066 .....
1872— " .....	45,134,609 .....	64,720,489 .....
1873— " .....	55,102,959 .....	68,677,117 .....
1874— " .....	60,443,445 .....	78,810,367 .....
1875— " .....	63,367,698 .....	76,053,801 .....
1876—Dec. 31 .....	67,199,052 .....	74,594,058 .....
1877— " .....	68,656,876 .....	71,350,289 .....
1878— " .....	64,257,011 .....	72,040,819 .....
1879— " .....	64,159,427 .....	71,368,502 .....

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

#### CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2384 miles. of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawaga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

#### BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is \$5,000,000.

#### POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.



# DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

## CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the

operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

## INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of \$15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

## POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-



gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.....	31.3
Frederickton, N. B.....	34.3
Halifax, N. S.....	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.....	39.9
St. John, N. B.....	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease).....	9.7
London, Ont.....	36.9
Montreal, Que.....	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.....	46.9
* Quebec, Que. (decrease).....	5
Toronto, Ont.....	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.....	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 107,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

#### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial

parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of \$4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers,

most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers conferred to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions, shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces

\* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.



to the amount of \$62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than \$10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of \$4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed \$7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 8c cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, \$63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

## MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

## IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the

figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of \$29,859,937.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1875.....	.....	\$123,070,283	.....
1876.....	\$80,966,435	93,210,346	\$12,883,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66

In the last mentioned year \$80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount \$55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against \$24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, \$43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in \$30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent \$1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario.....	\$34,105,826	\$23,854,459
Quebec.....	30,924,842	29,740,512
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	7,364,324
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	5,371,471
Prince Edward Island.....	835,569	1,831,389
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	512,899
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	60,139
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	2,755,972

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montreal, being the great depôt and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that the substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From \$29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to \$58,299,142; and from \$68,955,093 in 1860, to \$94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

1867-68.....	\$129,553,194
1868-69.....	130,889,000
1869-70.....	148,387,820
1870-71.....	170,266,589
1871-72.....	190,348,779
1872-73.....	217,197,096
1873-74.....	217,255,772
1874-75.....	197,505,636
1875-76.....	175,699,653
1876-77.....	172,175,876
1877-78.....	172,405,454
1878-79.....	153,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

## MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868.....	355	87,230	.....	.....
1869.....	336	96,439	.....	.....
1870.....	339	93,166	.....	.....
1871.....	389	106,101	.....	.....
1872.....	414	114,065	.....	.....
1873.....	481	135,168	6,783	1,073,718
1874.....	496	190,756	6,930	1,158,363
1875.....	480	151,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876.....	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,893
1877.....	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878.....	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879.....	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia.....	2,975 vessels of 552,159 tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,135 " 340,491 "
Quebec.....	1,975 " 246,025 "
Ontario.....	1,006 " 186,987 "
Prince Edward Island.....	293 " 49,807 "
British Columbia.....	60 " 4,701 "
Manitoba.....	22 " 1,924 "
Total.....	7,471 " 1,332,094 "

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Ton'ge.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada).....	2,658	11,770	6,807,699
United States.....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway.....	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada.....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	3,159	1,112,510
Italy.....	101	2,956	992,946
France.....	292	2,914	806,478
Russia.....	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

## THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward.



shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s. to 15s. per acre.

#### FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

#### THE CANADA COMPANY

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists, who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s. 6d. stg. per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In

"lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145.-150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope (North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt (named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

#### THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being \$181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the

company (known as the Victoria Railway Company), having obtained the promise of \$55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of \$12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county (Haliburton originally belonged to that county) opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The land Company gave them a bonus of \$3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description; and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

#### TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth



## THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

## LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

**Free Grants.**—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

**Purchase of Lands.**—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

**Pre-emption Rights.**—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from \$1 to \$2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

**Reservations.**—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled; whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

## IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the Dominion begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through

Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867.....	14,666
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,706
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578
1873.....	50,050
1874.....	39,373
1875.....	27,382
1876.....	25,633
1877.....	27,082
1878.....	29,807
1879.....	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

*The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—*

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectfully vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5s. to 6s. a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s. to 16s. a day; female servants, from 16s. to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.



The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of our great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the rooth meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In our great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place our North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15*s.* In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5*s.* sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

## ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from \$290 to \$325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North-



American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly \$70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

## MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

## RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended.

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

## EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections," with a board

of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province; of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over \$4,250,000.

## GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

## TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-



The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.
2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.
3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.
4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.
5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.
6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

#### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the

beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief depôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly \$7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Rivière du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast

screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were \$18,729,612, and in 1874, \$44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

#### QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly



of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositories of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, car-

riage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals; the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about \$38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to \$52,533,270.

### OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be raised off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of

the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over \$4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufacturing, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufacturing.

### HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufacturing which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries, etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

LONDON, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

ST. CATHARINES is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

GUELPH is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

BRANTFORD.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery,

agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolia, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

## QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.



There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to the New Brunswick frontier.



principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between  $43^{\circ} 25'$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $59^{\circ} 40'$  and  $66^{\circ} 25'$  W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached \$12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland

lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to \$5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R. C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

## HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-



half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carcy, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about \$200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than \$1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief depôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest

glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificent water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Massachusetts Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska River, seignior and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hyacinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5' to 48° 40' north, longitude 63° 50' to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait

abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.



Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making \$14 to \$17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded \$10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded \$4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 761 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large, In 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and *free to all*. The Province annually grants about \$170,000, and with a rate on property supports *free* normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick.

Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be *purchased* for \$20 cash, or \$30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seigniory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases, and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectably supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread, —this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

#### ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of form-

ing tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were \$8,118,758, and the exports \$4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,



court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool.....	1,411,232 tons.
London.....	1,096,937 "
Glasgow.....	444,581 "
St. John.....	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than \$12,000,000, or about \$200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and \$27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large

from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

#### FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St.

Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

St. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivière du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian



north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegosis, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring com-

mences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervalles are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battlemented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no wise overdrawn.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the



taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphynx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councillors: Col. Paul Mascarin, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Aldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisbourg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the *only* one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are

elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871, was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St. John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an *average* tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor. This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Lingan, Glace Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by

stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of \$800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature:

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7' N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27' W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial



and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of \$2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

Counties.	Capital.
Queen's .....	Charlottetown.
King's .....	Georgetown.
Prince .....	Summerside.

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales (Protestant), St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic), and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedecque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries.

Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over \$85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed; Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedecque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedecque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

## MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowaban*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its



rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over \$100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba

contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand, has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills, several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on

the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far



referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore-Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 200 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other localities in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seigniorship of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron-sand." This iron-sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisie River, where bloomery furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

*Hematite* iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hematite

is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 58.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Brome, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from 3½ to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whykomagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought-iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war-vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given.

*Titanic iron ore* is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of trichlorite feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

*Limonite and Bog Ore.*—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlottetown, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angélique, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seigniorships of Green Island, Villeray, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniorships. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seigniorship of Champlain. Messrs. Larue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling-mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron-works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

*Spathic iron ore*, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks, above and below being sandstones of the millstone-grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

*Clay iron-stone* is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the peroxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal-fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast-furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.98 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873-74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

*Lead.*—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniorship of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and Otton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur.



gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25' and 134° W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagon, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds \$250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles on British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond

this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimaux Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saanich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles.

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet via New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition; and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country, that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passage-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimaux, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.



## NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat.  $46^{\circ} 38'$  and  $51^{\circ} 40'$  north, and long.  $52^{\circ} 35'$  and  $59^{\circ} 35'$  west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on

the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over \$7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded \$6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transshipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about \$120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about \$800,000. There are also the Government house (costing \$240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.



# GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

The following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's *Acadian Geology* and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower and Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-

eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hillsides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlain by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlain by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally) 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south-east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| X. Superficial.    | V. Devonian.          |
| IX. Tertiary.      | IV. Upper Silurian.   |
| VIII. Cretaceous   | III. Middle Silurian. |
| VII. Permian.      | II. Lower Silurian.   |
| VI. Carboniferous. | I. Eozoic.            |

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

## I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

*Iron.*—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however, being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

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|--|--|
| I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.                                     |  |
| 1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.                       |  |
| 2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties. |  |
| 3. Titanic Iron Ore.                                     |  |
| II. HYDROUS OXIDES.                                      |  |
| 1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.                           |  |
| 2. Bog Ore.  |  |
| III. CARBONATES.   |  |
| 1. Spathic Ore.  |  |
| 2. Clay Iron-stone.                                      |  |

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

*Magnetic iron ore* is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been



pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron-furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

#### VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

#### VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

*Hydraulic cements* are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Napéan, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white car-

bonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

#### IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones* and *whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

#### X. BUILDING-STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barmston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh-red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

*Sandstones* capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in

Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are at Grenville, Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish-white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

*Marbles*.—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration. Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish-white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove-grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far



At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

**Copper.**—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanongi and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

**Nickel** is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

**Silver.**—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

**Gold** exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870-71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn geologically between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the tailings of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Omnicia, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

**Antimony** is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

## II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

**Iron Pyrites** is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and copperas. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

**Chromium**, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

**Manganese**, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

**Titanium**, or titanic iron ore, is used for the production of titanic acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

**Molybdenum**, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plum-bago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

**Magnesia** and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

## III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

**Phosphate of Lime**, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

**Gypsum** is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

**Marl**, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

**Salt** was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock-salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-



mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

#### IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

*Iron Ochres*, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

*Sulphate of Barytes* is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

#### V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, coal cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

- "1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.
- "2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.
- "3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.
- "4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all paleontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.
- "5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire-clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for upwards of 100,000 tons per annum, with extensive wharfage on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good gas-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal-seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day have been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three-foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and slack coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake; a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct continuity seems to have been interrupted, and their course deflected con-

siderably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen-inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-foot drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-



ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one-third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal-measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlain by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,436,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg; and Mr. Robert

Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel-supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Denman and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

*Bituminous shales* exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500

cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

*Petroleum* occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over \$15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

*Peat* exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispic Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

## VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

*Plumbago*, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

*Mica* occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates, of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

*Soapstone*, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyralloite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

*Sandstone*, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly



outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

*Salt*, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

*Gypsum*.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

*Copper*.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

*Lead*.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its

fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

*Building-stones* are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the lime-stones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing-slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

*Limestones* for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.



as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

*Flagstones* are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Pottou Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

*Roofing-slates.*—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

## XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of

fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

*Gems.*—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

*Jasper.*—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentine mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

## XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

## XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from

the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides; and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bitter of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boracic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montréal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses



two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Belœil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora, in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1002.16, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharines. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation; but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises, like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1005.58. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash.....	.0608
“ soda.....	.0502
“ lime.....	.7752
“ magnesia.....	.1539
“ protoxide of iron.....	.3638
“ alumina.....	.4681
Phosphoric acid.....	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid (SO <sub>3</sub> HO).....	4.2895
	6.1615

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlotteville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine-springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine-springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of “salt,” in the division of “minerals of agricultural use,” and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces; leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the “Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.”: 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownal Bay, in Governor's Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This forma-

tion has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the “mussel mud,” or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these “travelled boulders,” that in the “glacial period” Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north-east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or “peat-moss,” which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch “turfy peat” (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as “fibrous peat,” which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turfy, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turfy peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven



*Peat*.—In European countries, and more recently in Canada, and

3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or composted.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural



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".....	F. P. Thompson.	Fredericton.
".....	George Colter.	Douglas.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J. Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Hon. Adams George Archibald. Lieut. John Hicks, R.N., Private Secretary; Lieut. Col. H. W. Clarke, N.S.M., and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
Attorney-General.....	" John S. D. Thompson.
Commissioner of Works and Mines.....	" Samuel Creelman.

Member of Council.....	Hon. Nathaniel W. White.
".....	" Wm. B. Troop.
".....	" C. J. Townshend.
".....	" James S. McDonald.
".....	" H. F. McDougall.

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#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Boak, President.

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" Wm. C. Whitman.....	Annapolis.
" John McKinnon.....	Antigonish.
" Samuel Creelman.....	Stewiacke.
" D. McN. Parker.....	Halifax.
" James Fraser.....	Pictou.
" Hugh Cameron.....	Mabou.
" Charles Dickie.....	Cornwallis.
" Robert Boak, Junr.....	Halifax.
" E. R. Oakes.....	Digby.
" A. McN. Cochran.....	Mailford.
" James Butler.....	Halifax.
" Charles Boudroit.....	Arichat.
" C. M. Francheville.....	Guysborough.
" John B. Dickie.....	Truro.
" David McCurdy.....	Baddeck.
" H. Black.....	Cumberland.
" J. S. McDonald.....	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker.....	Yarmouth.
" Thos. E. Morrison.....	Londonberry.

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#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. E. T. Moseley, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
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Antigonish.....	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
".....	Angus McGillivray.
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Colchester.....	Wm. A. Patterson.
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".....	Alex. N. McDonald.
Halifax.....	J. F. Stairs.
".....	Wm. D. Harrington.
".....	John Pugh.
Hants.....	Nathaniel Spence.
".....	Thomas B. Smith.
Inverness.....	Duncan J. Campbell.
".....	Alexander Campbell.
King's.....	Wm. C. Bell.
".....	Hon. James S. McDonald.
Lunenburg.....	Charles A. Smith.
".....	Edward James.
Pictou.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
".....	Alexander McKay.
".....	Adam C. Bell.
Queen's.....	L. S. Ford.
".....	James C. Bartling.
Richmond.....	Isidore LeBlanc.
".....	Alexander McCuish.
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Yarmouth.....	Albert Gayton.
".....	Joseph R. Kenney.

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### PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col. Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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Minister of Public Works.....	" Donald Ferguson.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.....	" Neil McLeod.
Member of Council.....	" Samuel Prowse.
".....	" John S. Prowse.
".....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Wm. Campbell.
".....	" J. O. Arnsault.
".....	" Peter Gavin.

W. C. Des Brisay, Clerk.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. John Balderston, President.

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	Royalty.....	
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" .....		" John Balderston.
2nd District.....		" L. McMillan.
" .....		" R. Munn.

King's Co. { 1st District.....	Hon. L. Rickham.
".....	" Simon Bulger.
2nd District.....	" Joseph Wightman.
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Prince Co. { 1st District.....	" Richard B. Reid.
".....	" Benjamin Rogers.
2nd District.....	" Alexander Laird.
".....	" Stewart Burns.

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#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. John A. McDonald, Speaker.

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	1st District . . . . .	" Donald Cameron.
	" . . . . .	" Wm. Campbell.
	2nd District . . . . .	" Donald MacKay.
	" . . . . .	" Donald Farquharson.
	3rd District . . . . .	" Robert Shaw.
	" . . . . .	" D. A. Macdonald.
	4th District . . . . .	" Duncan Crawford.
	" . . . . .	" James Nicholson.
Prince Co. . . . .	1st District . . . . .	" Hon. Peter Gavin.
	" . . . . .	" F. S. Perry.
	2nd District . . . . .	" Hon. John Yeo.
	" . . . . .	" James W. Richard.
	3rd District . . . . .	" Hon. J. O. Arnsnault.
	" . . . . .	" John A. McDonald.
	4th District . . . . .	" A. E. C. Holland.
	" . . . . .	" G. W. Bentley.
	5th District . . . . .	" Hon. John Lefurgey.
	" . . . . .	" Angus McMillan.
King's Co. . . . .	{ Georgetown and Royalty . . . . .	} Hon. Daniel Gordon. " A. J. Macdonald.
	1st District . . . . .	" John C. Underhay.
	" . . . . .	" Lauchlan Macdonald.
	2nd District . . . . .	" Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.
	" . . . . .	" Wm. Hooper.
	3rd District . . . . .	" J. E. Macdonald.
	" . . . . .	" Donald Ferguson.
	4th District . . . . .	" Hon. Samuel Prowse.
	" . . . . .	" William A. Poole.
Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.		

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo. Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Attorney-General and Chief Commis.</i>	}	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
<i>Land and Works...</i>		
<i>Minister of Finance and Agriculture..</i>	"	Robt. Beaven.
<i>Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines....</i>	"	T. B. Humphreys.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. F. W. Williams, Speaker; John Rowland Hett, Clerk.	
Cariboo.....	Hon. G. A. Walkem.....Victoria.
".....	" Geo. Cowan.....Barkerville.
".....	" Geo. Ferguson.....Cariboo.
Comox.....	Hon. John Ash, M.D.....Victoria.
Cowichan.....	" Wm. Smythe.....Cowichan.
".....	" E. Pimbury.....Nanaimo.
Esquimalt.....	Hon. F. W. Williams.....Esquimalt.
".....	" J. Helgesen.....Metehosin.
Kootenay.....	" C. Gallagher.....Wild Horse Creek.
".....	" W. Galbraith.....Wild Horse Creek.
Lillooet.....	" W. M. Brown.....15 Mile House.
".....	" W. Saul.....70 Mile House.
Nanaimo.....	" Jas. A. Abrams.....Nanaimo.
N. Westminster City.....	" E. Brown.....N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.....	" D. McGillivray.....Sumas.
".....	" W. J. Harris.....Katsey.
Victoria City.....	Hon. R. Beaven.....Victoria.
".....	" W. Wilson.....Victoria.
".....	" J. S. Drummond.....Victoria.
".....	" J. W. Williams.....Victoria.
Victoria Dis.....	Hon. T. B. Humphreys.....Victoria.
".....	" W. McIlmoyle.....North Saanich.
Yale.....	" J. A. Mara.....Kamloops.
".....	" F. G. Vernon.....Kamloops.
".....	" Preston Bennett.....Kamloops.

### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Secretary, J. E. Cauchon, Junr.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General.....	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works.....	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary.....	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" M. Goulet.
Rice M. Howard, Clerk.	

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Gilbert McMicken, Speaker; Thomas Spence, Clerk.	
Constituency.....	NAME.
Assiniboia.....	Alex. Murray.
Bease St. Paul.....	" Senator Girard.
Burnside.....	" John Smith.
Cartier.....	" Hon. G. McMicken.
Dufferin, N.....	" Andrew Laughlin.
Dufferin, S.....	" Wm. Winram.
Emerson.....	" W. H. Nash.



# CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

<p>Icelanders discover America.....1001</p> <p>First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121</p> <p>Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence), and returns by Iceland.....1349</p> <p>Columbus discovers America.....1492</p> <p>John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland.....1497</p> <p>Gasper Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....1500</p> <p>French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland.....1504</p> <p>Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.....1517</p> <p>Verazzano explores the American Coast.....1525</p> <p>Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July.....1534</p> <p>Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga.....1535</p> <p>First unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada.....1541</p> <p>Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche.....1598</p> <p>Champlain first visits Canada.....1603</p> <p>Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal).....1605</p> <p>First settlement at Quebec.....1608</p> <p>First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.....1611</p> <p>Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English.....1613</p> <p>Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing.....1615</p> <p>Canada invaded by the Iroquois.....1617</p> <p>Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.....1620</p> <p>Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I.; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec.....1621</p> <p>Nova Scotia first settled by English.....1624</p> <p>Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec.....1625</p> <p>Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert.....1626</p> <p>Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal System established.....1627</p> <p>Quebec taken by the English.....1629</p> <p>Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec.....1632</p> <p>Champlain returns to Canada.....1633</p> <p>Death of Champlain.....1635</p> <p>Sillery founded; Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu.....1637</p> <p>Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded.....1639</p> <p>Incursions of Iroquois.....1640</p> <p>Montreal first settled and fort built at Sorel.....1642</p> <p>Battle with Iroquois at Montreal.....1644</p> <p>Lake St. John discovered.....1647</p> <p>Hurons destroyed by Iroquois.....1649</p> <p>Expedition to Hudson's Bay.....1651</p> <p>Acadia taken by English.....1654</p> <p>Seminary of Montreal founded.....1657</p> <p>M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur-traders visit the Sioux.....1659</p> <p>Lake Superior visited.....1660</p> <p>Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.....1663</p> <p>Seigniories granted.....1664</p> <p>Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built.....1665</p> <p>Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated.....1666</p> <p>Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.....1667</p> <p>Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1668</p> <p>Mission opened at Michilmackinac.....1669</p> <p>Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670</p> <p>Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671</p> <p>Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.....1672</p> <p>Mississippi discovered.....1673</p>	<p>Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.....1674</p> <p>Market opened at Quebec.....1676</p> <p>Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679</p> <p>La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.....1682</p> <p>War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada.....1686</p> <p>Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France.....1689</p> <p>Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded.....1690</p> <p>Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay.....1694</p> <p>Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.....1696</p> <p>Peace concluded.....1697</p> <p>Louisiana colonized.....1699</p> <p>Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded.....1701</p> <p>War declared; New England invaded.....1703</p> <p>Canadians granted leave to manufacture.....1704</p> <p>Cape Breton colonized.....1708</p> <p>Canada invaded by English.....1709</p> <p>Acadia taken by English.....1710</p> <p>Canada again invaded.....1711</p> <p>Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal.....1713</p> <p>Ships built at Quebec.....1715</p> <p>First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.....1719</p> <p>Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720</p> <p>First post established.....1721</p> <p>Division of settled country into parishes.....1722</p> <p>Census taken.....1723</p> <p>English build fort at Oswego.....1724</p> <p>War with Western Savages.....1727</p> <p>Famine in Canada.....1730</p> <p>Crown Point built.....1731</p> <p>Fort built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine.....1732 to 1738</p> <p>First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739</p> <p>Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored.....1743</p> <p>War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.....1745</p> <p>New England Colonies attacked by French.....1746</p> <p>Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia-Rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island.....1747</p> <p>Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.....1750</p> <p>Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed.....1754</p> <p>Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English.....1755</p> <p>Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada.....1756</p> <p>Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.....1757</p> <p>First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English.....1758</p> <p>Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe.....1759</p> <p>Canada surrendered to British.....1760</p>	<p>First English Settlement in New Brunswick.....1762</p> <p>Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1763</p> <p>Courts established in Canada; Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.....1764</p> <p>Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac.....1765</p> <p>First vessel built at St. John, N. B.....1770</p> <p>Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.....1773</p> <p>Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver.....1774</p> <p>Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken, and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec.....1775</p> <p>Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence.....1776</p> <p>Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice.....1777</p> <p>Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded.....1783</p> <p>Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.....1784</p> <p>New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habemus Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.....1785</p> <p>Ontario divided into five districts, and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded.....1788</p> <p>Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.....1791</p> <p>1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets.....1792</p> <p>1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2d session Lower Canada; Public accounts do. first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec.....1793</p> <p>First roads opened in Upper Canada; Toronto founded.....1794</p> <p>Road Bill passed L. Canada Legislature; Canadian volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. S.....1796</p> <p>First stages established in Upper Canada.....1798</p> <p>Education Act passed in Upper Canada.....1799</p> <p>Great fire in Montreal.....1803</p> <p>Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804</p> <p>First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published.....1806</p> <p>Grammar schools established in Upper Canada.....1807</p> <p>First steamer on St. Lawrence.....1809</p> <p>Le Canadien suppressed.....1810</p> <p>Judges excluded from Parliament.....1811</p> <p>War with United States; Battle of Queenstown.....1812</p> <p>Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.....1813</p> <p>Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of peace signed.....1814</p> <p>First steamboat on Lake Ontario; Common schools established in U. Canada.....1816</p> <p>Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal.....1817</p> <p>Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C.; Halifax and St. John made free ports.....1818</p> <p>First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1819</p> <p>Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies.....1821</p>	<p>Union of Provinces proposed.....1822</p> <p>Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of Agriculture.....1823</p> <p>Fabrique Act passed.....1824</p> <p>Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B.....1825</p> <p>Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record.....1826</p> <p>Rideau Canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1827</p> <p>Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Picton and Sydney made free ports.....1828</p> <p>Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun.....1829</p> <p>Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence.....1830</p> <p>Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly Canal begun.....1831</p> <p>Cholera.....1832</p> <p>Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned.....1833</p> <p>Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; Second year of Cholera.....1834</p> <p>General agitation throughout the Canadas.....1836</p> <p>Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion; Fire at St. John, N. B.; First railway, L. C.....1837</p> <p>Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; Second insurrection.....1838</p> <p>Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada.....1839</p> <p>Union of Provinces.....1840</p> <p>First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....1841</p> <p>"Ashburton Treaty;" First railway commenced in Nova Scotia.....1842</p> <p>Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.....1843</p> <p>Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C.; First Convocation of Toronto University; First railway commenced in New Brunswick.....1844</p> <p>Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland Canal opened.....1845</p> <p>Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....1846</p> <p>Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....1847</p> <p>Navigation laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....1848</p> <p>Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois Canal opened.....1849</p> <p>Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1850</p> <p>Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....1850</p> <p>"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....1851</p> <p>Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.....1852</p> <p>First locomotive railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence.....1854</p>	<p>Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy-Reserves question settled.....1854</p> <p>Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool.....1855</p> <p>Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....1856</p> <p>Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....1857</p> <p>Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "confederation;" First railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....1858</p> <p>Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....1860</p> <p>Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First street railways, Montreal and Toronto.....1861</p> <p>International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....1863</p> <p>Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. Army.....1863</p> <p>Quebec Conference.....1864</p> <p>Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.....1865</p> <p>Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....1866</p> <p>First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....1867</p> <p>Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.....1867</p> <p>Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General.....1868</p> <p>Second session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....1869</p> <p>Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....1870</p> <p>British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....1871</p> <p>Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar.....1872</p> <p>Pacific Railway charter granted; General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter; Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation; Dissolution of Parliament; Sir John Macdonald's administration overthrown through the Pacific Railway investigation; A Liberal administration succeeds, under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....1873</p> <p>New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published; Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but he is outlawed for participation in the North-west rebellion of 1870; Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces.....1874</p>
<p>1875.</p> <p>Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Gov.-General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.</p>	<p>1876.</p> <p>First locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.</p>	<p>1877.</p> <p>Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of \$5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.</p>	<p>1878.</p> <p>Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.</p>	<p>1879.</p> <p>Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end <i>via</i> the Fraser River, B. C.</p>



# GENERAL INFORMATION

## REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

### THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick-Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL.

**Premier, Minister of Interior.**—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.  
**Minister of Finance.**—Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.  
**Postmaster General.**—John O'Connor.  
**Minister of Public Works.**—H. L. Langevin.  
**Secretary of State.**—J. C. Aikins.  
**Minister of Railways and Canals.**—Sir C. Tupper.  
**Minister of Agriculture.**—J. H. Pope.  
**President of the Privy Council.**—L. R. Masson.  
**Minister of Justice.**—James Macdonald.  
**Minister of Militia and Defence.**—Sir A. Campbell.  
**Minister of Marine and Fisheries.**—James C. Pope.  
**Minister of Customs.**—M. Bowell.  
**Minister of Inland Revenue.**—G. Baby.  
**Speaker of the Senate.**—D. L. Macpherson.

**Officers.**—William A. Himsforth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

### SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker* (Toronto).  
ROBERT LEMOINE, *Clerk of the Parliaments.*

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston.
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.
" Alexander Campbell	Toronto.
" David Christie	Paris.
" James Cox Aikins	Toronto.
" David Reesor	Yorkville.
" Elijah Leonard	London.
" William McMaster	Toronto.
" John Simpson	Bowmanville.
" James Skead	Ottawa.
" Billa Flint	Belleville.
" George W. Allan	Toronto.
" Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal.
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Charles Cormier	Plessisville.
" David E. Price	Quebec.
" L. Dumouchel	Longueuil.
" J. F. Armand	Rivière des Prairies.
" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire.
" Jean B. Guévremont	Sorel.
" James Ferrier	Montreal.
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal.
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney, N. S.
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst, N. S.
" John Bourinot	Sydney, N. S.
" William Miller	Arichat, C. B.
" A. E. Botsford	Sackville, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton.
" David Wark	Fredericton.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst.
" A. R. McClellan	Hopewell, N. B.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kamouraska.
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines.
" John Glasier	Sumbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto.
" Robert Read	Belleville.
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba.
" J. Sutherland	Kildonan, Manitoba.
" Hugh Nelson	Barkerville, B. C.
" C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton.
" William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia.
" Eugene Chénier	Quebec.
" George Alexander	Woodstock, Ont.
" J. H. Bellrose	St. Vincent de Paul.
" D. Montgomery	Park Corner, P. E. I.
" R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
" Geo. W. Howlan	Alberton, P. E. I.
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
" E. G. Penny	Montreal.
" Pierre Baillargeon	Quebec.
" A. H. Paquet	St. Cuthbert.
" Hector Fabre	Quebec.
" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" C. H. Pozer	St. George, Beauce Co., Que.
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" Adam Hope	Hamilton.
" L. G. Power	Halifax.
" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" Jos. Rossaire Thibault	Montreal.
" Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott.
" C. E. B. de Boucherville	Boucherville, Que.
" Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton.
" William J. Almon	Halifax.
" J. S. Carvell	Charlottetown.
" T. N. Gibbs	Oshawa.
" John Boyd	St. John, N. B.
" Jos. Northwood, Sr.	Chatham, Ont.

**CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.**—Robt. LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant; Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery; R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. JOSEPH GODERIC BLANCHET, *Speaker*. ALFRED PATRICK, Esq., *Clerk of the House.*

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	John McRory	Loughborough, O.
Albert	Alexander Rogers	Hopewell Hill, N.B.
Algoma District	Simon J. Dawson	Toronto.
Annapolis	Avard Longley	Paradise, N. S.
Antigonish	Angus McIsaac	Antigonish, N. S.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.
Bagot	Joseph A. Mousseau	St. Vic. de Tring, Q.
Beauce	Joseph Bolduc	St. Vic. de Tring, Q.
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron	Montreal.
Bellechasse	Achille La Rue	Quebec.
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert	Berthier (en haut).
Bonaventure	P. C. Beaudesne	Carleton, Q.
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills	Palmyra, O.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glen Morris, O.
Brant, S. R.	Wm. Paterson	Brantford, O.
Brockville	Wm. Fitzsimmons	Brockville, O.
Brome	Edmund L. Chandler	Brome, Q.
Bruce, N. R.	John Gillies	Paisley, O.
Bruce, S. R.	Alexander Shaw	Walkerton, O.
Cape Breton	Wm. McDonald	Lit. Glace Bay, N. S.
	Wm. McKay McLeod	Sydney, C. B., N. S.
Cardwell	Thomas White	Montreal.
Carleton, N. B.	George H. Connel	Woodstock, N. B.
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa.
Carleton Place	J. S. Thompson	Barkerville, B. C.
Chambly	Pierre H. Benoit	St. Hubert, Q.
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir	C. de la Magdel'ne.
Charlevoix	Joseph S. Perrault	Malbaie.
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor	St. George, N. B.
Chateauguay	Edward Holton	Montreal.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Ernest Simon	Chicoutimi, Q.
Colchester	Thomas McKay	Truro, N. S.
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope	Ottawa.
Cornwall	Darby Bergin	Cornwall, O.
Cumberland	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C. B.	Ottawa.
Digby	John C. Wade	Digby, N. S.
Dorchester	F. F. Rouleau	Quebec.
Drummond & Arthab.	D. Olivier Bourbeau	Victoriaville, Q.
Dundas	John S. Ross	Iroquois, O.
Durham, E. R.	Arthur T. H. Williams	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Hon. E. Blake	Toronto.
Elgin, E. R.	Thomas Arkell	St. Thomas, O.
Elgin, W. R.	George E. Casey	Fingal, O.
Essex	James C. Patterson	Windsor, O.
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.
Gaspé	Hon. Pierre Fortin	Quebec.
Glengarry	John McLennan	Lancaster, O.
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N. B.
Grenville, S. R.	John Philip Wiser	Prescott, O.
Grey, E. R.	Thomas S. Sproule	Markdale, O.
Grey, N. R.	Samuel J. Lane	Owen Sound, O.
Grey, S. R.	George Jackson	Durham, O.
Guyborough	Alfred Ogden	Cape Canso, N. S.
Haldimand	David Thompson	Deans, O.
Halifax	Matthew H. Richey	Halifax, N. S.
	Malachy B. Daly	Halifax, N. S.
Halton	Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B.	Toronto.
Hamilton, City	Francis E. Kilvert	Hamilton.
	Thomas Robertson	Hamilton.
Hants	W. Henry Allison	Newport, N. S.
Hastings, E. R.	John White	Roslin, O.
Hastings, N. R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Ottawa.
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Belleville.
Hochelaga	Alphonse Desjardins	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Julius Seriver	Hemmingford, Q.
Huron, C. R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright	Kingston.
Huron, N. R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale, O.
Huron, S. R.	Malcolm C. Cameron	Goderich, O.
Iberville	Francois Bechard	Mt. Johnston, Q.
Inverness	Samuel MacDonnell	Port Hood, N. S.
Jacques Cartier	Désiré Girard	Montreal.
Joliette	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Ottawa.
Kamouraska	Joseph Dumont	St. André, Q.
Kent, N. B.	Gilbert A. Girouard	Buctouche, N. B.
Kent, Ont.	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O.
Kings, N. B.	James Donville	St. John, N. B.
Kings, N. S.	Frederick W. Borden	Canning, N. S.
Kings, P. E. I.	A. G. Macdonald	Montague Bridge.
	E. B. Muttart	Souris, P. E. I.
Kingston	Alexander Gunn	Kingston.
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	D. G. McDonell	Almonte, O.
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth, O.
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	St. J. le Mineur.
L'Assomption	Hilare Hurteau	St. Lin, Q.
Laval	Joseph A. Ouimet	Montreal.
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Charles F. Ferguson	Kemptville, O.
Leeds, S. R.	David Ford Jones	Gananoque, O.
Lennox	Edmund Hooper	Napanee, O.
Levis	Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet	Levis, Q.
Lincoln	John C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
Lisgar	John C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain	Quebec.
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London.
Lotbinière	Côme L. Rinfret	Ste. Croix, Q.
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
Marquette	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie.
Maskinonge	Frederick Houde	Montreal.
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.



CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan	London.
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin	Offa, O.
Middlesex, W. R.	George Wm. Ross	Strathroy, O.
Mississauga	Hon. George B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Q.
Monck	Lachlin McCallum	Stromness, O.
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	Montcalm, Q.
Montmagny	A. C. P. R. Landry	St. Pierre, Q.
Montmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	M. P. Ryan	Montreal.
Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	M. H. Gault	Montreal.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenhurst, O.
Napierville	S. Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville, Q.
New Westminster	T. R. McInnes	New Westminster, B.C.
Niagara	J. B. Plumb	Niagara.
Nicolet	F. X. O. Methot	St. Pierre les, B. Q.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton	Lynedoch, O.
Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace	Simcoe, O.
Northumberland N. B. J. B.	Snoball	Chatham, N. B.
Northumberland, O. E. R.	Joseph Keeler	Colborne, O.
Northumberland, W. R.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Ottawa.
Ontario, N. R.	George Wheeler	Uxbridge, O.
Ontario, S. R.	F. W. Glen	Oshawa, O.
Ottawa, City	J. M. Currier	Ottawa.
Ottawa, County	Joseph Tassé	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Alonso Wright	Ironside, Hull, Q.
Oxford, S. R.	Thomas Oliver	Woodstock, O.
Peel	James A. Skinner	Woodstock, O.
Perth, N. R.	Wm. Elliott	Brampton, O.
Perth, S. R.	S. R. Hesson	Stratford, O.
Peterboro, E. R.	James Trow	Stratford, O.
Peterboro, W. R.	John Burnham	Ashburnham, Q.
Pictou	George Hilliard	Peterboro, O.
Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald	Ottawa.
Pontiac	Robert Doull	Pictou, N. S.
Portneuf	John Poupore	Chichester, Q.
Prescott	R. P. Vallée	Quebec.
Prince, P. E. I.	Felix Routhier	Vankleek Hill, O.
Prince Edward	Edward Hackett	Tignish, P. E. I.
Provencher	James Yeo	Port Hill, P. E. I.
Quebec, Centre	James S. McCuaig	Pictou, O.
Quebec, East	Hon. Joseph Royal	Winnipeg, M.
Quebec, West	Jacques Malouin	Quebec.
Quebec County	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskaville.
Queens, N. B.	Hon. T. McGreevy	Quebec.
Queens, N. S.	P. A. Caron	Quebec.
Queens, P. E. I.	George G. King	Chipman, N. B.
Renfrew, N. R.	S. T. B. Bill	Liverpool, N. S.
Renfrew, S. R.	Hon. J. C. Pope	Ottawa.
Restigouche	F. De St. C. Brecken	Charlottetown.
Richelieu	Peter White, jun.	Pembroke, O.
Richmond & Wolfe, Q. Wm. B. Ives.	Wm. Bannerman	Renfrew, O.
Rimouski	George Haddow	Dalhousie, N. B.
Rouville	L. H. Massue	St. A. de Verennes
Russell	Edmund P. Flynn	Aricat, N. S.
St. Hyacinthe	Q. Wm. B. Ives.	Sherbrooke, Q.
St. John, N. B., City	J. B. R. Fiset	Rimouski, Q.
St. John, N. B., City and County	George A. Gignault	St. Césaire, Q.
St. John's, Q.	Hon. John O'Connor	Ottawa.
St. Maurice	Louis Tellier	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. Pierre	Hon. Isaac Burpee	St. John, N. B.
St. Pierre	C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B.
St. Pierre	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Ottawa.
St. Pierre	François Bourassa	Belle Alodie, Q.
St. Pierre	L. L. L. Desaulniers	Montreal.
St. Pierre	Hon. D. A. Smith	Montreal.
St. Pierre	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Waterloo, Q.
St. Pierre	Thomas Robertson	Barrington, N. S.
St. Pierre	Edward T. Brooks	Sherbrooke, Q.
St. Pierre	D. McCarthy	Barrie, O.
St. Pierre	Wm. C. Little	Allandale, O.
St. Pierre	Jacques P. Lantier	St. Polycarpe, Q.
St. Pierre	Charles C. Colby	Stamstead, O.
St. Pierre	Oscar Fulton	Avonmore, O.
St. Pierre	Charles Burpee	Sheffield, N. B.
St. Pierre	P. E. Grandbois	Rivière du Loup (en bas) Q.
St. Pierre	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Ottawa.
St. Pierre	Hon. H. Langevin, C.B.	Ottawa.
St. Pierre	Robert Hay	Toronto.
St. Pierre	Samuel Platt, sen.	Toronto.
St. Pierre	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto.
St. Pierre	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
St. Pierre	Arthur Bunster	Victoria, B. C.
St. Pierre	J. B. Mongenais	Rigaud, Q.
St. Pierre	Hon. F. Geoffrion	Verchères, Q.
St. Pierre	Sir J. A. Macdonald	Ottawa.
St. Pierre	A. De Cosmos	Victoria, B. C.
St. Pierre	John Costigan	Grand Falls, N. B.
St. Pierre	Duncan McDonald	English Town, N. S.
St. Pierre	Hector Cameron	Toronto.
St. Pierre	Arthur McQuade	Omemee, O.
St. Pierre	Hugo Kranz	Berlin, O.
St. Pierre	Samuel Merner	New Hamburg, O.
St. Pierre	C. W. Bunting	Toronto.
St. Pierre	George T. Orton	Fergus, O.
St. Pierre	G. A. Drew	Elora, O.
St. Pierre	Donald Guthrie	Guelph.
St. Pierre	Thomas Bain	Strabane, O.
St. Pierre	Joseph Rymal	Barton, O.
St. Pierre	Hon. Sir A. J. Smith	Dorchester, N. B.
St. Pierre	F. J. Barnard	Victoria, B. C.
St. Pierre	Fabian Vanasse	Montreal.
St. Pierre	Frank Killam	Yarmouth, N. S.
St. Pierre	John Pickard	Fredericton, N. B.
St. Pierre	A. Boulbee	Toronto.
St. Pierre	Frederick W. Strange	Toronto.
St. Pierre	N. C. Wallace	Woodbridge, O.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patrick, Clerk of the House; Henry Hartney, Deputy to the Clerk of the House and Accountant; John G. Bourinot, Principal Clerk Assistant.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto.  
Capt. Forsyth Grant, Private Secretary.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General.....Hon. Oliver Mowat.  
Minister of Education....." Adam Crooks.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands....." T. B. Pardee.  
Commissioner of Public Works....." C. F. Fraser.  
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture....." S. C. Wood.  
Secretary and Registrar....." A. S. Hardy.

J. G. Scott, Q.C., Clerk of Executive Council. J. Lonsdale Capreol, Assistant Clerk.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	H. M. Deroche	Napanee.
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon	Michael's Bay.
Brant, N. R.	James Young	Galt.
Brant, S. R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Toronto.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville.
Bruce, N. R.	D. Sinclair	Paisley.
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto.
Cardwell	Charles Robinson	Claude.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	South March.
Cornwall	William Mack	Cornwall.
Dufferin	William Jelly	Shelburne.
Dundas	Andrew Broder	West Winchester.
Durham, E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bowmanville.
Elgin, E. R.	T. Macintyre Nairn	Aylmer, West.
Elgin, W. R.	John Cascaden	Iona.
Essex, N. R.	Solomon White	Windsor.
Essex, S. R.	Lewis Wigle	Leamington.
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.
Glengarry	Donald Macmaster	Williamstown.
Grenville, S. R.	Frederick J. French	Prescott.
Grey, N. E.	D. O'reighton	Owen Sound.
Grey, E. R.	A. W. Lander	Toronto.
Grey, S. R.	J. H. Hunter	Durham.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Halton	David Robertson	Milton.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	Hamilton.
Hastings, W. R.	Alex. Robertson	Belleville.
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Shannonville.
Hastings, N. E.	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Huron, E. R.	T. Gibson	Wroxeter.
Huron, S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay.
Huron, W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Goderich.
Kent, E. R.	D. McCraney	Bothwell.
Kent, W. R.	Edward Robinson	Chatham.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe	Kingston.
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lanark.
Lanark, S. R.	William Lees	Fallbrook.
Leeds, N. R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
Leeds, S. R.	Wm. Richardson	Seeley's Bay.
Lennox	George D. Hawley	Bath.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines.
London	W. R. Meredith	London.
Middlesex, E. R.	R. Tooley	Belmont.
Middlesex, N. R.	John Waters	Springbank.
Middlesex, W. R.	J. Watterworth	Wardsville.
Monck	Richard Harcourt	Welland.
Muskoka	John C. Miller	Toronto.
Norfolk, S. R.	William Morgan	Port Rowan.
Norfolk, N. R.	John B. Freeman	Simcoe.
Northumberland, E. R.	Jas. M. Ferris	Campbellford.
Northumberland, W. R.	John C. Field	Cobourg.
Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
Ontario, S. R.	John Dryden	Brooklin.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toronto.
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto.
Peel	K. Chisholm	Brampton.
Perth, N. R.	D. D. Hay	Listowel.
Perth, S. R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford.
Peterboro, E. R.	Thos. Blezard	Peterboro.
Peterboro, W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peterboro.
Prescott	William Harkin	Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	G. Striker	Pictou.
Renfrew, S. R.	James Bonfield	Eganville.
Renfrew, N. E.	Thomas Murray	Pembroke.
Russell	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Randwich.
Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long	Collingwood.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr	Farran's Point.
Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
Welland	Daniel Near	Humberstone.
Wellington, N. R.	Robert McKim	Parker.
Wellington, C. E.	C. Clarke	Elora.
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	J. McMahon	Dundas.
Wentworth, S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
York, W. R.	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
York, N. R.	J. H. Widdfield	Newmarket.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gilmore, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture } Hon. J. A. Chapleau.  
and Public Works..... }  
Attorney-General....." L. O. Loranger.  
Treasurer....." J. G. Robertson.  
Provincial Secretary....." E. T. Paquet.  
Speaker Legislative Council....." J. J. Ross.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands....." E. J. Flynn.  
Solicitor-General....." W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	Thomas Wood	Dunham Flats.
Chaudière	John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Per.
De Lanaudière	Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Durantay	Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De la Vallée	Jean Bte. G. Proulx	Nicolet.
De Lorimier	J. G. Laviolette	Napierville.
De Salaberry	H. Starnes	Montreal.
Grandville	Elizée Dionne	Ste. An. de la Poc.
Gulf	Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Inkerman	George Bryson	Mansfield.
Kennebec	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.
La Salle	Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurentides	Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
Lauzon	A. R. C. de Lery	Quebec.
Mille Isles	Felix H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Repentigny	Louis Archambeault	L'Assomption.
Rigaud	E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Rougemont	P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
Sorel	P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Stadacona	John Hearn	Quebec.
Victoria	James Ferrier	Montreal.
Wellington	W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph Poirier	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Célestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphaël.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Montreal. [rade.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe-
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Châteauguay	Edouard Laberge	St. Philomène.
Chicout. and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drum. & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St. Jean.
Joliette	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent. [ois.
Jacques Cartier	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Va-
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Er. Gagnon	Rivière Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Onulph Pelletier	L'Epiphanie.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	St. Celestin.
Levis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
Lotbinière	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul-
Maskinongé	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Megantic	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Missisquoi	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Montcalm	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montmagny	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmorency	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montreal, Centre	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, East	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, West	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Napierville	James McShane	Montreal.
Nicolet	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Ottawa (County)	C. E. Houde	St. Celestin.
Pontiac	L. Duhamel	Wright Township.
Portneuf	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Quebec, Centre	Hon. Frs. Langelier	Quebec.
Quebec, East	R. Rinfret	Quebec.
Quebec, West	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	A. H. Murphy	Quebec.
Richmond and Wolfe	Hon. D. A. Ross	Quebec.
Richelieu	Jacques Picard	Wotton.
Rimouski	Michael Mathieu	Wotton.
Rouville	F. G. Bouthillier	Montreal.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Iber
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desaulniers	Yamachiche [ville
Shefford	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Falls.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges	William Duckett	Coteau Landing.
Stamstead	Henry Lovell	Coteaucook.
Temiscouata	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphanie
Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.



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CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Gloucester.....	Hon. C. P. Brown.
High Bluff.....	J. A. K. Drummond.
Kildonan.....	A. M. Sutherland.
La Vérendrye.....	Hon. M. Goulet.
Mountain.....	Thos. Greenway.
Morris.....	Joseph Taillefer.
Portage La Prairie.....	Dr. Cowan.
Rockwood.....	J. S. Aikins.
Springfield.....	A. W. Ross.
St. Agathe.....	Alex. Kittson.
St. Andrew's.....	Hon. John Norquay.
St. Boniface.....	A. A. C. La Rivière.
St. Clements.....	E. H. G. G. Hay.
St. Francois Xavier.....	Patrice Bréland.
Westbourne.....	Hon. D. M. Walker.
Winnipeg.....	Capt. Thos. Scott.
Woodlands.....	Wesley F. Lipsett.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. David Laird. COUNCIL—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Bréland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; Edouard Richard, Sheriff; William James Scott, Registrar.

## NEW FOUNDLAND.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ST. JOHN'S.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir John Glover, R.N.; Private Secretary, H. H. MORGAN; Colonial Aide-de-Camp, Alex. Murray.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
Surveyor-General.....	" W. J. S. Donnelly.
Colonial Secretary.....	" E. D. Shea.
Receiver-General.....	" J. J. Rogerson.
Mem. of Council.....	" John Rorke.
" " " " " " " "	" Jas. S. Winder.
Clerk of the Council—Hon. E. D. Shea.	

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Alexander.	Hon. Chas. R. Ayer.
" James Fox.	" Aug. W. Harvey.
" Robt. Kent.	" Edward Morris.
" Stephen Randall.	" Edward D. Shea.
" Thos. Talbot.	" Peter G. Tessier.
" Robt. Thornburn.	" John H. Warren.
" Edward White.	" John Winter.
Clerk—Hugh F. Carter. Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.	

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## Hon. A. J. W. McNEILLY—Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Conception Bay.....	Hon. Ambrose Shea.
" " " " " " " "	Charles Dawe.
" " " " " " " "	Nathan Norman.
" " " " " " " "	Hon. John Rorke.
" " " " " " " "	A. Penny.
" " " " " " " "	Joseph J. Little, Q.C.
" " " " " " " "	Patrick Nowlan.
St. John's East.....	Robt. J. Kent.
" " " " " " " "	Robt. J. Parson.
" " " " " " " "	M. J. O'Meara.
St. John's West.....	Louis Tessier.
" " " " " " " "	J. McLaughlan.
" " " " " " " "	Patrick J. Scott.
Trinity Bay.....	Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway.
" " " " " " " "	John Rendell.
" " " " " " " "	James H. Watson.
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
" " " " " " " "	James Collins.
" " " " " " " "	Michael E. Dwyer.
Twillingate and Fogo.....	Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly.
" " " " " " " "	S. B. Carter.
" " " " " " " "	R. P. Rice.
Bonavista Bay.....	George Skelton.
" " " " " " " "	Francis Winter.
" " " " " " " "	James Saint.
Burin.....	Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
" " " " " " " "	James S. Winter.
Ferryland.....	Joseph Greene.
" " " " " " " "	James G. Conroy.
Burgeo and La Poile.....	Alex. M. McKay.
Fortune Bay.....	James O. Fraser.
Clerk of Assembly—John Stewart.	

## STAMP DUTIES.

Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts of \$25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied:

For \$25, one cent.  
For amounts over \$25 and up to \$50, two cents.  
For amounts over \$50 and up to \$100, three cents.  
For amounts exceeding \$100, three cents for each \$100, and three cents additional for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.  
When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first \$100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each \$100 or fraction thereof.  
Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.

The following are also liable to duty as above:

(1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to bearer or order; (2) letters of credit; (3) any receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third party.

The following instruments are free from stamp duties: notes, drafts, and all instruments under \$25; bills of exchange drawn by H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any bank payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity—or any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the same be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal debenture or coupon thereof—or any instrument executed by a notary in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using stamped paper of the denomination required, in either which case the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the maker or endorser of the instrument; or, the person affixing or witness attesting shall write or stamp thereon the date.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or writing a false date is liable to a fine of \$100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method shall be by adhesive stamps, and not stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently; the holder attaching double the amount of stamps required originally (with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit is in progress: provided that at the time it came into his hands he had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during proceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is \$100, and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any way becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same. They may, however, avoid such liability by double stamping the same, as above; this double stamping to remove any probable invalidity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of maturity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity, without remedying the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on affixing thereto (and properly cancelling) "double" stamps. Any irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or instrument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally postmasters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as postage stamps; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates, or procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument not duly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes liable to a penalty of \$500, but is by such neglect or proceeding debarred from recovering the same in any suit at law; and any person wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled stamp, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$500.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

## LETTER RATES, ETC.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion (including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (see "Transient Newspapers"). Post cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

United Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, (including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

## REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp) in addition to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada or British North America.....	- 2 cents.
On letters for the United States, or United Kingdom.....	- 5 "
On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only),.....	- 5 "
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom.....	- 5 "

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid *in full* by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

## BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at both ends or both sides, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet; but if nothing "contraband" be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

## PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba via the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

## TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate. Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number.

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight.

## PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations:

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the outside the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed; inside, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to



## DOMINION OF CANADA.

another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

## UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates:—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

## FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.	Newspapers.
	P. ½ oz.	Each.
Africa, West Coast - - - - -	10 cts.	4 cts.
Australia, S. & W. - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Austria - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Belgium - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Brazil - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Buenos Ayres - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Ceylon - - - - -	10 "	4 "
China (including Hong Kong) - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cuba - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Egypt - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Fiji Islands - - - - -	7 "	4 "
France - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Germany - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Gibraltar - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Holland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
India - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Italy - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Japan - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Madeira - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Mauritius - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Mexico - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Monte Video - - - - -	27 "	4 "
New South Wales - - - - -	15 "	4 "
New Zealand - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Portugal - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Queensland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Russia - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sandwich Islands - - - - -	8 "	4 "
St. Pierre et Miquelon - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sierra Leone - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Spain - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sweden - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Switzerland - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Tasmania - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Turkey - - - - -	5 "	2 "

## WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies, Letters 10 cents per ½ oz.; via New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per ½ oz.; via New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each, West Indies, except where otherwise stated;

postage on Letters via New York, 15 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

## USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.  
Transmit money by Money Orders.  
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.  
Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.  
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.  
In addressing letters, add the name of the County and Province in which the office addressed is located.  
Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.  
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:—

On Orders up to £2 sterling	.....	0 25
" over 2 and up to £5	.....	0 50
" " 5 " 7	.....	0 75
" " 7 " 10	.....	1 00

## MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz:—

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On Orders up to . \$4	.....	2 cents.
Over \$4 and up to 10	.....	5 "
" 10 " 20	.....	10 "
" 20 " 40	.....	20 "
" 40 " 60	.....	30 "
" 60 " 80	.....	40 "
" 80 " 100	.....	50 "

## MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are:—

For Orders up to £5	.....	0 25
" over 5 and up to £10	.....	0 50
" 10 " 15	.....	0 75
" 15 " 20	.....	1 00

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada cur-

rency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for \$40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is:—

For any sum not exceeding \$20	.....	.25 cents.
Exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40	.....	40 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—  
Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.



CONTAINING THE

The Offices printed in Italics are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked \* are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."







## xli



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NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
St. Ann's.....	Provencher..... M	St. Jacob's.....	Waterloo, N. R.....	St. Sylvester.....	Lotbinière..... Q	Shefford Mountain.....	Shefford..... Q	Spencer Cove.....	Quebec..... Q	St. Patrick.....	Lennox..... N
St. Ann's.....	Queen's..... P. E.	St. Jacques.....	Waterloo, N. R.....	St. Sylvester.....	Lotbinière..... Q	Shefford Mountain.....	Shefford..... Q	Spencer's Island.....	Cumberland..... N	St. Paul.....	Lennox..... N
St. Anne's.....	Dorchester..... N	St. Jacques Mineur.....	Laprairie..... Q	St. Thecla.....	Champlain..... Q	Shelburne.....	Grey, E. R.....	Spencerville.....	Greenville, S. R.....	St. Peter.....	Lennox..... N
St. Anthony.....	Kent..... N	St. James.....	Selkirk..... M	St. Theophore.....	Soulanges..... Q	Shelburne.....	Shelburne..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Antoine, Riv. Rich.....	Verchères..... Q	St. James Park.....	Middlesex, E. R.....	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Antoine, Riv. Rich.....	Verchères..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Apollinaire.....	Lotbinière..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Armand Centre.....	Mississauga..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Armand Station.....	Mississauga..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Arsenault.....	Temiscouata..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Aubert.....	L'Islet..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Augustin.....	P. E. R.....	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Augustin, Two Mts.....	Two Mountains..... N	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Barabé.....	Verchères..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Barthelemy.....	Berthier..... N	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
St. Basile de Port.....	Portneuf..... Q	St. Jean.....	Toronto..... Q	St. Theodora.....	Carden..... Q	Sheldon.....	Carden..... N	Spence's Bridge.....	Yale..... B	St. Pierre.....	Lennox..... N
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Cheese Cloths.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Checked Regattas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....	4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green.....	3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....	25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass.....	30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime.....	Free.
Churns, "Wood".....	25 per ct.
Cinnabar.....	Free.
Cigars.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....	Free.
Clays.....	Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks.....	35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches.....	25 per ct.
Clocks, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Clout Nails.....	30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods.....	10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs.....	30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes.....	Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia.....	Free.
Coal, Anthracite.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous.....	60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified.....	7-15 cts. per I. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Coal Tar.....	10 per ct.
Coal Pitch.....	10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes.....	25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of.....	Free.
Cocanuts.....	\$1 per 100.
Cocanut, desiccated, when sweetened.....	1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....	20 per ct.
Cocunut Oil and Palm in their natural state.....	Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....	Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....	20 per cent.
Cochineal.....	Free.
Coffee, green.....	2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U.S., additional.....	10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....	30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....	Free.
Coin and Coin Yarn.....	Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of cotton and linen.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....	30 per ct.
Colcothar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....	Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces.....	\$1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid.....	25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black, Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marone in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....	Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Combs, of Rubber.....	25 per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Combs, all others.....	20 per ct.
Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plates.....	30 per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches.....	Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf.....	Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white, 1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing.....	10 per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire.....	10 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Cordage, for ships' purposes.....	10 per ct.
Cordage, all other except Flax.....	20 per ct.
Cordials, (see "Spirits").....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Corn, Indian.....	7½ cts. per bush.
Cormeal.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2 cts. per lb.
Cornelians, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Cork-bark.....	20 per ct.
Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corsets.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached, 1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.	
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirts, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Galateas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools.....	20 per ct.

Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery.....	30 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....	12½ per ct.
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.	
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirts, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tulle, Hair Cord, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces.....	20 per ct.
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than \$3.00 per doz.....	2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.
Cotton Prunella.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batts, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batts, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored.....	3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Warps on beams.....	1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. & 15 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Waste.....	Free.
Cotton Wool.....	Free.
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves.....	10 per ct.
Cotton Umbrellas.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake.....	Free.
Coutille, when imported by Corset manufacturers.....	Free.
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals.....	Free.
Crapes, all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen.....	30 per ct.
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; butchers' knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farriers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments.....	20 per ct.
Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....	30 per ct.
Debaige.....	20 per ct.
Demijohns.....	30 per ct.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.....	Free.
Diamond Dust, or Bort.....	Free.
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Dragons' Blood.....	Free.
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Druggists.....	20 per ct.
Duck, for Belting and Hose.....	Free.
Duck, for Ships' Sails.....	5 per ct.
Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....	Free.
Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....	20 per ct.
Earth Closets.....	35 per ct.
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....	25 per ct.
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Iron-stoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....	30 per ct.
Eggs.....	Free.
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation.....	25 per ct.
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewelry.....	30 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....	10 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20 per ct.
Emery.....	Free.
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth.....	20 per ct.
Emery Wheels.....	25 per ct.
Engines, locomotive and stationary, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron.....	25 per ct.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints.....	20 per ct.
Entomology, specimens of.....	Free.
Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out.....	25 per ct.
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....	20 per ct.

Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c.....	20 per ct.
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use.....	20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood.....	Free.
Fans, "Advertising".....	30 per ct.
Fans, all other.....	25 per ct.
Farina.....	2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....	15 per ct.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed.....	25 per ct.
Feathers, for beds.....	20 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	15 per ct.
Felt pull-overs for hats.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....	10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified.....	7½ ct. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes.....	25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican.....	Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle.....	Free.
Fibrilla.....	Free.
Files.....	30 per ct.
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces.....	20 per ct.
Fire Clay.....	Free.
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot-guns.....	20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....	Free.
Fireproof Paint, dry.....	½ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....	1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, (except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil). Free.	
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland.....	Free.
Fish Oil.....	Free.
Fish-bait.....	Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons.....	Free.
Fishing Rods.....	30 per ct.
Fish-plates, steel, until 1882.....	Free.
Fish-plate, "iron".....	17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Flagstones, dressed.....	\$1.50 per ton.
Flasks, glass of every description.....	30 per ct.
Flax, fibre, scutched.....	1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled.....	2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....	½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed.....	10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw.....	25 per ct.
Flint, Flints and ground Flint-stones.....	Free.
Flour, Wheat.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal.....	½ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago.....	2 cents per lb.
Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....	20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato.....	30 per ct.
Folia digitalis.....	Free.
Fossils.....	Free.
Fruit, dried, Apples.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Fruit, green, Apples.....	40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries.....	2 cents per quart.
Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants.....	1 cent per quart.
Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....	30 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Grapes.....	2 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Peaches.....	40 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons.....	20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened.....	3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars.....	30 per ct.
Fullers' Earth.....	Free.
Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....	20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.....	35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed.....	15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur.....	25 per ct.
Galateas.....	2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades.....	30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....	25 per ct.
Gentian Root.....	Free.
German Silver in Sheets.....	10 der ct.
Giant Powder.....	5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits") in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root.....	Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....	Free.
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate.....	25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....	20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in sheets.....	30 per ct.



# THE BANKS OF CANADA,

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

## ONTARIO.

### BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON.

AGENCIES: Beeton, Listowel, Port Elgin, Georgetown, Milton, Wingham.

AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

### BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - 566,823

HEAD OFFICE, - - - OTTAWA.

AGENCIES: Ottawa, Arnprior.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

### BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000

RESERVE FUND, - - - 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Cobourg, Barrie, Peterboro', Port Hope, St. Catharines, Collingwood.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

### CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000

REST, - - - 1,400,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.

BRANCHES: Barrie, Hamilton, Seaforth, Belleville, London, Simcoe, Berlin, Incan, Stratford, Brantford, Montreal, Strathroy, Chatham, Norwich, Thorold, Collingwood, Orangeville, Toronto, Dundas, Ottawa, Walkerton, Dunnville, Paris, Windsor, Galt, Peterboro', Woodstock, Goderich, St. Catharines, Guelph, Sarnia.

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

### DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

REST, - - - 810,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.

BRANCHES: Oshawa, Whitby, Brampton, Uxbridge, Bowmanville, Napanee, Orillia, Cobourg, Liverpool Market.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

## FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000

REST, - - - 185,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES: Aurora, Kingston, St. Mary's, Chatham, London, Strathroy, Guelph, Newmarket, Tilsonburg, Hamilton, Simcoe, Yorkville.

AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 910,800

HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), TORONTO.

BRANCHES: Dunnville, St. Catharines, Fergus, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Port Colborne, Welland.

### ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES: Alliston, Mount Forest, Port Perry, Bowmanville, Oshawa, P. Arthur's Landing, Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby, Montreal, Port Hope, Winnipeg, Man.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

### STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 509,750

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

AGENCIES: Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle, Cannington, Markham, Colborne, Picton.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

## QUEBEC.

### BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$233,890

HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. HYACINTHE.

AGENCIES: St. Hyacinthe, and St. Jovaire, P.Q.

NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$224,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

BRANCHES: St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang.

## BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$630,000

RESERVE, - - - 30,000

AGENCIES: Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

### BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

#### MONTREAL, QUE.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.

LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Barkerville, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

### BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$12,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 11,999,200

RESERVE FUND, - - - 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

#### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

Almonte, Ont., Hamilton, Picton, Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope, Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec, Brockville, London, Sarnia, Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford, Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B., Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Marys, Goderich, Perth, Toronto, Guelph, Peterboro', Winnipeg, Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birch Lane, Lombard Street.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

## BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$2,000,000

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 2,000,000

BRANCHES: Montreal, Ottawa, Sherbrooke.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - 1,381,568

RESERVE FUND, - - - 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

BRANCHES: Waterloo, Q., Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Q., Granby.

AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

### EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES: Hamilton, Ont., Parkhill, Ont., Aylmer, Ont., Bedford, Que.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

### MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$2,000,000

PAID-UP, - - - 1,998,861.86

REST, - - - 100,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Millbrook, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto.

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.



## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$5,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.  
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton,  
Chatham, Galt, Gananoque,  
Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,  
Kingston, London, Montreal,  
Napanea, Ottawa, Owen Sound,  
Perth, Prescott, Quebec,  
Renfrew, Stratford, St John's, Q.,  
St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto, Walkerton,  
Waterloo, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK—48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.

BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

## QUEBEC BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.  
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.  
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.  
Thorold, Ont.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

## STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
Do. PAID UP, - - - - - 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.  
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.  
" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.  
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

## UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.  
Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) Montreal,  
Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,500,000  
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.  
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.  
AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,470,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

## MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).  
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

## PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.  
Amherst, Digby, North Sydney,  
Annapolis, Kentville, Liverpool, N.S.,  
Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Yarmouth,  
St. John, N. B., Pictou,

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Williams, Deacon & Co.  
New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

## BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$352,530  
RESERVE, - - - - - 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT  
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.  
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.  
" The Bank of British North America.  
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.  
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.  
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.  
London—The Union Bank of London.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,  
WINDSOR, N. S.

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,  
YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$349,595  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson.  
Boston—Boylston National Bank.

## HALIFAX BANKING CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$900,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.  
Antigonish, Bridgewater, Pictou,  
Sydney, C.B., Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro,  
Weymouth, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

## PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - - \$800,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.

Lockeport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.  
" New York—The Bank of New York.  
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.  
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

## PICTOU BANK,

PICTOU, N. S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

## UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.

Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

## PR. EDWARD ISLAND.

## BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$120,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.  
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

SUMMERSIDE BANK,  
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$100,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

## UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.  
BRANCHES, - - - - - SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

## UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$304,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 304,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce



# THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

Acid, Sulphuric.....	1 cent per lb.
Acid, Acetic.....	12 cents per I. G.
Acid, Muratic and Nitric.....	20 per ct.
Acid, Oxalic.....	Free.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets.....	\$1.00 per 100.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff".....	Free.
Agates, manufactured.....	Free.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for.....	25 per cent.
Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mould-boards, land-sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.	
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.	
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Ale, Beer and Porter. Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.	
Alkanet Root.....	Free.
Aloes.....	Free.
Alum and Aluminous Cake.....	Free.
Aluminium.....	Free.
Ambergris.....	Free.
Ammonia, Sulphate of.....	Free.
Anchors.....	Free.
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.....	Free.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.....	Free.
Annato, liquid or solid and seed.....	Free.
Aniline Dyes.....	Free.
Aniline Oil, Crude.....	Free.
Aniline Salts and Arseniate of.....	Free.
Anodes, Nickel.....	Free.
Antimony.....	Free.
Anvils.....	30 per ct.
Apples, dried.....	2 cents per lb.
Apples, green.....	40 cents per bbl.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....	Free.
Argols, dust and crude.....	Free.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	Free.
Arrow Root.....	20 per ct.
Arsenic.....	Free.
Arseniate of Aniline.....	Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons.....	Free.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers.....	25 per ct.
Asphaltum Mineral.....	10 per ct.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda.....	Free.
Awnings and Tents.....	25 per ct.
Atlases.....	6 cents per lb.
Axes of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Babbit Metal.....	10 per ct.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls.....	35 per ct.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Bags, Paper of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Bags, " (if printed).....	30 per ct.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades.....	Free.
Barilla.....	Free.
Barley.....	15 cts. per bush.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct.....	Free.
Barytes, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Bay Rum.....	\$1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.
Beans.....	15 cts. per bush.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cts. per I. G.

Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cts. per I. G.
Bedsteads, Iron.....	25 per ct.
Bedsteads, Wood.....	35 per ct.
Benzole, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1/2 per I. G.
Bells, for Churches.....	Free.
Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....	30 per ct.
Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....	Free.
Belted, Leather.....	25 per ct.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books.....	5 per ct.
Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel-plate.....	30 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under.....	\$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under.....	\$25.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under.....	\$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet.....	\$40.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	
Bird Cages, of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Binders' Cloth.....	15 per ct.
Bismuth, Dry.....	5 per ct.
Bismuth, Metallic.....	Free.
Bitters (See "Spirits").....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink.....	25 per ct.
Blacking, all other.....	20 per ct.
Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7 1/2 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon.....	30 per ct.
Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured.....	15 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded.....	20 per ct.
Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....	12 1/2 per ct.
Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron.....	30 per ct.
Bolting Cloths.....	Free.
Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers.....	Free.
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed.....	Free.
Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....	25 per ct.
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books.....	15 per ct.
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders.....	15 per ct.
Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt.....	25 per ct.
Borax.....	Free.
Botany, specimens of.....	Free.
Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed.....	20 per ct.
Bottles, pressed or moulded.....	30 per ct.
Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Brads, Tacks and Sprigs.....	30 per ct.
Brandy (See "Spirits").....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths.....	30 per ct.
Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing.....	10 per ct.
Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire.....	10 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Brass Screws.....	30 per ct.
Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos.....	25 per ct.
Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour.....	Free.
Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters.....	Free.
Bristles.....	Free.
British Copyright Works, reprints of.....	15 per cent., and in addition thereto 12 1/2 per ct. for copyright holder.
Bricks, for building purposes.....	20 per ct.
Bridges, Iron.....	25 per ct.
Bromine.....	Free.
Brooms.....	25 per ct.
Broom Corn.....	Free.
Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire.....	10 per ct.
Brushes.....	25 per ct.
Buckwheat.....	10 cts. per bush.
Buckwheat, Meal or Flour.....	1 cent per lb.
Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Butter.....	4 cents per lb.
Buchu Leaves.....	Free.
Bullion, Gold or Silver.....	Free.
Bullion Fringe.....	20 per ct.
Bullion Fringe, Silk.....	30 per ct.
Burrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.....	Free.
Burgundy Pitch.....	Free.
Cable, submarine, unenumerated.....	20 per ct.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity.....	Free.

Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Cachous (Breath Sweeteners).....	1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cambric Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and.....	15 per cent.
Candles, Tallow.....	2 cents per lb.
Candles, Paraffine Wax.....	5 cents per lb.
Candles, all others, including Sperm.....	25 per ct.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.	
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared.....	Free.
Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cane, Juice, Syrup.....	50 per lb. and 30 per ct.
Caps, cloth, wool.....	10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Capes, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Cars, Railway.....	30 per ct.
Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings.....	25 per ct.
Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware.....	30 per ct.
Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware.....	30 per ct.
Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal.....	10 per ct.
Carboys, empty or not.....	30 per ct.
Card Clothing machine.....	25 per ct.
Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards.....	25 per ct.
Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate.....	30 per ct.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels.....	25 per ct.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and.....	50 per ct.
Carpets, Dutch.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, Jute and Hemp.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal.....	5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Cartridges, in copper or paper.....	25 per ct.
Car Wheels and Axles.....	25 per ct.
Carriages.....	30 per ct.
Carriage Springs (steel).....	30 per ct.
Carriages, Railway.....	30 per ct.
Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels.....	30 per ct.
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers; under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.....	
Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps.....	20 per ct.
Cashmere Mufflers.....	20 per ct.
Caskets, Burial, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Castas, as models for use of schools of design.....	Free.
Cathodes, Nickel.....	Free.
Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments.....	Free.
Catgut or Whipgut, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton).....	\$1 per ton.
Cement burnt and unground.....	7 1/2 cts. per 100 lbs.
Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cement in bulk or bags.....	9 cts per bush.
Cement, Portland or Roman.....	20 per ct.
Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint.....	\$3 per doz. btl.
Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than 1/2 pint.....	\$1.50 per doz. btl.
Champagne, containing 1/2 pint each or less.....	75c per doz. btl.
Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to \$3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure.....	
And in addition to above specific duty.....	\$1.50 per I. G.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	30 per ct.
All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Chamomile Flowers.....	Free.
Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.).....	20 per ct.
Chain cables, over 1/2 inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not.....	5 per ct.
Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch.....	20 per ct.
Cheese.....	3 cents per lb.



# LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.  
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.  
R. Cassels, jun., Registrar.

## COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

**COURT OF APPEAL.**—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

**COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.**—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and *capias* issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.**—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

**MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.**—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate

Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

**HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.**—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

**COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.**—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

**COUNTY COURTS.**—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to \$400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

**COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS** are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial *voluntarily elect* to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

**COURTS OF REVISION** are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

**SURROGATE COURTS** with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

**DIVISION COURTS.**—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to \$200, and actions in *tort*, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed \$40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

## BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

*Chairman*—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones, ..... Brant.  
D. J. Hughes, ..... Elgin.  
Jas. Daniell, ..... Prescott and Russell.  
A. Macdonald, ..... Wellington.

## COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.) ..... Hon. Walter McRae.  
Brant ..... S. J. Jones.  
Bruce ..... J. J. Kingsmill.  
Carleton ..... Wm. Aird Ross.  
Elgin ..... Robert Lyon.  
Essex ..... D. J. Hughes.  
Frontenac ..... G. W. Leggett.  
Grey ..... C. V. Price.  
Haldimand ..... Henry Macpherson.  
Haliburton ..... J. G. Stevenson.  
Hastings ..... S. S. Peek, Stip. Mag.  
Huron ..... Thomas Miller.  
Kent ..... Hon. George Sherwood.  
Lambton ..... T. A. Lazier.  
Leeds and Grenville ..... W. R. Squier.  
Lennox and Addington ..... I. F. Toms.  
Lincoln ..... Arch. Bell.  
..... Charles Robinson.  
..... W. S. Senkler.  
..... H. S. Macdonald.  
..... W. H. Wilkinson.  
..... E. J. Senkler.

Middlesex ..... Wm. Elliott.  
..... J. F. Davis.  
Muskoka (Dist.) ..... C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.  
Nipissing (Dist.) ..... John Doran, Stip. Mag.  
Norfolk ..... T. B. Macmahon.  
Northumberland and Durham ..... G. M. Boswell.  
..... G. M. Clark.  
Ontario ..... Z. Burnham.  
..... G. H. Dartnell.  
Oxford ..... D. S. McQueen.  
Parry Sound (Dist.) ..... P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.  
Peel ..... A. F. Scott.  
Perth ..... D. H. Lizars.  
Peterboro' ..... R. Dennistoun.  
Prescott and Russell ..... Jas. Daniell.  
Prince Edward ..... R. P. Jellett.  
Renfrew ..... John Deacon.  
Simcoe ..... Jas. R. Gowan.  
..... J. A. Ardagh.  
Stormont, Dundas and ..... J. F. Pringle.  
Glengarry ..... R. Laird, Stip. Mag.  
Thunder Bay (Dist.) ..... W. W. Dean.  
Victoria ..... Wm. Millar.  
Waterloo ..... A. Lacourse.  
Welland ..... R. McDonald.  
Wellington ..... A. McDonald.  
..... A. C. Chadwick.  
Wentworth ..... J. S. Sinclair.  
York ..... Kenneth Mackenzie.  
..... John Boyd.

## SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

### ONTARIO.

**ARREST.**—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for \$100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sat.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

**ATTACHMENT.**—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from \$4 to \$200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

**BILLS AND NOTES.**—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

**BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.**—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

**EVIDENCE.**—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

**EXECUTION.**—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.



Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved.	20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers.	20 per ct.
Glass Balls.	30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth.	20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps.	25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps.	30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material.	25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup.	30. per lb. and 85 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Gold and Silver Leaf.	25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins.	Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron).	30 per ct.
Gravel.	Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap.	Free.
Grindstones.	\$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates).	Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Dammar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth.	Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored.	1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened.	20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs, $\frac{1}{4}$ kegs, and similar packages.	5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.	4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins.	15 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.	8 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.	Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of.	25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude.	Free.
Gypsum, ground.	20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime).	Free.
Hair, curled.	20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair.	Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin.	30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.	2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton.	20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'.	30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton.	10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin.	Free.
Hemlock Bark.	Free.
Hemp, undressed.	Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug).	Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.	Free.
Hoes, Steel.	30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron.	25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise.	3 cents per lb.
Hoofs.	Free.
Hops.	6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets.	Free.
Horse Shoes.	30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails.	30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.	30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per lb. and.	20 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only.	15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished.	25 per ct.
Hymn Books.	5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf.	Free.
Ice.	Free.
Indian Corn.	$\frac{7}{8}$ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web.	25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured.	Free.
Indigo.	Free.
Ink, for writing.	25 per ct.
Ink, for printing.	20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod.	30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap.	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig.	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets.	10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay.	20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes.	3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron.	15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more.	20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of.	Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.	10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not.	15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work.	25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings.	25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured.	10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts.	30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris."	30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work.	25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured.	15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled.	20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Iris.	Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre.	Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured.	Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished.	Free.
Jalap Root.	Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Jeannettes.	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.	20 per ct.
Junk, Old.	Free.
Jute, manufactures of.	20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets.	20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured.	Free.
Jute, Butts.	Free.
Kelp.	Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified.	$\frac{7}{8}$ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.	30 per ct.
Knitting Machines.	25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers.	10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars.	30 per ct.
Kryolite.	Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.	30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.	Free.
Lamps, Glass.	30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass.	30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered.	2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untied.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil.	20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured.	Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.	10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc.	5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot.	25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed.	10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed.	10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.	15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed.	20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.	15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.	20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.	20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes.	25 per ct.
Leather, Board.	3 cts. per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pr.
Leeches.	Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying.	Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes.	20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection.	1 cent per lb. 20 per ct.
Linen, and manufactures of.	20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes.	20 per ct.
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing.	
Linings, cotton (rolled).	20 per ct.
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled.	25 per ct.
Litharge.	Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.	20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared.	Free.
Locks of all kinds.	30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.	Free.
Logwood, extract of.	Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.	10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.	Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife.	Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth."	30 per ct.
Mace.	25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.	Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.	Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."	
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Madder and Munjeet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of.	Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound.	Free.
Malt.	15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes.	25 per ct.
Manilla Grass.	Free.
Mantels, slate.	30 per ct.
Mantels, marble.	25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared.	Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.	20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.	15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.	20 per ct.
Marble, finished.	25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over.	10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases.	20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships.	Free.
Mattresses, hair, spring and other.	35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake.	Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams.	1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef.	2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract).	20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.	Free.
Meerschmum, crude or raw.	Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.	Free.
Mica.	20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations.	30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War.	Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board.	10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather.	25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of.	Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.	Free.
Molasses (see Syrups).	
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude.	Free.
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.	Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools.	30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur.	25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets.	6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia.	Free.
Musical Instruments not specified, according to material of chief value.	
Musical Instruments, brass.	30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver.	20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordions.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles.	20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Mustard Seed, unground.	15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared.	25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris."	30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing.	20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated.	30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated.	20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified.	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil.	20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound.	Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes.	Free.
Nickel Salts.	20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre.	Free.
Nitro-Glycerine.	10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron.	1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocanuts.	20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa.	\$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs.	25 per ct.
Nutgalls.	Free.
Oak Bark.	Free.
Oakum.	Free.
Oats.	10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.
Oatmeal, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.	10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not.	30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined.	
Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified.	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Oils, Lubricating.	20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties.	10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad.	20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated.	20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty.	Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland.	Free.
Oils, Lard.	20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled.	25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot.	20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm.	20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed.	20 per ct.
Oils, Coconut and Palm, in their natural state.	Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal.	Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds.	30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.	20 per ct.
Opium (drug).	20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking.	\$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Candying.	Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds.	Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds.	\$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds.	\$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds.	\$20.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds.	\$30.00 each.
and in addition thereto.	15 per ct.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs.	25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work.	25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.	
Osters.	Free.
Oxalic Acid.	Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid.	25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc.	5 per ct.



# DOMINION OF CANADA

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists.....	Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake.....	Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers.....	Free.
Paper, Calendered.....	22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Printing, not calendered.....	20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed.....	30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed.....	25 per ct.
Paper, ruled.....	25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....	10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes.....	25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Hangings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Machie.....	25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionary paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....	25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry.....	10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form.....	50 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid.....	25 per ct.
Peas.....	10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured.....	Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders.....	20 per ct.
Pelts.....	Free.
Perforation Caps, for gun or rifle.....	20 per ct.
Perforation Caps, for blasting.....	30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers.....	Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....	30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flask, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Phials, glass, of every description.....	30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Phosphorus.....	Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire.....	10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....	\$25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square, all other.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....	\$50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....	25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.....	35 per ct.
Picture Frames.....	Free.
Pipe Clay in natural condition.....	Free.
Pipes, Briar and other.....	20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....	20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Pitch-pine.....	Free.
Pitch, Coal.....	10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured.....	15c. per 100 lbs.
or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lbs.	
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass.....	Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal.....	20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry).....	30 per ct.
Playing Cards.....	30 per ct.
Plumbago.....	10 per ct.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters.....	10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each.....	15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin.....	30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Potatoes.....	10 cents per bush.
Potash, Muriate of, crude.....	Free.
Porcelain-ware.....	20 per ct.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation.....	20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters.....	30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles.....	5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....	20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps.....	15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves.....	10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton.....	2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....	20 per ct.
Patty.....	25 per ct.
Quills.....	20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of.....	20 per ct.
Quicksilver.....	10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Rags, Woollen.....	Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways.....	15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars.....	17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....	30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts.....	30 per ct.
Reeds, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	Free.
Resin.....	Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root.....	Free.
Rice.....	1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....	2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Rum (see "Spirits").....	10 cents per bush.
Rye.....	50 cents per bbl.
Rye Flour.....	25 per ct.
Rubber, manufacture of.....	25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....	Free.
Saffron Cake.....	Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of.....	20 per ct.
Sago.....	20 per ct.
Sago Flour.....	20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships.....	25 per ct.
Sal-Ammoniac.....	Free.
Sal-Soda.....	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	Free.
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....	8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.....	12c. per 100 lbs.
Salt-petre.....	20 per ct.
Sand.....	Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Satin, silk.....	30 per ct.
Sateens, colored as "Jeans".....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....	30 per ct.
Saw-dust.....	25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....	30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws".....	35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws.....	20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....	35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts.....	30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts.....	30 per ct.
Sea-grass.....	Free.
Sealskin—imitations in wool to be classed as cloackings.....	7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....	Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Peengreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Canary, Senna, in leaves.....	Free.
Sesame Seed Oil.....	20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada.....	Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....	\$2 00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both.....	25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....	20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish.....	\$1.90 per gallon.
Shingles.....	20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances.....	10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper.....	30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber.....	25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilted Cotton.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead.....	25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades.....	30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....	20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz.....	Free.
Silicins, plain or bectled, and Casbans.....	20 per ct.
Printed.....	20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.....	Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....	25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas.....	30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value.....	30 per ct.
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, and raw spun silk, not colored.....	15 per ct.
Silk—Manufactures of, embrace, glacé, gros grain, ducape, barathea Cashmere, Gros de Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, sarsenets, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, ortis lace, float race, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c.....	30 per ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....	10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin).....	Free.
Silver Leaf.....	25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass.....	25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.....	Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates.....	25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels.....	20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	25 per ct.
Sleighs.....	30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco.....	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed.....	1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed.....	20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white.....	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....	30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap.....	20 per ct.
Soda Ash.....	Free.
Soda, Caustic.....	Free.
Soda, Silicate of.....	Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron.....	25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels.....	30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	10 per ct.
Sperm Oil.....	20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground.....	20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground.....	25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace.....	25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut.....	1½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not.....	2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing.....	20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine.....	20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy.....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk.....	\$1.82½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes.....	25 per ct.
Sprigs, Tacks and Brads.....	30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mullage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.	
Steel and manufactures of, Steel: Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882.....	10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882.....	Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough.....	10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.



Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Steel Plates	20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel	20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored	Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks	Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams"	30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets	10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements	20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones	Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed	\$1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite	20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved	20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones	\$2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board	20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds	20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color	1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard	2c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard	3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.	
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery	1c. per lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classified and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color	
Sulphur, in roll or flour	Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards"	30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure	20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel	20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum	4c. per lb. and 30 p. ct.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete	3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose	4c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds	30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	30 per ct.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	1c. per lb.
Tampico, white and black	Free.
Tanners' Bark	Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated	20 per ct.
Tapioea	20 per ct.
Tar, pine	Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal	10 per ct.
Tea, black	2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan	3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional	10 per ct.
Teasels	Free.
Tents and Awnings	25 per ct.
Terra Japonica	Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools	20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks	12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds	20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents	2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets	10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.: Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles	25 per ct.
Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware	25 per ct.
Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured	10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51	Free.
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin	30 per ct.
Tomatoes	30c. per bush.
Tomatoes, in cans	2 cents per lb.
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description	30 per ct.
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.	
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc.	30 per ct.
Tortoise and other Shells	Free.
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental	20 per ct.
Tree nails	Free.
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Turmeric	Free.
Turpentine, raw or crude	20 per ct.
Turpentine (Spirits of)	Free.
Turtles	Free.
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified	25 per ct.
Type, for printing	20 per ct.
Type Metal	10 per ct.
Umbrellas, cotton	20 per ct.
Umbrellas, silk	30 per ct.
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen	10 per ct.
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards	25 per ct.
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use	Free.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified	20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Varnish, Shellac	\$1.90 per gal.
Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.	
Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Potatoes	10 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Tomatoes	30 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans	2 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, all other	20 per ct.
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process	Free.
Velvet, Silk	30 per ct.
Velvet, Cotton	20 per ct.
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese	Free.
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry	Free.
Vinegar	12 cts. per I. G.
Vitriol, Blue	Free.
Vises	30 per ct.
Waggons	30 per ct.
Wall Paper	30 per ct.
Walking Sticks	25 per ct.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron	30 per ct.
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper	Free.
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material	25 per ct.
Watch Actions or Movements	20 per ct.
Water-pipes, of cast-iron	25 per ct.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured	Free.
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Free.
Wheat	15 cts. per bush.
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished	25 per ct.
Wheels, if put up	30 per ct.
Wheelbarrows and like articles	30 per ct.
Whips	25 per ct.
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured	Free.
Whiskey (see "Spirits")	\$1.32½ per I. G.
White Lead and Red Lead, dry	5 per ct.
Whiting or Whiting	Free.
Wigan Stout	20 per ct.
Willow, for basket-makers	Free.
Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished	25 per ct.
Window Blinds, painted	30 per ct.
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and	15 per ct.
The same, if part wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.	
Winceys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Winceys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.	
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.)	25 cts. per I. G.
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent.	3c. per I. G. for each degree.
And in addition thereto	30 per ct.
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.	
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint	\$3 per doz. btl.
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint	\$1.50 per doz. btl.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint	75c. per doz. btl.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of	30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.	
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper	10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper	20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels	Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire	25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—i.e., less than the ordinary commercial lengths	20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered	25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Woollen-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only	15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods	10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for	20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada	3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods	20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Cross-overs," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Booties	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags	Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves	10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes	20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over	20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored	3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir	Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing	Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets	10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:	
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.	
Coin, base or counterfeit.	

## EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet	\$1 00
Spruce Logs, per M. feet	1 00
Pine Logs, "	1 00



**EXEMPTION.**—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding \$40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of \$60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

**GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.**—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered; and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under \$25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of \$25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

**HOMESTEADS.**—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

**INTEREST.**—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

**LIEN.**—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

**LIMITATION.**—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personalty does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

**NOTARY.**—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

**SECURITY FOR COSTS.**—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

## QUEBEC.

**ARREST.**—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under \$40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

**ATTACHMENT.**—Can issue for any debt over \$5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over \$40.00.

**ATTORNEY.**—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

**ASSIGNEES IN INSOLVENCY** are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

**COURTS.**—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to \$200.00; cases over \$100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over \$100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior Court.*—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of one Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, \$20.00; from Superior Court, \$40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

**COSTS** of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

**EVIDENCE.**—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

**EXECUTION** issues fifteen days after judgment. It may issue at once, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

**EXEMPTION.**—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent.; any stipulated amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

**LIMITATION.**—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or quasi offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

**NON-RESIDENTS.**—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties, or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, \$500; in the Superior Court, \$100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

**STAY OF EXECUTION.**—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in *Review*, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**ARREST.**—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for \$20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of \$80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

**ATTACHMENT.**—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

**BILLS AND NOTES.**—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

**EXECUTIONS.**—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family; also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

**GARNISHEE.**—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, if suit is instituted.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

**LIMITATION.**—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

**MORTGAGES.**—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors; or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband since their marriage, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

**REPLEVIN.**—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

**STATUTE OF FRAUDS.**—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

**WILLS, &c.**—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which must be stated above their signatures, to make the document valid.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**ARREST.**—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in debt only, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least \$4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between \$20 and \$400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over \$80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

**ATTACHMENT.**—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to \$20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

**CHattel MORTGAGES.**—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

**COURTS.**—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, in debt, up to \$20; two, to \$80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from \$20 to \$400; and the Supreme Court from \$80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

**EXECUTION** may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc., etc.

**GARNISHEE.**—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

**JUDGMENT.**—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

**LIMITATION.**—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise in writing to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All personal property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

**REPLEVIN.**—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.







companion in death on the "point" between the two streams where they fell, but a more permanent burial was afterwards afforded them on the north bank of the river, near D. R. Van Allen's present residence. In the grave where were laid these first slain defenders of Chatham soil, were also bestowed their weapons, the chief's rifle, a silver mounted flint-lock, being many years afterwards "resurrected" by a party of mischievous boys.

Tecumseh and several of his chiefs had passed the night of the 3rd October at the house of Christopher Arnold on the river front of Howard. Arnold had known the chief during the previous campaign in the vicinity of the Maumee, but had returned to his home in company with the balance of the Kent Militia after Proctor's defeat at Sandusky and his retirement upon the fortifications of Amherstburg. A "council of war" was held by the party that night, and the plan of the morrow's battle decided upon.

The Indian rear-guard having in the meantime retreated from Chatham, burning McGregor's mill *en route*, all haste was made to perfect the preparations for the fight at the position assumed by Proctor about two miles above Thamesville, on the north bank of the Thames, where the considerable Indian village of Moraviantown was located. The main force was already there, but a rear-guard of Indians endeavored to check the Americans till the non-combatant residents of their village could safely bestow themselves in the adjacent forest.

Early on the morning of the 4th October, Tecumseh stood beside his charger on Arnold's farm, awaiting the approach of the Americans. Mr. Arnold was at work on the dam of his mill (which Tecumseh had not suffered to be destroyed), and was to signal the latter when the vanguard appeared. The chief stood some distance farther up the stream, leaning his elbow upon his horse's withers, and piercing with his eagle eye the distance between him and the point whence the enemy were expected to emerge. His perfect vision was the first to detect their advance, whereupon he mounted and rode like the wind to join his command, already posted in order of battle. Forging the river where it swerves from its wonted course near Thamesville and runs almost north, he was followed by Harrison's exultant army to the battle ground, on the site of which now stands a dwelling formerly known as the "Red tavern."

The ground was admirably chosen for defence, Canadian historians to the contrary notwithstanding. The British regulars occupied the left of the line, their flank resting on the river bank, their right extending obliquely from the river to their advancing foes, and resting on a wooded beech ridge, the approach to which was protected by a bog or swamp of considerable area, extending to within a very short distance of the bank, and thus offering but a narrow strip of dry ground over which the Americans could advance to attack their extreme left. The line of defence was extended to the right, again angling obliquely toward the enemy, by the Indians under Tecumseh, to the number of five hundred, who held a position among the woods on the farther edge of the bog referred to, thus having the double advantage of a situation which, on even ground, would have well suited their savage tactics, and the opportunity of raking the enemy with a heavy musketry fire as they crossed the bog, through the upper crust of which their horses broke, and, floundering in the mire, almost prevented their progress.

The American force quickly drove in the allied pickets, several of whom, in company with a number of the invaders, lay dead, distributed over half a mile of ground immediately approaching the spot where "the faithful made there last vain stand." No time was lost by Harrison in manœuvring, but his hosts rushed at once to the attack, striking the British line at all points and making, despite the wretched character of the ground over which they charged, such an onslaught as even British valor could not withstand. Proctor's lines were speedily broken; the Kentuckians galloped in among his soldiers, dealing terror, death and destruction; the British commander lost his self-possession as well as his wonted courage, and as death rained faster and thicker among his troops, bearing to earth many of the bravest and best, he gave the signal for retreat, and "all that were left of them" fled precipitately toward the far off camps on the shores of Burlington Bay, leaving their Indian allies to such fate as the victorious Americans might see fit to mete out to them. Panic-stricken, the routed force hurried from the scene of carnage, but of the thousand (or thereabouts) men who met the first shock of the battle, only two hundred and forty answered the roll call on Burlington Heights a few days later. The incompetence displayed by Proctor on this retreat and in this battle threw a pall over his hitherto creditable military record, and gained for him the severe censure of a court martial by whom his conduct was investigated.

Meantime the Indians had held their ground and punished their enemies with savage fortitude and hate; they fought with all the valor of the fearless and all the skill of the experienced warrior, but the odds against them were numerically too great, and resulted in their eventual rout. After stoutly resisting the American advance until deserted by those whose rifles should have covered their retreat, the mounted Kentuckians made a more furious charge than before, during which a Colonel Whittle, of that corps, was pinned to the earth by his slain horse falling upon him. Tecumseh, noting the incident, and fired with the double purpose of raising a scalp and inciting his almost disheartened warriors to renewed efforts, jumped from his shelter behind a tree and sprang with uplifted tomahawk to dispatch his fallen foe. Fatal move on his part; for he had traversed less than half the distance, when a bullet from his intended victim's pistol found a vital spot in his body, and destroyed the life which had been so prolific of bloodshed and butchery. The fall of their chief was the signal for the stampede of the shattered host of the savages; and where the "red cross flag" had flung its shadow over fifteen hundred eager and expectant veterans, the stars and stripes now floated over a scene of gloom, suffering and death.

Undisputed control of Western Canada was the reward of Harrison's success; he assumed nominal control of the Government, and leisurely withdrew the bulk of his forces toward the Michigan border. From that date till the close of the war the Americans retained their supremacy west of Niagara.

Some comment on the character and exploits of Tecumseh will not be out of place in this sketch, his connection with the history of both peace and war in Canada and the western territories having been for several years exceptionally influential. A member of the Shawnee tribe, possessing unusual intelligence, which was fully equalled or eclipsed by his fiendish cruelty, this representative of a savage race grew to manhood upon what was then the border of western civilization. The grievances of his people found in him the intense sympathy born of untutored impulse, and he conceived a deep and fierce hatred of the "pale-face" as the author of those grievances. Upon attaining

to the influence in his tribe which comes of "royal" descent, and being possessed of great energy of purpose, added to an eloquence and personal power rarely found even among Indians, he soon swayed a mightier sceptre over the aboriginal tribes of America than any chief who had arisen in many decades. This influence he applied in promoting discontent and a vindictive spirit among his followers, whom he incited to deeds of blood and revenge against the white pioneer of the territories. He spent many months in making a circuit of the various tribes of Western Canada, Ohio, Michigan and the far west and north-west, and at the council fires of the pacifically inclined aborigines he recited the wrongs which his people had suffered, rehearsed the treachery of the "pale-face," set forth the danger of Indian extermination lurking among the events of the near future, and enlarged upon the departed glories of their sires when they held undisputed sway from sea to sea, and the foot of the usurper had not invaded their rights. He fanned their smouldering fires of hatred into fierce flames; he urged upon them the righteousness, expediency and necessity of human butchery, if they would continue to inhabit their native forests in opposition to the white aggressor. He sought to anneal the weld—previously effected by Pontiac but subsequently broken by his defeat—of the entire Indian population into one vast compact of resistance to the advance of civilization, and construct an engine of terror and tumult, menace and massacre, whose mission should be their emancipation from enlightened restraint, and the extermination of the entire white race.

That this plot did not succeed was owing to no relaxation of his furious hatred of the Anglo-Saxon, but to the lack of essential harmony among the various tribes of his confederation. He was therefore confined to more restricted means of warfare upon the whites than he desired, but improved to the utmost all opportunities of speeding the arrow to the heart of the unsuspecting white settler, or snatching the scalps of defenceless women.

Upon the outbreak of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, his alliance (with all that it implied) was sought and gained by the British; he entered with savage zeal upon his combined mission of support toward the British and destruction of the Americans—not that he hated the former less, but that he hated the latter more. A new scope was thus given him for the exercise of his inherent rapacity; the brutal treatment which some American prisoners of war received at the hands of his savage horde on the Maumee being at once characteristic of his and their native brutality, and in the highest degree disgraceful to the British commander who tolerated it. The scene more particularly referred to was the tomahawking, one by one, of a party of prisoners, each of whom was invited to run for his life, when, if he refused, he was butchered in revenge for his stubbornness; if he showed good speed, he was dispatched for fear of his ultimate escape. This means of "recreation" on the part of the "noble red man," the ally of the British, was witnessed with horror by some of the Kent Militia, who were individually powerless to prevent it.

The character of this master of diplomacy and butchery has been extolled by "humane" historians to a point coequal with that of the saints, but an impartial review of his career furnishes slight ground for compliment either of his sentiments towards the whites or his sanguinary method of expressing them. His arm was ever raised against the vanguard of progress, his hand ever imbrued in the blood and his belt ever hung with the scalps of the progressive, the defenceless and the innocent; while from beneath these repulsive characteristics shone the solitary virtue of physical courage. That he should have met his death in the manner described was but a fitting *finale* for a life spent in the distribution of misery and death, and the humanitarian can but profoundly regret that the closing scene was so long deferred.

Different theories are entertained as to the disposition of the chief's body after his death, and doubts exist upon that point which will probably never be settled, owing to the lapse of so many years since the enactment of the tragedy. The day succeeding the battle some Indians from the village reported at the settlement on McGregor's Creek the death of Tecumseh, and alleged that he had been buried within a short distance of where he fell. On the other hand several of General Harrison's riflemen are said to have displayed strips of skin cut from the chief's dead body, on their way down the river after the battle, and declared they intended converting them into razor-strops, to keep as souvenirs of the warrior and the occasion of his death. As in the case of Moses, so with Tecumseh, it may be said that "no man knows his sepulchre."

The battle of the Thames, as this engagement is called in American histories, was the only action of considerable note which occurred in Kent County during that unhappy war. There were, however, some unimportant collisions between militia and scouting parties of Americans, who sent out detachments to capture what stores were to be found. One of these parties descended upon the farm of John Crawford, just east of Rond Eau in Howard, and drove away a herd of about 300 cattle, most of which belonged to settlers along the Thames, and had been removed to the marshes in that vicinity with the double purpose of securing fodder on the natural grass, and protecting them from the anticipated raid of Americans.

Even after the occupation of this territory by Harrison there were a few encounters of some moment between scouting Americans and "irregular" Militia, the greater number of whom had been previously disarmed to prevent their being imprisoned by the invaders. In one of these skirmishes, the militia (now partially armed) were under command of Lieutenant Metcalf, and though only twenty-eight in number, are declared in a history of Canada to have captured thirty-nine American regulars near Chatham. This statement will probably be news to many of the residents, and should be taken with reserve. The tide of warfare ebbed away from this region with the defeat of Gen. Proctor, however, and the slight disturbances of later days were merely rippling on the otherwise placid current of events. The Treaty of Ghent put a stop to the deplorable struggle early in 1815, when the normal condition of affairs was resumed as soon as the circumstances always attendant upon war would permit. The conduct of the Kent Militia throughout the struggle had been exceedingly creditable, and in full keeping with the sentiments of courage and loyalty which pervaded the people of the county. In addition to the engagements alluded to as having been participated in by them, there were contingents from this county engaged in several of the battles along the Niagara frontier during the campaign of 1814, and at Lundy's Lane especially did they render effective service; and many anecdotes—cruel, pathetic and humorous—are preserved among the traditions of that period, when slaughter held high carnival among nations of identical lineage, who should never have unsheathed the sword and turned the venomous unbridled hate of savages loose upon each other.

Nearly a quarter of a century of unbroken peace succeeded the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Britain. At the end of that period, however, a war cloud appeared upon the horizon, which, bursting in sudden fury, embroiled this Province in brief but bloody war, not upon external foes but internal factions, if the respectable minority who followed MacKenzie's lead at that date may be described as a faction. Many years of power, and a natural disposition to corruption and intolerance on the part of its members, had made the Government of the day exceedingly distasteful to a large proportion of Canadians, who chafed under administrative oppression and the withholding of many reasonable constitutional privileges from the people. The affairs of state were conducted exclusively by an irresponsible oligarchy, who consequently held control of all the "constitutional" machinery which should have been utilized for the reform of abuses. Hence the attempt to brand the revolt against their authority as being without justification, is equally absurd and contemptible.

Toward the close of 1837 the pent-up fires of revolt burst through the shackles of constitutional restraint, and warmed into energetic action the latent spirit of discontent then so extensively prevalent. The disaffection of that period did not find any formidable expression in this county, where sentiments of the most rigid loyalty to the constituted authorities prevailed. The outburst of civil war was the signal for most energetic measures by the loyalists of Kent, who immediately enrolled all the available men to support the Government. As a precaution against a rising in the county, however, squads of improvised police were dispatched throughout the different townships, armed with authority (!) from the magistrates to search the premises of "suspected" parties and seize whatever arms they possessed, and also to forage for provisions and feed. This process was made an engine of oppression to many who had personal or political enemies among the "truly loyal," by whom indignities were in many cases offered to citizens fully as loyal and respectable as themselves.

Among the first troops mustered for the defence of the Government was a company recruited by Captain Bell, an ex-army officer, of Dover Township. His command was comprised chiefly of men from the vicinity of Chatham, while John Shaw of Chatham Township, Frederick Arnold of Harwich, Henry Toll of Raleigh, Thomas Pardoe of Raleigh, James Price, George Duck of Howard, and others, received commissions as captains. The supreme command of the Kent troops was held by Lieut.-Col. James W. Little, of the Lake Shore, Raleigh.

The enrolment of militia in Kent on that occasion was a spontaneous act on the part of the prime movers, as there was no Government authority for such proceedings until the military affairs of the county had assumed a very tangible shape. The credit of the first move in that direction appears to be merited by Captain Bell, whose previous experience was put to good account in the organization of the force hereabout as soon as the alarm sounded through the land. His company consisted of a hundred men, who marched at once to Windsor through the biting blasts of the early winter when the intervening low lands were covered waist-deep with water, encrusted by thin ice. But these physical obstacles did not prevent, though they impeded, the march of the sturdy volunteers, many of whom were from Chatham Township; they held their arms and ammunition aloft and floundered fearlessly through the water which gave such a chilling reception, thereby acting upon at least a portion of Franklin's advice to the Continentals: "Put your trust in Providence, but keep your powder dry."

Early in January, 1838, an expedition set out from American territory under command of one Sutherland, and arrived opposite Amherstburg. The Kent Militia were among the opposing force, and participated in the skirmish on Bois Blanc Island and the capture of the schooner *Anne*, which left Detroit armed with muskets and supplies, and manned by a numerous crew. Attempting to pass between the island and the mainland, however, her rigging was so badly damaged by the fire of the Canadian Militia (about 600 in number), that she drifted helplessly upon the beach near Amherstburg, where the men of Kent assisted in her seizure.

In the succeeding month (February) other excursions of a turbulent character were made against the border, one of which was directed against the river front of Essex. The commander of this expedition was a disaffected Canadian named McLeod, who established himself on an island in the river, thenceforward called Fighting Island, a short distance below Sandwich, whence he was dislodged on the 24th February by the fire of artillery and the advance of militia in boats. He left a small cannon behind in his retreat, which the Kent Militia bore away as a trophy of the skirmish, since which time the gun has remained in possession of the Chathamites, to instil in the minds of the youth remembrances of the martial glory of their sires.

Though the military demonstrations of the "Patriots" did not cease with the incursion last mentioned, those subsequently happening did not involve the militia of Kent, who were disbanded during the summer when the safety of the frontier appeared to be established. The only company retained in service was that commanded by Frederick Arnold, and quartered in Chatham during a period of several months. With the collapse of the rebellion, in the latter part of 1838, the necessity of further armed vigilance on the part of the people passed away, and the province relapsed into its wonted serenity, except that the political trials of the succeeding months kept public interest still on the alert, while the result of many of them—entailing the ignominious death of several patriotic if imprudent citizens, whose chief crime was a want of success in an undertaking which public sentiment has long since condoned—cast a pall of gloom over the friends of the unfortunate, but awakened the stern exultations of many of their enemies. The period was one of distress, the occasion one of misfortune; and while all can heartily sympathize with the motives which induced the insurrection, we can but regret the necessity of an appeal to so stern an arbiter as the sword for the acquisition of larger constitutional liberties.

Since the scenes referred to, nearly half a century has elapsed in which there has arisen no necessity to again test the valor of the "Kentish men" on the field of strife. Their record during the disturbances of 1812-15 and 1837-8 was exceedingly creditable to them as soldiers, and won the encomiums of the authorities. The fortitude displayed by them amid the hardships and privations of military life, rendered doubly difficult by their wretched equipments, their courage in circumstances of danger, and their devotion to what they considered their country's interests, command admiration, while justifying the prediction that their posterity, inheriting the courage and loyalty to principles which then characterized their ancestors, will ever be found "ready, aye ready," to uphold their rights and liberties against the assault of either domestic faction or foreign foe.



# Historical Sketch of the County of Kent.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND TERRITORIAL EXTENT.

For the combined natural advantages of a salubrious climate and proximity to the great highways of commerce, the geographical position occupied by the County of Kent is superior to that of any other county in Ontario, with the single exception of Essex, which county alone intervenes between Kent and the southern and western extremes of our provincial territory.

The County of Kent is bounded on the north by the County of Lambton; on the east by the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin; on the west by variously named channels of the River St. Clair, the lake of the same name, and the County of Essex, while the blue tinted waters of Lake Erie lave its southern shore. The area enclosed within these limits totals 574,210 acres, or within a fraction of 3,589 square miles. From a depth of about 33 miles from north to south along its western boundary, the encroachment of Lake Erie toward the north reduces this depth to about 16 miles at the county's eastern limit. The extreme width from east to west is about 33 miles, along a line drawn from the intersection of the Elgin county line with Lake Erie, across to the shore of Lake St. Clair.

There enter into the composition of this county seventeen integral parts or minor municipalities, viz.: the two Towns of Chatham and Bothwell; the five Villages of Blenheim, Dresden, Ridgeway, Chathamville and Wallaceburg; and the ten Townships of Camden, Chatham, Dover, Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Tilbury East, and Zone.

## PECULIARITIES OF SOIL AND SURFACE.

The alliance between the topographical and geological features of any territory is so intimate that, to those well versed in the science of geology, a description of the one practically includes a description of the other.

The surface of Kent County is a vast level area, unbroken by any elevations of prominence except a ridge of an average height of about forty feet above the level, which skirts the shore of Lake Erie at a distance from the strand, varying between a few rods and five miles; and for a considerable distance in the south-western part of the county, this escarpment forms a cliff against which the waves of Lake Erie dash their foam. The surface of the "Ridge"—by which term this feature of the county's topography is commonly referred to—varies in width from a very few rods in some localities to half a mile in others, while anon it slopes gradually back from the lake bank and becomes imperceptibly incorporated with the level plain adjoining. This aspect of the elevation referred to is chiefly confined to Tilbury and Romney, whence it diverges to the north-east, leaving a margin of level land and some swamp between it and the lake, until at Ridgeway about five miles intervene between it and the shore.

The very near approach to a dead level which characterizes the balance of the county is but slightly varied by the moderate undulations of Orford, or the "plains" of Chatham, Raleigh, Dover and Tilbury, which lie under water a good portion of the year.

There are two well defined water courses stretching substantially from east to west through the county, besides numerous smaller and mere local depressions through which streams of greater or less magnitude discharge themselves into the two principal rivers—the Thames and Sydenham. The former of these ranks first among the inland rivers of Ontario in respect of commercial importance, if not in the quantity of water it discharges. It traverses the County of Kent from its eastern limit near Bothwell to the point of its *debonchement* into Lake St. Clair, an air-line distance of slightly more than forty miles, which is increased very materially by the devious windings which the stream pursues.

The Thames was originally called "La Tranche," by which name it is referred to in the early deeds of land in the county. There is little in its appearance to call forth enthusiastic comment from the observer, though its aspect is at no place repulsive, and in many localities presents many features of attractiveness. Its current is exceedingly sluggish, and when nearing its *debonchement* becomes quite imperceptible except when its volume is swollen by unwonted freshets. This stream is navigable for the largest lake craft as far as Louisville, about twenty miles from its mouth; but Chatham, eight miles below, is virtually the head of its navigation. The average depth of the Thames from Louisville to its mouth is sixteen feet, and in many places it presents the remarkable feature of a greater depth than prevails at any point in Lake St. Clair, into which it discharges itself.

For many years past there has been mooted a scheme for establishing the navigability of the Thames between Louisville and London—a distance of eighty miles by its course—by means of dredging and the construction of dams and locks. Recent reports upon this subject seem to establish the feasibility of the project, whose consummation would prove a most substantial adjunct to the commercial progress of the western peninsula of Ontario.

Second in point of importance is the Sydenham River, which enters the county at Florence, continuing its course through the Gores of Camden and Chatham to its confluence with the Chenail Ecarté, one of the channels of the St. Clair. The Sydenham was formerly known by the name of Bear Creek, for which its present appellation was substituted in honor of Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada in 1841. The average width of the Sydenham is not more than a hundred feet, but its depth is greater than that of Lake St. Clair, there being as much as 32 feet of water in many localities. This stream is navigable and navigated by very fine craft as far as Dresden. At Wallaceburg, twelve miles below Dresden, the north branch of the Sydenham joins the main stream. It is easily navigable to Wilkesport in Lambton County.

There are several smaller streams in the county which will be noticed in connection with the minor municipalities, the chief of which

is McGregor's Creek, which rises in Howard and flows through Harwich to its confluence with the Thames at Chatham.

The County of Kent belongs to the fourth, or "Erie and Huron" geological district, as recognized by scientists in the geological survey of Ontario. This district embraces all the territory west of a line drawn along the "Niagara escarpment" from the Niagara River through Hamilton, Georgetown &c., to Cabot's Head on Georgian Bay. The territory thus included forms an essentially agricultural area, the chief geological components of which belong to the Silurian and Devonian periods, overlaid by Drift clays and sands, and superficial deposits of more recent ages. Another peculiarity of this section is the almost total absence of inland bodies of water.

The prominent feature of the geology of this county is the presence of the Devonian series of strata, and especially the "Hamilton or Lambton" and "Portage and Chemung" formations of that series. The first named of these consists of calcareous shales and beds of crinoidal limestone. This formation exists largely along the Thames in Zone and Orford; the main fissures or subterranean reservoirs from which the petroleum of this region is derived appear to lie near its base. In the territory contiguous to Lake St. Clair, the Portage Chemung formation is a salient feature, but being thickly overlaid with Drift clay and other deposits of more recent periods, its geological interest is thereby somewhat neutralized.

The later deposits, forming the surface and subsoil of this county, is principally of the Drift or Glacial and Post Glacial periods, the latter overlying the former. The Post Glacial deposits are comprised chiefly of stratified clays, sands and gravels, which appear to have been derived in great part from the waste of the older Drift accumulations. These upper Drift deposits consist principally of dark blue or grey calcareous clays, arranged in distinct layers, called by geologists the "Erie clays," from their prevalence along that lake. At a distance from the shore, however, the clay partakes of a grayer shade, though no more pliable consistency, being exceedingly hard along the banks of the Thames and smaller streams, but relaxing somewhat in stiffness at points remote from those water courses, and in the lower forest and plain land generally overlaid by a deep black vegetable mould, which wears out in time and leaves the heavy clay subsoil almost denuded. This combination, where it exists, forms one of the most desirable soils for the culture of corn to be found anywhere, while the fertility of the heavier clays, uncapped by the more recent accumulations of vegetable matter, is substantially attested by the prodigious crops of wheat and other grains for which the greater part of this county is famous.

In addition to the various accumulations mentioned, there occur in portions of Kent—as notably in Zone and parts of Orford—superficial deposits of still more recent origin, comprising, in chief, the sandy loam of the townships named. There is an entire absence of gravel or stones of any description, except along the Ridge referred to as bordering Lake Erie, where the soil is more porous, relaxing in many localities into a decided gravelly loam, and bearing in others small cobble stones in considerable numbers.

As may be readily inferred from a knowledge of the level nature of the surface and compact character of the clay, the highways throughout the county are of the most abominable description in wet seasons, for then each road becomes a trough of mortar, well-nigh impossible of "navigation," where the outlines of vehicle wheels are lost to the sight in the garb of mother earth which envelopes them; nor can this condition of things be remedied apparently, because of the utter absence of eligible road-making material from a large portion of the county. It is, in fact, reserved for the County of Kent to secure from other competitors the distinction of displaying, in the seasons bordering either end of winter, the most adhesive, retentive mud, in the most uninviting, *unwieldy* highways which mark the advance of civilization in any quarter of our Province.

## PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Long ere the advent of the adventurous white pioneer upon the territory now comprising the County of Kent, its forests and plains formed a theatre of aboriginal life where the "dusky red man," extolled by poet and novelist, dwelt in primitive simplicity. The forest then teemed with game which those untutored children of nature were wont to chase through the devious windings of the wilderness trail, while the adjacent lakes and intersecting rivers yielded both sport and food to the skilful angler. When the star of peace shed its mellow rays upon the rude habitation of the aborigine, he revelled in the simple luxuries provided by the Great Manitou, and succeeding epochs witnessed similar scenes of sport on these "happy hunting grounds," and of the indolent enjoyment of the fruits of the chase, domestic pleasures, and devotions to the Great Spirit.

But when the calumet was buried and the hatchet resurrected for the defence of homes or the avenging of insult or treachery on the part of other tribes, these lords of creation—for the time being—rendered hideous in aspect by wrath and paint, awakened the echoes of the woods and shook the banks of stream and lake with the Chipewa war-whoop, while the blue waters which bore their fleets of canoes on their bloody forays reflected the gaudy plumage of the native warrior.

For ages prior to the advent of civilization periods of peace and war succeeded each other among the rude inhabitants of this region, who were finally persuaded into the grand confederation—formed by Pontiac and subsequently renewed by Tecumseh—which was intended to exterminate the "pale face" in America and restore the land to its natural possessors. Like many a well laid plan, however, the one referred to miscarried, and its savage abettor subsequently met the fate to which he would have consigned so many thousands for the crime of being civilized.

The progress of civilization, in its journey with the sun, wrought many and radical changes, not the least of which was the populating

of these haunts of the untamed savage by a race of hardy pioneers, and the substitution of industry for indolence, intelligence for ignorance, labor for strife, and the implements of husbandry for those of bloodshed and rapine.

The tide of progressive industry did not reach the Thames, however, till near the close of the last century, and conflicting opinions prevail as to the exact date when the forerunner of our present enlightenment penetrated the sombre forests which flanked "La Tranche," as the Thames was then called, and located upon the bank of that serene stream. Certain it is, however, that previous to 1792, though just how long previously no authentic data exists to show, locations began to be made along the Thames below Chatham, chiefly by United Empire Loyalists who had come from the Eastern States after the establishment of American Independence, preferring the privations and hardships of pioneer life under the "meteor flag of England" to the comforts which their industry had already secured in New England. Fortunately, the very questionable judgment on their part thereby displayed does not forbid our admiration of the energy, self-denial and courage, without which this conscientious vanguard of Upper Canadian civilization would never have braved the dangers of the journey to the northern wilds.

Careful inquiry reveals the fact, as those best informed declare it to be, that as early as 1790 a man named Parson had taken up a location on the south bank of the Thames, where is now the Township of Raleigh, and that in the year named a son, Edward, was born to him there, which was probably the first birth of a white child within the confines of the present county. Published histories and tradition agree, however, in fixing the date of the first concerted influx of settlers to these townships at about the year 1794, by the end of which a great many locations were chosen and settled upon along the Thames, and in that year also was dated the earliest recorded grant, from the Crown to a subject, of land within this county—the recipient of said grant having been Sally Ainsie, and the land granted a tract of 1,632 acres in the "first township north of the River Thames," now Dover.

In 1794 the Government established a ship-yard where Chatham now stands, and two years previously Thomas Clark had located the "McGregor farm" of the present, where he utilized the water power which McGregor's Creek then furnished, by the construction of the pioneer mill of Kent County. There were also settlers along the river front in Dover, Chatham, Harwich, Howard and Camden about 1794, though the date of the pioneers' settlement there has not been retained in the memory of their descendants now living. The settlers along the stream named were chiefly U. E. Loyalists and discharged British soldiers, with which class the Government colonized very extensive areas of this Province; but of the two grades of settlers mentioned the ex-soldiers were not to be preferred for pioneer life, for so notorious were their non-fulfilment of the high expectations formed of them in their new relation, that Smith's "Canada" says in reference to their location in the Western District: "They were about the very worst class of men to form a first settlement with in a new country. These persons were supplied with a year's provision, farming implements, and two hundred acres of land to each private soldier, three hundred to a corporal, four hundred to a sergeant, one thousand to a subaltern, and two thousand to a captain. These lands seldom remained long in the hands of those who first obtained them, being generally parted with for a mere trifle; and we have heard of a farm of one hundred acres which, even at a much later date, was purchased for a fitch of bacon." It is but fair to observe in this connection, that of the pioneers whose posterity now occupy this region, but very few deserved classification among those described by Smith.

The pioneer of Lake Erie shore within this county was John Crawford, who came from Mississippi in 1801, and after a few years' residence at Talbotville, Elgin County, located just east of the Howard and Harwich town line, on what is now Lot 102, Howard, in 1809. There were very few other permanent settlers along the shore until the termination of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, when Col. Talbot began the colonization of Talbot Street, which embryo highway was flanked by settlers in 1818, from the eastern to the western limit of the county, some locations having been made in Romney in 1817.

The intimate connection of Col. Talbot with the early history of that portion of the county contiguous to the lake shore demands more than a passing notice at our hands, as also does the Colonel himself. The subject of this reference was of Irish birth, a fact which he would always concede, without taking to himself any of the credit which attaches to Hibernian nativity. He was by education and sympathies an Englishman of a very pronounced type, whom it annoyed very deeply to be reminded of his nativity, and when one would endeavor to persuade (?) him of his nationality, citing his birthplace for proof, the Colonel would give his shoulders a shrug, in which long practice had made him perfect, bestow a withering glance upon his tormentor, and invariably make the somewhat irreverent response: "Humph, Christ was born in a stable, but he wasn't an ass." The Colonel was acting in the capacity of Land Agent for the Government, who allowed to each settler a free grant of two hundred acres on condition of their performance of certain settlement duties and payment for the deeds of conveyance, the expense of which amounted to nearly thirty dollars. It is said by many, however, that Col. Talbot took advantage of the ignorance of Government regulations on the part of many of the settlers, and while deeding them fifty of the two hundred acres to which they were entitled, would deed the balance to himself. This is averred by so many of the pioneers of that period as to fully support the inference, at least, that the Colonel had his "peculiarities" in regard to business transactions. He was nevertheless quite popular among the settlers, entertained rather cosmopolitan ideas, was not arrogant or overbearing toward the poor, for the double reason of their property and his own military title, as is the case with so large a percentage of those who have commanded soldiers in British barracks: he lived the life of a bachelor in primitive simplicity at what is now called Talbotville, and tempered his few faults with many virtues.



In August, 1804, Lord Selkirk colonized a portion of territory near the mouth of the River Sydenham with Highland Scotch emigrants to the number of one hundred and eleven. The posterity of that party still form the major portion of the inhabitants thereabout, while many became pioneers of other parts of this county and Lambton. Farther up the Sydenham, above Dawn Mills, in Camden Township, settlements were formed as early as 1823 by parties who had originally located lots on old Talbot Street, in Harwich; but discovering, after considerable improvements had been made by them there, that the land was already deeded to other parties, the Government gave to each locatee a grant of three hundred acres on the Sydenham (then called Bear Creek) as a compensation for their improvements on the Harwich farms; whereupon most of them removed to their new grants.

Zone is the most recently settled township in the county, a large proportion of it having been occupied up to 1853 by the Delaware Indians, who ceded their claim to Government in the year named, and retired to the Moraviantown Reserve, where they have since resided, under the supervision of Government agents. There had been permanent locations made in Zone as early as 1842, but it was at least a decade later before the settlement of that portion of the township outside of the Indian Reserve became at all general.

Having now briefly outlined the plan of the pioneer settlement of this county, by reference to each considerable locality as then considered, and shown the relative dates at which the herald of progress was planted in the different sections of this little commonwealth, in form condensed for purposes of convenient reference; and having reached a stage in the county's history where the record of "pioneer settlement" may justly be said to terminate and that of physical development to begin, we will leave the more minute circumstances and incidents which marked the advance of the county to its present proud position, as a text for local sketches of the respective municipalities.

### PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

Owing to the variety of views which have governed, and the diversity of motives which have actuated the political celebrities of Canada in their conduct or criticism of state affairs, the task of recording the changes of scene and circumstance which have occurred in the arena of political life in this country—a country where, as once remarked by an observing foreigner, there are "more politics to the square inch" than in any other clime under the sun—the attempt at an historical review of the politics of such a country is, we submit, an exceedingly delicate task; as deformities of political sentiment have been and are so numerous that the recorder can scarce hope to avoid ruffling some of the more prominently marked of these, even in the most conscientious attempt at the unbiased recital of facts. A cursory outline of the salient features of our political history, as a prelude to the record of local contests after Parliamentary honors, is the most which we propose to make, the scope of our work forbidding anything more minute in this connection. From the facts as stated the reader will be left to draw his own inferences, as the diversity of opinion upon political subjects would lead to an equally great diversity in the inference to be drawn.

The first change in the political condition of Upper Canada (if indeed it could be said to have enjoyed any "political condition" previously) was that effected by the action of the Imperial Government in locating the United Empire Loyalists along its frontiers in 1784 and succeeding years. They formed the pioneer settlements of the Province, excepting a few small military posts and the French settlement on the Detroit River. Government institutions were of course demanded by the circumstances attending the transformation of the wilds into human habitations, and the next important step in the direction of Government was the division of the Province of Quebec (as constituted by the "Quebec Act" of the Imperial Parliament) into two separate provinces, named respectively Upper and Lower Canada, with metes and bounds substantially the same as at present exist. This change was wrought in accordance with the terms of the Canadian Constitutional Act of 1792, which provided for the establishment of representative bodies, to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for each Province, the former (in Upper Canada) to consist of not fewer than seven nor more than fifteen members, and the latter of not fewer than sixteen members. The Province was then, by proclamation of Governor Simcoe, divided into sixteen counties, of which Kent was one.

The first Parliament of Upper Canada met at Newark (now Niagara), September 17th, 1792, and in a session of five weeks effected legislation of vast importance, though represented by only eight bills. Newark continued to be the Capital of the Province during the continuance of the first Parliament (the term being then four years) and the first session of the second, which was elected in 1796. The practical abolition of slavery (hitherto existing in Canada) by legislation preventing its future development—the acceptance of the English Common Law—the fixing of the remuneration of legislators at two dollars per day—and the removal of the Capital to York (now Toronto)—were the matters of chief importance to the country legislated upon during Governor Simcoe's incumbency of office, which terminated in 1796, Peter Hunter, Esq., succeeding him in 1799. During the interval the affairs of the Province were administered by Mr. Russell, senior member of the Legislative Council.

The year 1800 witnessed the election of the third Parliament, and 1804 the fourth. Prior to this latter date, to quote from McMullen's excellent history, "Responsible Government did not exist; there was no 'opposition party' in Parliament, nor an independent press to chronicle its sayings and its doings and comment on its measures."

The farmers and storekeepers who happened to be members of the Assembly, when they had legislated to their heart's content, went home to look after their business, leaving the irresponsible Executive to take care of theirs. In a Commons of sixteen, or a Council of eight or ten members, some of whose literary acquirements barely extended to a knowledge of reading and writing, a majority against ministers would not be a very terrible affair."

As early as 1805, however, the disposition of the Executive to arrogate to themselves the exclusive powers of government was distinctly discerned by those who watched the current of political events in Canada. The "gentlemen" and retired officers of impeccunious circumstances, who formed a vast element in the composition of early society in Canada, loth to adopt the means of muscular exertion by which to better their material condition in their adopted home, evinced a predisposition to form an "aristocracy" where every circumstance demanded a broad democracy; they had a weakness for what few remunerative offices were at the disposal of the Government, all

of which soon became filled by this class of individuals without regard to the fitness of the incumbent, as the Executive Council was also recruited from the same material; and by holding themselves aloof from the "base-born common herd," and intermarrying for a long period, this class soon became a distinct party of great influence in the land, and, to quote the words of a Canadian historian, "at length emerged into the full-blown, famous Family Compact."

This compound of educated arrogance grew and waxed strong with the growth of the Province, but it was not until the close of the Anglo-American War of 1812-15 that their influence upon the destinies of the country became the subject of general alarm among those whose labor was fast developing the country. After the struggle alluded to, they closed up their augmented ranks and grasped the administrative reins with a firmer and more determined hold, and soon developed into an engine of oppression and arrogance such as few other countries have ever had the misfortune to be afflicted by. The provincial purse was held by them, and the revenues appropriated without regard to the desires of Parliament. Their political friends monopolized all places of profit under the Government, and the functions which the Assembly was supposed to be invested with were practically annulled and suspended, owing to the disinclination (when no obligation existed) of the Executive to act upon the advice or legislation of the popular House, except such legislation chanced to suit their own exigencies. Protests by the Assembly against this arbitrary exercise of power proved unavailing, and public interests, where they clashed with those of the "rulers of state," were quite ignored.

The argument of the adherents of the Compact was that its members were immeasurably the best fitted by "birth," education, experience and social standing to administer the affairs of the Province—facts which would have been much more potent had the additional qualification of political integrity been possessed by them. Their definition of capable men was the same in principle as Dr. Johnson's definition of sensible men, viz., "men who think as we think."

Theories aside, however, the fact remains that their administration through a succession of Parliaments (some of which were unceremoniously dissolved for the crime of entertaining sentiments at variance with those of the powers that were) became very unpopular with a large class of the inhabitants, who clamored for the reform of abuses in the political system, and eventually came to be known as the Reform party.

In the County of Kent the agitation against this state of affairs was not discernible until it had become a leading issue in other parts of the Province. For many years after the cause arose, there was no apparent sentiment here either for or against the Government. The elections were conducted strictly with regard to the personal merits of the respective candidates; and not until Robert Gourlay had aroused the indignation of the people against the Government by his exposure of their shortcomings, did the spirit of opposition to their policy enter into parliamentary contests in this county. It was even then but feebly expressed, and did not prevent the return of Government supporters prior to the insurrection, headed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, in which the clamor for reform culminated.

With the disfavor which usually attends armed attempts to overthrow the constituted authority of a country (provided such authority is not sought to be wielded by a foreign power), the people of the Province generally discountenanced the ill-advised attempts on the part of Mackenzie and his followers to subvert the Government; and while it is not the aim of this work to appear as the apologist for either the constitutional wrong of the insurrection or the manifold moral and political wrongs which induced it, yet neither the principles of loyalty nor reason forbid our approval of the salient results of that temporarily unsuccessful but directly advantageous appeal to arms by a determined few.

Among the most immediate effects of that insurrection upon our political system, was the appointment by the Imperial Parliament of a Royal Commission to inquire into its causes, and report upon the most desirable measure of reform. This important duty was entrusted to Lord Durham, whose report to the British Parliament recommended many of the changes for which the Reform party had long contended, including the principle of the dependence of the Executive upon the representatives of the people—otherwise known as "responsible government"—the establishment of municipal councils—the disqualification of judges, official hangers-on, and ministers of religion, to sit in Parliament—and other alterations in our political system, which the then recent insurrection had suggested as advisable—the most important of which was the union of the two provinces under one governing body, in order to restore the balance of power between the French and English population.

Most of the suggestions set forth in the report were adopted by the British Government, and the Union Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, July 23rd, 1840 (having a short time previously received the assent of the Upper Canadian Parliament), and on the tenth of February, 1841, the union of the Provinces was declared in force by royal proclamation.

With the change just noted came a new and more appreciated order of political affairs, the current of which flowed on in comparative serenity from that time forward. True, there were many vexed questions presented for solution, but beyond the spleen which is periodically and constitutionally displayed by and among politicians, and the occasional distasteful tactics of ministries which from time to time quickened the pulse and heated the blood of the body politic, nothing of noteworthy importance transpired in the arena of State affairs. The Executive was responsible to the people, and ministerial defeats, political deadlocks, and other governmental exigencies induced several parliamentary dissolutions, but the threat of rebellion has never since 1833 been heard from our press, platform or legislative halls, nor has the nightmare of civil war brooded o'er the national pall and poisoned the slumbers of tolerant loyalty.

The leading acts in the political drama of the last quarter of a century have been the selection, in 1858, of Ottawa as the National Capital, on which the Ministry (then led by Hon. John A. Macdonald) suffered defeat; the Confederation of the Provinces and establishment of our noble Dominion in 1867; the outcrop of the Pacific Scandal in 1873, and the revolution in political sentiment which, in September 1878, drove the Liberal ministry from power, and secured the elevation to the Treasury Benches of the Conservative party, who rode into office chiefly through the influence of the agitation in favor of an advanced tariff which should grant "protection" to home industries.

The reader's understanding of the influences which have affected Canadian politics from the establishment here of representative government having, it is hoped, been facilitated by the above references, it remains to consider the matters of local concern which contributed to the interest in parliamentary affairs prevailing the County of Kent during the long period under review.

As before mentioned, the first Upper Canadian Parliament was elected in 1792. It consisted of sixteen members or "Knights of the Shires," as they are denominated in the early Journals of the House. There was evidently no representative from Kent in that parliament, as the full number of sixteen appears without mention of a member for this county, which leads to the inference that Mr. Baby, member for Essex, represented the entire Western District. This appears the more probable when we consider that Kent did not then contain more than half a dozen families, if even that number inhabited its wilds.

The almost entire absence of data bearing upon the early political contests of Kent has precluded the possibility of gaining any intimate knowledge of their details during a long period following the establishment of representative government. The personnel of the respective candidates at the different elections cannot be now described owing to the non-preservation of memoranda, while even an accurate list of the successive members has been found most difficult to obtain, the Journals of the House being most indifferently kept, and showing long intervals during which no member for Kent is mentioned in the crude and incomplete list which, from the third Parliament onward, is placed as a preface to the proceedings of the Legislature.

The first mention in the Journals of a representative from this county appears as the first item in the minutes of the fourth session of the second Parliament, convened June 2nd, 1800, and reads as follows: "Captain Thomas McKee, returned as one of the Knights for the County of Kent at the last general election, took and subscribed the oath," &c. No account appears as to who the other "Knight" may have been, nor why McKee (who was a U.E. Loyalist resident of Sandwich) should have delayed so long in taking his seat.

During the third Parliament, elected in 1800, which met in 1801, Kent appears to have been represented by one member, Thos. McCrae, the ancestor of an influential family of that name now rather numerous in the county. He was among the pioneers of the Raleigh River Front, and is credited with having built the first brick house erected in the County of Kent. Abraham Iredell officiated as Returning Officer at that election, but the name of McCrae's opponent, if any he had, has not been handed down.

This latter remark will apply to several succeeding elections, the names of the successful candidates only being obtainable by the writer. In the fourth Parliament, elected 1804, John McGregor represented Kent. He had been a Sandwich trader, but about the beginning of the present century, secured control of the McGregor farm near Chatham, together with the milling privileges thereon, as described in our sketch of that town. Though the parliamentary records are silent as to who succeeded McGregor in 1808, circumstances lead to the inference that he was his own successor, and sat through the fifth as well as the fourth Parliament. The sixth Parliament was elected in 1812, when a member for Kent was chosen in the person of Joshua Cornwall, a "U.E." pioneer of Camden River Front. The succeeding parliament met in 1817, when Kent appears to have been represented by James Gordon of Amherstburg, though only the evidence of inference appears to establish this fact, the name of the Kent representative not appearing in the official Journal for this parliament.

In 1821 Mr. Gordon was again elected, as he was at the next ensuing general election in 1824. He was an Amherstburg merchant of good ability and wide popularity, and was subsequently called to a seat in the Legislative Council. The tenth Parliament was elected in 1828, this being the earliest date for which we can give the names of both candidates for the seat. On that occasion Wm. Berczy, a Dutch merchant of Amherstburg, defeated Joseph Lewis, a resident of Sandwich. Prior to this time little or no interest had been here taken in the political feature of the contests, the result having invariably been decided by local or personal considerations. By the date of this election, however, considerable interest had been awakened by the exposition which Robert Gourlay was making of administrative inconsistencies, and resulted in this county in the candidature of Mr. Lewis as the advocate of the reforms then so urgently demanded in the public interest. The triumph of Mr. Berczy, the Government candidate, proved that Kent was not yet very violently shaken by the agitation for reform.

Owing to the death of King George IV. in 1830, and the consequent Parliamentary dissolution, a new election occurred that year, at which Mr. Berczy was re-elected for Kent without opposition. In those days the elections were held at Chatham, where all votes were received, the polls being kept open a week, and later only two days were thus consumed. The polling booth was often held on the river bank where a beautiful little grove of maples covered the spot now occupied by the Merchants' Bank, and where the respective candidates and their friends furnished such political arguments as are said to have then been very potent in deciding the drift of the "uncertain" vote, said "arguments" being taken in liquid form and quantities to suit, from barrels to which free access was a cherished privilege of the "free and independent" electorate.

By a redistribution of seats the County of Kent became entitled to a second member in the twelfth Parliament, elected in 1834. On that occasion the representatives for this county were elected concurrently, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes receiving certificates of election. The successful contestants of this election were Wm. McCrae and Nathan Cornwall, both members of the old Tory, or, as it has now come to be called, the Conservative party. They were re-elected in 1836, when the death of King William IV. induced another dissolution of Parliament. They were opposed by a host of candidates on those occasions, but the memoirs of those who participated in Kent politics at that date cannot determine in which particular contest the many aspirants to Parliamentary honors figured. The names of the unsuccessful contestants at those elections were John Langford of Zone (now Euphemia), who had recently come from Ireland and advocated very ardently the principles of reform; Neil McQuarrie, a Harwich farmer, Reform; Duncan Warren, merchant of Morpeth; Samuel Smith of Ancaster, a surveyor who owned extensive tracts in this county; James O'Reilly, a magistrate, customs officer, conveyancer, &c., of Chatham, Conservative; George Duck and James Ruddle, of Howard; P. P. Lacroix, trader, of Chatham, and Duncan McGregor, miller, of the same place, son of the ex-member John McGregor. Both the members then returned were sons of previous members for this county, Mr. McCrae being a resident of Raleigh, and Mr. Cornwall of Camden River Front.

With the inauguration of United Canada in 1841, the representation of the constituencies hitherto sending two was reduced to one member, and a new parliament elected the same year. The candidates for the representation of Kent were Joseph Woods, of Chatham, and S. B. Harrison, of Toronto, prominent as a lawyer and politician; and though both gentlemen were Conservatives, Mr. Woods' local residence and personal popularity secured his return. The second Parliament of United Canada was elected in 1844, when the same candidates



presented themselves, the palm of victory this time falling to the lot of Mr. Harrison. Early in 1845 a new election was held in Kent to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Hon. S. B. Harrison to the Bench. Joseph Woods was again the local and successful candidate, his opponent being H. J. Boulton.

The Conservative Government were several times defeated on want of confidence motions during the session of 1848, but with an aversion to relinquishing the spoils of office highly characteristic of the party at that period if not since, they declined to resign, but resolved upon a dissolution, which took place December 6th. A new election immediately ensued. The candidates for Kent were Messrs. Malcolm and John Hillyard Cameron, the former running in the Reform, the latter in the Conservative interest. The former was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving 1,077 votes to 540 for his opponent.

In 1852 a new election followed a reconstruction of the Cabinet, into which Malcolm Cameron had been admitted in company with Dr. Rolph, as a representative of what now began to be denominated the "Clear Grit" element of the Reform party. A redistribution of seats had also taken place, resulting in the erection of Lambton as a parliamentary constituency, to which Mr. Cameron betook himself at that juncture and secured his election. He had been previously for some years a resident of Sarnia, and consequently of Kent while representing that county. At this general election, Hon. George Brown appeared as the Reform candidate for Kent, opposed by two Conservatives, Edwin Larwill of Chatham and Arthur Rankin, also a local man; but Mr. Brown obtained a plurality of nearly one hundred votes.

The third session of the fourth Parliament met at Quebec, June 13th, 1854, but recent developments had served to very much reduce the Hincks Government in the public estimation, and on the 21st of the same month, after an acrimonious debate, the Cabinet was defeated on its address. A prorogation ensued without a single bill having been passed, and was followed by an immediate dissolution and general election, at which Edwin Larwill was elected by acclamation for Kent.

After tiding through the straits of narrow majorities and frequent Cabinet changes, the Conservative Government, which administered affairs during the fifth Parliament, determined on a dissolution which was closely followed by a general election in the last days of 1857. In Kent, the Conservatives again brought forward Mr. Larwill, who was defeated by Mr. (now Hon.) Archibald McKellar, a "stalwart" Reformer. Mr. McKellar was of Scotch nativity, but had then been several years prominently identified with the municipal and business history of Chatham, where he operated extensive saw mills. After three successive elections to the Canadian Assembly, he represented East Kent in the Ontario Legislature a number of terms, holding the portfolio of Provincial Secretary and ranking among the most influential men in the party, subsequently receiving an appointment to the Shrievalty of Wentworth County, which he still retains.

Another dissolution in the early summer of 1861 resulted in a new election soon after, when Mr. McKellar was again returned for Kent in opposition to Albert Prince, of Essex County, who ran in the Conservative interest.

The defeat of the Macdonald-Sicotte (Reform) Cabinet in May, 1863, brought about another dissolution, followed, as usual, by a general election. Mr. McKellar was now a third time returned for Kent, his opponent on this occasion being Joseph Northwood of Chatham, recently called to the Senate. This parliament was the last elected under the Constitution of 1841 or the Act of Union, as with its expiration the inauguration of the Dominion of Canada, with its attending incidents, became accomplished facts.

The Constitution granted us by the Act of Confederation provided for the establishment of a Federal Parliament, consisting of a House of Commons and Senate, and local Legislatures for each of the Provinces. A redistribution of seats was another attendant circumstance, by which the Townships of Camden, Howard, Orford, Zone and the Town of Bothwell were detached from Kent and erected into the electoral division of BOTHWELL, to which was also attached the Townships of Euphemia, Dawn and Sombra, in Lambton County.

Following the succession to the Federal Parliament, we find that at the general election of 1867 the seat for Kent was contested by Mr. McKellar in the Liberal, and Rufus Stephenson, then editor of the Chatham Planet, in the Conservative interest; the latter gentleman being the successful candidate. In Bothwell, the same year, David Glass, an able barrister of London, ran as the Conservative candidate, but was defeated by David Mills of Orford.

The general election of 1872 found Mr. Stephenson opposed in Kent by W. S. Stripp of Buckhorn, a merchant of good ability and large enterprise, who received the Liberal nomination, but was defeated by a narrow majority. In Bothwell Mr. Mills defeated C. R. Atkinson, a Chatham barrister, who espoused the Conservative cause.

Another of the now almost chronic Parliamentary dissolutions took place late in the year 1873, in consequence of the explosion of the Pacific Scandal, and a general election was held January 29th, 1874. Mr. Stephenson was again opposed in Kent by Mr. Stripp, whom he again defeated by a majority of 72 votes. In Bothwell Mr. Mills received his third election, being on that occasion opposed by John Dobbyn, of Florence, Conservative. In the autumn of 1876 Mr. Mills accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Administration, and returning for the endorsement of his constituents, received a handsome majority over the Conservative candidate, James Dawson, whom the Liberals of West Kent had elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1871.

The 17th of September, 1878, was signalized by the latest general election to the Canadian Commons. On that date the Liberal Ministry, after holding sway during one Parliament, were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, majorities being recorded against them in each Province of the Dominion. The contest in Kent lay between Mr. Stephenson and Hugh McMahon, Q.C., of London, a gentleman of very fine legal attainments, but whose political sentiments were not endorsed by the Kent electorate, they having defeated him by a very decisive majority. The Bothwell seat was the subject of a contest between Hon. David Mills and J. J. Hawkins, of Brantford, the latter receiving a crushing defeat.

It will thus be noticed there has occurred no change in the personnel of the representatives of this county since the Confederation of the Provinces fourteen years ago; and the gentlemen who have so long retained the confidence of their constituents are deserving of more than a passing notice in this connection. Hon. David Mills is of Puritan descent on his father's side; his ancestors espoused the Royal cause during the Revolution, and, as a consequence, removed thence after to Nova Scotia. His father, Nathaniel Mills, removed thence to Canada and became a pioneer of the Lake Shore, Orford, in 1817, settling upon the farm now occupied by his son. Here the subject of our reference was born in 1831. His collegiate education was finished

at the University of Michigan, whence he graduated with the degree of LL.B. He subsequently discharged most efficiently the duties of Superintendent of Schools for this county during a period of nine years. In 1867 he received his first election to Parliament, where his intimate familiarity with the science of government soon gained for him a leading place as a practical legislator. In 1876 he took a seat in the Liberal Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, which place he held until the defeat of the Government of which he was a member, in 1878. In respect of his political sentiments, Mr. Mills may be justly described as one of the most thoroughly representative Canadians of the present day who train under the Liberal banner.

The member for Kent has long occupied a position of prominence in the ranks of his party, and wielded a strong influence among his following in the House. He has not been a very frequent speaker, but in the speeches delivered by him in the Commons, strong common sense and sound logic have been the characteristics. He has been creditably active in his support of measures affecting the public morals; and the position which he holds in the public estimation is one that he has fairly merited.

The Ontario Legislature was called into existence in 1867, its terms extending over four years. The County of Kent was divided into East and West Ridings for representation in that body, the former including the Townships of Camden, Harwich, Howard, Orford and Zone, with their villages; the latter the Town of Chatham and balance of the county. The seat for the West Riding was contested in 1867 between John Smith, leather merchant of Chatham, Liberal, and Jno. McMichael, farmer, of Blenheim, Conservative, the former being elected by a slight majority. For the East Riding at the same time, Archibald McKellar was elected in the Liberal interest in opposition to E. D. W. Kerby of Euphemia, Conservative.

The second Parliament was elected in 1871. Mr. Smith's course had not been entirely satisfactory to his former supporters, wherefore James Dawson, of Sombra, was brought out and elected by them, though opposed by Mr. Smith, who sought re-election, supported by the Conservative party. Mr. McKellar again defeated Mr. Kerby in the East Riding.

The early days of 1875 witnessed the election of the third Parliament. As during the first, so during the second Parliament West Kent had the fortune to be represented by a gentleman practically at variance with those who elected him. They now therefore chose a straight out Reformer, in the person of Stephen White, a Raleigh farmer of wide and favorable reputation as a representative agriculturist, and conferred upon him the Liberal nomination. He was successfully opposed, however, by Alex. Coutts, a farmer of East Tilbury, who ran in the Conservative interest. Mr. McKellar was, at that date, a third time elected for East Kent, the Conservative candidate being James G. Laird, a Harwich farmer. Before the close of that year Mr. McKellar accepted the office of Sheriff of Wentworth County, and the vacancy thus occurring in the representation of East Kent was filled by the election of Daniel McCraney, barrister, of Bothwell, Liberal, in opposition to Mr. Laird above mentioned.

The latest general election to the Legislature of Ontario was held June 5th, 1879, when Ed. Robinson, solicitor, of Chatham, carried the West Riding in the Liberal interest, though opposed by Mr. Coutts, the ex-member. In the East Riding, Mr. McCraney was again elected, obtaining a large majority over Alexander Trerice, Conservative, of Dresden, a gentleman of extensive business connections, good ability, and a high degree of personal popularity.

The County of Kent has much to pride herself upon in having had among her Parliamentary representatives, from time to time, so many gentlemen possessing such administrative ability, oratorical talent and high political integrity as has characterized those whose names appear in the foregoing *resumé*. Especially since the Union of the Provinces in 1841 has she been represented by men whose mental calibre, though of an unusually high average, fairly reflected the high intelligence of their constituents. Among them have been numbered one Prime Minister (Hon. Geo. Brown), and probably more subordinate Cabinet Ministers than have fallen to the lot of any other Canadian county in an equal period. Their careers have been brilliant; their political escutcheons unmarred by stains of dishonor; and in common with her less exalted representatives, their respective records of patriotism, sagacity and devotion to local interests have reflected credit and profit upon the electorate who favored them with their confidence.

### MILITARY HISTORY.

The period of Kent County's military history may not incorrectly be said to have commenced with the location of the pioneers of the Anglo-Saxon race within its borders. The inception of civilization, not only in Kent but along the entire frontier of Upper Canada, was one of the direct results of the War of Independence, as the establishment of American sovereignty had not only deprived thousands of arms-bearing Loyalists of their avocation, but had rendered their removal from the country against whose liberties they fought highly expedient. The Government for whose support they had made such heroic if ill-advised sacrifices, could do no less than reward them with extensive land grants in the then almost unexplored wilderness of Upper Canada. It was therefore in consequence of those extensive and, to the British, disastrous military operations against the Thirteen Colonies, that the forests of this province received such an influx of settlers during the decade commencing with 1784.

In this connection, many historians have held up to admiration the alleged generosity of the British Government in having thus provided with homes the numerous political outcasts whose exile from the land of their nativity was due to their devotion to an unjust monarch. All praise thus bestowed was totally unmerited. Without, however, attributing to the Government sordid motives in thus locating their loyal adherents, we may safely describe the benefit accruing to it by having so large an area of its wild land settled by a hardy race whom they could again utilize in war with the Southern Republic—should such a circumstance arise, as seemed then quite probable—as being infinitely greater than the advantage (!) which the Loyalists secured by exchanging comfort and plenty for excessive toil and privation.

With their settlement in the depths of the forest, the military pioneers of Kent County metaphorically beat their swords into ploughshares and their knives into pruning hooks, pursuing the peaceful avocation of husbandry until war's loud tocsin again reverberated through the forests of Canada in 1812, and after thirty years of quietude the loyal residents were again called upon to shoulder the musket and march to the defence of their firesides against American invasion.

The causes for the declaration of war by the American Congress on that occasion need little comment in this place. British dignity had been wounded by their unsuccessful attempt to subdue the

Americans during the Revolutionary struggle, and the coals of controversy, which had marked the relations of the two Governments since the dawn of the present century, were finally fanned into flames of combat; the immediate pretext being the indignity offered to the American flag by British war vessels insisting upon the "right of search" in any foreign vessels suspected of containing deserters from the British forces, and the obnoxious "Orders in Council," by which England declared and sought to enforce a blockade of more than half the ports of the civilized world.

The first move in the game was made by the British in Canada, who surprised and captured Fort Mackinaw within a month after hostilities had been declared. This shrewd piece of policy confirmed the Indians of the North-West in their allegiance to the British, and paved the way for innumerable exhibitions of fiendishness on their part, which foully stained the record of civilized warfare.

In Kent County, the outbreak of hostilities was signalized by active preparations for the fray on the part of those in authority. Recruiting sergeants scoured the country, and ordered all male inhabitants over sixteen years of age to report for service. There was doubtless sufficient loyalty among the people to insure a good representation of volunteers, but spontaneous action on their part was rendered unnecessary by the numerous "press gangs"—a feature borrowed from England, where this system was then much in vogue. Companies of militia were enrolled under the command of Captains John Dolsen, Wm. McCrae, John McGregor, Frederick Arnold, and Francis Drake; the bulk of the force so raised being conducted to the Sandwich frontier, where they participated in the capture of Detroit and skirmish at Amherstburg in the early summer of 1812.

Upon the establishment of comparative quiet upon the western frontier, owing to the occupancy of Detroit and other posts by the British, the major portion of General Brock's force was withdrawn from this section to resist a threatened invasion of the Niagara frontier, and among the force so withdrawn to the point where danger lurked and glory waited, were several companies of the Kent Militia, who took an active part in the successful battle of Queenston Heights, October 13th, 1812. A month's armistice succeeded this battle, and was in turn followed by a few unimportant skirmishes along the Niagara River, in which no historical record appears of the Kent Militia having been engaged.

That portion of the troops from this county which remained on the Michigan frontier participated, during the campaign of 1813, in several actions in the vicinity of the Ohio and Michigan State line, including the battle of Fort Meigs, Proctor's defeat at Sandusky, and an encounter of some moment at the River Raisin. Varying success and failures attended the British arms in these actions; but the crushing defeat which the British naval force under Barclay sustained on Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813, through the destruction and capture of his fleet by Commodore Perry, left Proctor in a very precarious condition in the west. Confronted by a strong force and uncertain of supplies, he resolved to abandon the posts in Michigan and Western Canada, and retreat toward Lake Ontario along the Thames.

Destroying all stores and dismantling all fortifications held by him, Proctor commenced his retreat, accompanied by five hundred Indians under Tecumseh, his own force numbering probably less than a thousand capable men. The exact date on which this forced retreat began can be but approximately stated, owing to the diversity of opinion among the best informed residents of this region, and the silence of history on the subject. By some whose circumstances should commend the accuracy of their information, it is stated that a large force of the British were encamped as long as two weeks prior to October 4th, 1813, on the site of the present Village of Thamesville; while others, who were living in the location at the time, declare the main body of Proctor's force to have proceeded no farther than about half way between Chatham and Louisville, where they bivouacked on either side of the river the night of October 2nd.

This latter version is clothed with greater probability by attendant circumstances. For instance, Proctor and Tecumseh took breakfast the morning of October 3rd at the house of Matthew Dolsen, Lot 19, Dover River Front. Tecumseh was even then trying to persuade the British commander to mass his troops at "The Forks," Chatham, where the confluence of McGregor's Creek with the Thames formed a most advantageous and easily defended position between the two streams, on the ground now occupied by Tecumseh Park. It was Tecumseh's object to bring on a battle with their pursuers before reaching the chief Indian village of the region, located at Moraviantown, about eighteen miles farther up stream, as he dreaded lest he should be unable to persuade his Indians to go beyond that village to Burlington Heights, toward which Proctor was bent.

The wisdom of the wily savage's desire is quite obvious when we consider that, at Chatham, his Indians would probably have been nerved to a more determined resistance and greater deeds of valor, having their homes and firesides still in the rear, with a possibility of protecting them from the devastating grasp of the enemy; and his dread of the consequences, should a retreat farther up the river be continued, is equally easy to understand. It is difficult to imagine, however, why Proctor should resist the advice of his Indian allies to "fight it out on that line," except on the hypothesis of his cowardice, which is alleged by many historians to have been the prime cause of his precipitate retreat. It is no secret that Proctor desired to continue his flight to Lake Ontario without hazarding a battle, and would have done so but for the direct refusal of the Indians under Tecumseh to flee beyond their Village of Moraviantown, they having given the British commander his choice between fighting there and dispensing with their company in any farther retreat.

At the then recent action at Monroe, Mich., the Canadians had captured a few small schooners, three of which had been brought up the Thames in conjunction with the march of the army, loaded with ammunition and stores of other varieties. The vessels were anchored during the night of the 2nd October, one a short distance above Chatham, the others near Louisville, and were burned by the British when their continued possession was proved unfeasible.

The advance guard of General Harrison's Kentuckians appeared at Chatham on the 3rd of October. The British soldiers were still some miles in advance, but a considerable force of Indians had been left to dispute with the Americans the possession of the bridge across the creek, and destroy that structure in case of defeat. The bridge spanned the creek just above its point of entry into the Thames, immediately in rear of where the New York House now stands, and upon the approach of the American vanguard its Indian defenders retreated to its northern end and opened fire upon the invaders as they made a dash to effect its capture. The killing of three Americans testified the accuracy of the Indian aim, and two of the savages also fell by the fire of the Kentucky riflemen. One of the fallen Indians, who was a chief high in Tecumseh's favor, was buried with his



quently prominent in the history of the town, the westerly ward having been named in their honor.

On the location chosen by Chrysler, he is related to have raised a ton of tobacco from one acre in 1822. He soon afterwards removed farther up King Street and William Harvey, a colored carpenter, occupied the premises vacated by him. The credit of having built the first frame house in Chatham has been conceded, though undeservingly, to Harvey, that distinction obviously belonging to Daniel Forsyth and Wm. Dolsen, who built on John Forsyth's property the frame house a portion of which is now used as an office for the skating rink, near the Planet Office. Those whose information should be accurate, give the date of the erection of this building as 1834 or thereabouts. The house built by Harvey, and by some claimed to be the first one of frame in town, stood on Dr. Holmes' lot, whence it was but recently removed to another part of the town.

In 1820 a church of a rather primitive order had been built under Anglican auspices on the river bank above the jail, just at the corporate limits, the incumbent of the benefice being a Rev. Mr. Morley, who continued his residence here a number of years. The church is said to have been built through the unaided generosity of a resident of Sandwich. There were at that date some itinerant Methodist preachers who held occasional services in the houses of the settlers, the most widely known of these being a "Brother Harman," so-called, who used to traverse the entire south-west peninsula on horseback.

Several fresh arrivals marked the years 1824 and 1825. One of these was Peter Paul Lacroix, who built a small log shanty on the immediate river bank at Fifth Street, succeeding in the possession of that property one Sharp, who had a short time previously located thereon. Another family, whose name has escaped the memory of the pioneers, resided about that date in a shanty on the river bank in rear of the Custom House. A prominent acquisition to the population in 1825 was Israel Evans, Sen., father of the present License Inspector, who has now held residence in town the longest of any of its living citizens. Mr. Evans was a miller by trade, and for about five years followed that calling in the McGregor mills, but in 1830 purchased the site now occupied by the Garner House from a Dr. McMillan, who had practised the healing art hereabouts for some time, but removed to Sandwich after disposing of that lot to Mr. Evans.

About 1833 Mr. Evans erected a carding and grist mill on the north side of King Street, where William Ball's shop now stands, this being accredited with having been the pioneer industry of the town, McGregor's mill being located without the town limits. The motive power used for Evans' mill was furnished by horses. In the log building erected by Dr. McMillan on the Garner House site, the "Farmer's Exchange" Hotel was subsequently kept by "Billy" Dolsen, whose house was the headquarters for travellers, newsmongers, rural settlers, political meetings, &c., and there

"Village statesmen talked with looks profound,  
While news much older than their ale went round."

The "Exchange" was decidedly one of the prominent institutions at that date.

As early as 1830, as claimed by some parties, though circumstances seem to fix 1835 as a more probable date, Stephen Brock opened the first store of Chatham in a frame building on the site of the Merchants' Bank. King Street at that date was little or no better than a trail through a partially cleared bush, but some time thereafter its improved condition reflected the spirit of progress which then began to be displayed in the numerous locations of desirable settlers, the opening of other commercial and establishment of new industrial institutions. Among those most deserving of notice was the store opened by Wm. and Walter Eberts, who purchased the property corner King and Fifth Streets from Lacroix, and commenced business in 1836 in a frame building, afterwards replaced by the present block.

The connection of this family with the progress of Chatham entitles them to more than a passing notice. The paternal ancestor of the American branch of the family was a Hessian of noble blood who held a commission as surgeon in the Hessian contingent, who aided the British in America during the War of Independence, and received an honorable discharge from the service while his corps lay before New York. His name was Herman Melchior von Eberts, but the aristocratic prefix of "Von" has since been dropped by the family. Dr. Eberts resided in Montreal from the time of leaving military service till 1794, when he was commissioned Governor of the Territory of Michigan, still in the possession of the British, and not abandoned till 1796.

The ex-Governor then removed to Sandwich, where he continued to reside. In 1810 his son Joseph married Anne Baker, daughter of Wm. Baker before alluded to as having control of the Chatham ship yard in the last century. Mr. Eberts kept store at Morey on the Detroit River thence till his premises were sacked by the Americans toward the close of the War of 1812-15, when he removed to the Baker farm (now known as the Eberts' farm) in Chatham Township, which continued to be his residence thereafter. There he raised his family of several sons and daughters, including William and Walter before mentioned, some of whom had been born prior to his removal to Chatham Township. Mr. Eberts opened a store on the River road just east of the town limits as since extended, and conducted a large and profitable business until his sons alluded to established themselves in trade in the centre of the town, when the store on the farm was abandoned.

In 1830 the attractions presented by this town were few in number and of a rather negative order. There were some half dozen habitations dignified by the name of houses between the creek and the river in the vicinity of Jail Street, one of them being occupied by Abraham Iredell up to the time of his removal from the county. In another of them lived Peter Ackerman, a tailor, and his father-in-law, — Finlay, while a gentleman named Holmes resided and had formerly kept school in another. Other pedagogues flourished about the same period, though it is difficult to determine at this date which of them merited the honor of being first in the professional field. James Chrysler kept school in his house, King Street West, as early as 1826, and was succeeded in that role by William Cosgrave, who utilized as a school-room the house on the river bank behind the Custom House before alluded to, and taught the elements of education, the three "R's," but it would seem that Holmes had been in the profession before either of the gentlemen last named. The first public school was erected where the Central School now stands, in 1831, being opened the same fall, with Norman L. Freeman brandishing the birch.

Fresh accessions to the town's attractive features continued from time to time, increasing in frequency as the social and commercial fabric gathered strength, showing signs of rising superior to the retarding influences which for so many years had held almost supreme sway over its destinies. Some of the most notable arrivals between 1832

and 1840 were the Eberts before mentioned—who, although they had previously lived so near the town, only now became thoroughly identified with its interests—Joseph Northwood, Henry Van Allen, James Reed, Henry Verrall, several of the Baxters, Jos. and Robt. S. Woods. A local historian has written that about that time (meaning probably 1836) the population of Chatham reached 300, as proved by a census taken by Henry Verrall, who was remunerated for the task by a "pass the hat" subscription, taken among the "solid men" of the village.

From "County Landmarks" we learn that the appearance of the village at this time was not very prepossessing. The street forming part of the London or Tecumseh Road was little better than a decent trail full of holes and stumps, twisting along the bends of the river, and barely passable for the stage and wheeled vehicles. Within the town plot there was little clearing. Along the river bank as far as Fourth Street, the land was under cultivation; between Fourth and Third Streets, along the river, there was a sugar bush with less or more clearing; and the square on the south side, comprised within King, Wellington, Fourth and Third Streets, a common. The Barrack ground was under crop, having been cleared since the War of 1812-13, but with the exception of a few other spots near the market, there were no further clearings. . . . The school lands were a dense bush even as late as 1840, and a large swamp lay along Wellington Street in the neighborhood of the churches. Toward the station and eastward, the country was a black ash swail."

Up to the dates mentioned the town had been confined almost exclusively to the south side of the river, what is now North Chatham, constituting a third of the entire town, being then occupied partially by the virgin forest and partially by a cultivated farm or two. The land on which the major portion of this part of the town stands had been long in the possession of James Woods, the first legal practitioner of Sandwich, father of Joseph Woods, ex-M.P., and R. S. Woods, Q.C., of Chatham. Passing from the hands of the father into those of the son last named, that portion of the property skirting the river was surveyed into town lots in 1835, and two years later another large slice further north was similarly platted. For some time thereafter, however, the demand for lots north of the river was chiefly for residences, the commerce of the town being still confined to the southern bank of the stream.

The business of ferrying was carried to quite a profitable extent before any bridges spanned the river, and even later in the intervals between the sweeping away of one bridge and the construction of another, Joseph Eberts used to control the ferrying trade, which he conducted in conjunction with merchandising and farming. There was a bridge constructed from William Street across to the rear of Bennett's Mill, of the present, in 1816, this being the pioneer bridge, so far as records inform us. In 1833 or thereabout, a second one was erected at the Eberts' farm. In 1838 the destroyed structure at William Street was replaced by another, and about ten years later the first bridge was built at Fifth Street.

During the first third of the century navigation on the Thames does not appear to have been carried to great proportions. After the descent of the gun boats, built by Government about the end of last century out of one or two sailing vessels built at the mouth of Little Creek about 1820, it does not appear that the place enjoyed any benefits from marine commerce prior to 1831, which is stated as the date in which the first steam trader approached the town. This craft was owned in Windsor, called the *Argo*, was sailed by a Captain Burton, and came no nearer than within two miles of Chatham on that occasion, it is said. Long prior to that date, however, as related by a descendant of the late Matthew Dolsen, of Dover, the latter gentleman had built the first vessel which traded on this river, she being run between Dolsen's large mercantile and manufacturing establishment in Dover, and Buffalo. As early as 1840 the Eberts brothers were running a boat regularly to Detroit, and from that time forward the profitable navigation of the Thames may be said to have been established.

During the decade succeeding 1840 nothing of special note occurred to ruffle the current of general progress which characterized the town. The erection of several churches marked a decided interest in spiritual affairs, while commending the generosity of the residents, no less than five having been built during the period under review. The Methodist Church was opened in 1840, the Kirk within about a year afterward, when followed the Free Church (Presbyterian), Baptist and French Catholic, there having previously been an Episcopal Church in use as before noted. In 1847, when this county was "provisionally" detached from the Western District, and Chatham fixed upon as the seat of municipal government, the influence of the change was effective in attracting other residents and industries. The increase in population is traced from 300 in 1835 to 759 in 1840; 812 a year later, and 1032 in 1843, of whom 75 resided in North Chatham. The Court House was founded in 1849, the first Court of Assize being held therein May 29th, 1850, when the building was formally opened by Judge Sullivan, who marched thither at the head of a procession formed by the leading spirits of official, social and commercial life in town.

In Smith's "Canada," published in 1857, Chatham is referred to in these terms: "It is principally situated in Raleigh, a small portion in Harwich, and a village in the Township of Dover, on the opposite side of the river, called Chatham North. Being situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country, it is a place of considerable business. It has rapidly increased in size during the last three or four years; numerous brick houses have been erected, and property has greatly increased in value. Chatham now contains six churches and chapels; a new stone Jail and Court House have been erected at an expense of six thousand pounds, preparatory to the separation of the county from Essex. A new bridge has been constructed across the Thames at a cost of two thousand pounds; and to suit the convenience of the inhabitants, it has been placed in the centre of the business part of the town—the old bridge having been erected at some distance, and the town having gradually grown away from it. Two steam grist mills and two steam saw mills have been erected, as well as two foundries and machine shops; a brewery; two tanneries; a woollen factory, and four distilleries. There are two principal taverns, "The Royal Exchange" and "Chatham Arms." Two Common schools are in operation, one Protestant and the other Catholic, and two female schools. The steamboats *Brothers* and *Hastings* leave on alternate days, the former for Amherstburg, the latter for Windsor and Detroit only, returning the following days. A stage leaves Chatham every morning at eight o'clock for London—fare three dollars and a half. A newspaper, the *Kent Advertiser*, is published weekly."

One of the steam saw mills referred to was that owned and operated by Mr. (now Hon.) Archibald McKellar, which was located where the gas works now stand, and was for many years a leading landmark of the town, as was also the tannery of Pratt & Granger, located just

below on the river bank—the first establishment of the kind started in Chatham—the date of its construction reaching back beyond the Rebellion.

In architectural appearance Chatham had little to boast of during the first half century of its history; nor indeed did any very proud elements of this nature enter into its composition until within comparatively few years. King Street, the principal avenue, was flanked, until quite recently, by an indiscriminate mixture of brick and frame buildings, many of the latter standing with their gables to the street. Uniformity in design, height and color, was conspicuous by its absence, the quality of the buildings was generally poor, and their combined appearance inelegant. True, Smith's "Canada" mentions the prevalence of brick houses in 1850, but they were chiefly dwellings, the few buildings of that material which graced the chief thoroughfare being as a rule of indifferent appearance; and it was not till within the past twelve years that any considerable improvement was effected in its architectural appearance. The reform was first inaugurated on the south side of King Street, where an extensive conflagration exercised a cleansing influence, and prepared a site for the erection of the fine blocks which now adorn that locality; and the Music Hall Block, illustrated on another page, subsequently lent a grace to the western portion of the street. This fine block, now owned by E. W. Scane, is fitted with several elegant stores on the ground flat, the upper flat being devoted to one of the most extensive, well equipped, and handsomely decorated public halls in the Dominion outside of the large cities. It has a seating capacity of 1,500, is well ventilated, cheery, and extremely creditable to the enterprise which secured its construction and ensures its support.

The Garner House block, elsewhere illustrated in this volume, was founded and built in part during the summer of 1873, since when additions have been made which place it among the finest blocks in Western Canada, the fine features of the building being fully equalled by the excellence of the hotel kept within its walls. The Central Block, built in 1876, the Federal Bank, in 1880, and the Urquhart, Green and Northampton blocks, opposite the Music Hall, have been among the most noticeable improvements in the adornment of the chief business avenue during the past few years, though the list might be extended to include a dozen really handsome and creditable edifices at intervals along the street.

Having attained to such importance as demanded separate municipal government, Chatham was incorporated as a village in 1852, the charter coming into force the following year. Though the records of its village administration have not been preserved, we learn from other sources the names of those who occupied the Chief Magistracy during the period of its village life, which extended over only three years. Thomas McCrae officiated as Reeve during 1852, and was succeeded by Archibald McKellar, who held the office during 1853-4.

Chatham received incorporation as a town in 1855, when the following named gentlemen were elected to the Municipal Council: Thomas A. Ireland, Archibald McKellar, Alex. D. McLean, Joseph Northwood, John Smith, John Waddell, R. Stewart Woods, John S. Vosburg and John Winter. The first Council meeting was held January 15th, when Mr. McLean defeated Mr. Northwood in a contest for the Mayoralty by a vote of five to three; he voting for himself, and Mr. Northwood refusing to vote. By the same vote Mr. Waddell was elected Reeve over Mr. McKellar, while Mr. Smith was elected Deputy Reeve without opposition. Applications were received from John F. Delmage and Thomas McCrae for the position of Police Magistrate. The latter was appointed *pro tem* to that dignity, and was subsequently made the permanent incumbent of the position, the duties of which he still continues to fill.

The succession to the civic chair for the town since the date mentioned has been as follows: 1856, A. D. McLean; 1857, C. G. Charteris; 1858, C. J. S. Askin, M.D.; 1859, Walter McCrae; 1860, Dr. Askin; 1861, John L. Dolsen; 1862, John Smith; 1863, Thomas Cross; 1864, John Smith; 1865-6-7, Rufus Stephenson; 1868, Israel Evans; 1869-70, Henry Smyth; 1871, William McKeough; 1872, R. O. Smith; 1873, Robert Lowe, who resigned, when Thomas Holmes was elected to the vacancy; 1874, D. R. Van Allen; 1875, Thomas Holmes; 1876, Henry Smith; 1877, Richard Monck; 1878, William Gray; 1879-80, William Northwood.

For 1881 the municipal slate for Chatham bears the following names: William Young, Mayor; John M. Northwood, Isaac Smith, S. T. Martin, Councillors for Northwood Ward; John Holmes, E. J. Roche, C. P. Lennox, Councillors for Eberts' Ward; Warren Lambert, Thomas Holmes, R. G. Fleming, Councillors for Chrysler Ward.

When the town was incorporated in 1855 the "civil service" was administered by the gentlemen named below: Duncan McColl, Clerk; Malcolm Weir, Treasurer; William A. McCrae, William McKeough, Richd. Monck, Assessors; Henry Chrysler, Collector, Street Surveyor, Town Beadle and Fire Inspector; John Smith, Market Clerk; Kenneth Urquhart, Oliver I. V. Dolsen, Auditors; Wm. Northwood, George D. Ross, Henry Baxter, Inspectors of Taverns. But one incumbent of the Clerkship has intervened between Mr. McColl and the present official, viz., Thos. Keating, who received the appointment in 1863, and was succeeded the following year by John Tissiman, who has since discharged the duties of the office with a degree of combined courtesy and efficiency which has won for him a wide personal and official popularity. The balance of the town offices of importance are thus filled for the present year, viz.: Treasurer, Malcolm Weir; Chief of Police, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Baxter; Town Physician, Dr. Richardson; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Joseph Dolsen.

A salient feature in the history of any town is a record of its journalistic enterprise, and the varying phases of success or failure which have characterized the efforts of different representatives of the Press to establish themselves in the public favor. The pioneer newspaper of Chatham was issued in 1841, under the name of the *Chatham Journal*, and the ownership of Charles Dolsen and Dr. Fulford. About 1844 this journal was merged in the *Chatham Gleaner*, published by Edwin Larwill and George Gould, the former of whom was editor. This paper lived a number of years as the organ of the Conservative party in the county. Soon after the appearance of the *Gleaner*, about 1845, James O'Reilly came here from St. Thomas and started the publication of the *Canadian Freeman* (Reform), which, however, did not survive very long, but was succeeded about 1847 by the *Kent Advertiser* (Reform), published by Thomas A. Ireland, who warmly espoused the cause of Hon. Malcolm Cameron against Hon. John Hillyard Cameron in the election of a member of this county in 1848. Though Mr. Ireland retired from its control, the *Advertiser* continued to exist under the ownership of a Mr. Rose until 1854.

The *Planet* was first published in 1851 by Jacob A. Dolsen and Miles Miller. It was brought into existence to fill a vacuum left by the decline of the *Chronicle*, which had been conducted for a stock company by Captain Keating and Dr. Cross, and advocated Conser-



The stirring events incident to the American civil war, especially the circumstances connected with the *Trent* "affair," aroused the latent spirit of martial pride among the people of this county in common with the balance of the country. Active preparations to meet the threatened storm were at once inaugurated, and the alacrity with which the young men of this county responded to the call of danger proved them no unworthy sons of those whose fealty had been previously put to the test. Happily the war cloud of that period passed harmlessly over our land, but with the herald of danger which announced the Fenian invasion of 1866, the sturdy spirits of Kent again sprang to arms, and evinced once more their loyalty to Canadian interests while clamoring to be led against the marauding "Bashi-Bazouks" who infested, even for so short a time, our national border. But the brevity of the Fenian stay upon our soil cheated the militia of their desire to measure strength with them. Again in 1870, when the Dominion was visited by a mob of the same outlaws, the patriotism of the residents of this county found expression in the organization of volunteer forces who went to the "front," and remained on active duty while the menace of invasion was suspended over the country.

Nor has the military spirit yet deserted the youth of Kent, as one of the most efficient Regiments of Infantry, the 24th, of the entire Canadian force amply testifies. This fine body of men, whose headquarters are located in Chatham, contains six well disciplined companies, the following being the staff: Lieut. Colonel, commanding, A. B. Baxter; Major, Mathew Martin; Adjutant, with rank of major, James H. Riley; Paymaster, with rank of captain, Henry G. Reed; Quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant, Theo. H. Nelson; Surgeon, T. K. Holmes, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, Geo. A. Tye, M.D. The six companies referred to are located and officered as below:

No. of Company.	Company's Headquarters.	Captain.
1.	Chatham.	James C. Weir.
2.	Chatham.	Rufus Stephenson, M.P.
3.	Ridgetown.	Conrad D. Rowe.
4.	Chatham.	Simeon M. Smith.
5.	Bothwell.	John Robinson.
6.	Dresden.	W. H. Hughes.

### MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of municipal institutions in Canada is by no means an extended one, they having been introduced into our system of government as late as 1842. The record of territorial subdivisions within the Province extends back to the time of the inception of our political government, when the Province was divided into four "Districts" by Proclamation of Lord Dorchester, then Governor-General. The names of these districts, in order of their location from the eastern limit of the Province, were Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, within the latter of which the present County of Kent was of course included.

During the incumbency in executive office of the Family Compact, who did not reach the end of their tether till after the Rebellion, there was little or no legislation looking to the development of the internal interests of the Province, and especially was there a discreditable lack of attention to the establishment of municipal Government, for which the people of many sections became clamorous. As early as 1834, however, an Act was passed delegating the townships the authority to appoint their own officials for the construction of highways, the assessment of property, the control of schools, &c.; but the scope of their official functions was very limited, and served as but a prelude to the more extended privileges soon after bestowed.

One of the most important measures advocated by Lord Durham in his report to the Home Government, and subsequently made a part of the Administrative policy when the union of the Provinces had been consummated and affairs of state had revived from the shock caused by the then recent insurrection, was the establishment of local administration by local machinery. This was introduced through the medium of an Act passed in 1841, entitled: "An Act to provide for the establishment of local or municipal institutions in that portion of this Province formerly known as Upper Canada." It provided for the establishment of new Districts (where those formerly erected for judicial purposes were too cumbersome to meet the object of the Act) and of District Councils therein, comprised of more "District Councillors" chosen by the electorate of each township or union of townships within the District.

The County of Kent (which originally included the territory now constituting the two Counties of Kent and Lambton) had been comprised within the old Western District, established in the last century, and embracing the County of Essex in addition to Kent. With the provision for local Government, the municipal confines of the Western District were confirmed as identical with those previously bounding the District for judicial purposes; and the seat of municipal government was fixed at Sandwich, where the judicial machinery of the District had been previously located.

The District Council met at Sandwich during the entire period of "District" government, but owing to complaints of inconvenience attending the journey from remote parts of the District to Sandwich to transact necessary business, an Act was passed July 18th, 1847, entitled: "An Act to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada," by the terms of which the County of Kent (still including what is now the County of Lambton) was detached from the Western District and erected into the Provisional District of Kent.

The establishment of a "Provisional" Council for the new District was provided for, with the stipulation that "provisional" existence should continue till the necessary county buildings should be completed upon the site reserved by Government for that purpose, during which period the representatives from Kent attended the District Council meetings at Sandwich as they had previously done.

The Councillors of Kent met in Provisional Council for the first time at Chatham, August 17th, 1847, and proceeded to the business of securing the construction of a Jail and Court House, for which purpose they appropriated the proceeds of a proposed loan (afterwards effected) of £4,000. The county at that time contained the Townships of Camden, Chatham, Dover, Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Tilbury, West Tilbury and Zone; West Tilbury was subsequently detached from Kent and annexed to Essex; so our reference to East Tilbury will be by the name of "Tilbury" merely in this sketch.

At the first meeting of the Council the list shows the following named Councillors from the townships of Kent to have been present: Camden, Jacob Aubrey, Henry Mawlam; Chatham Township, John Crow; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, William Thompson; George Young; Howard, Wm. Ruddle; Geo. Duck; Orford, George Henry; Raleigh, Edwin Larwill; Romney and Tilbury, Peter Simpson, Jos. Heatherington; West Tilbury, ——— Hyde.

They organized by appointing George Duck of Howard, Chairman, and Charles Wiggins, Clerk, *pro tem.*; and bestowed the office of Treasurer upon Alexander Charteris, father of the present County Treasurer, who defeated Thomas McCrae and John G. Weir in a contest for that appointment. The list of members for the two years next ensuing, was as follows:

1848.—Chairman, George Duck, of Howard. Council: Camden, James Smith; Chatham, John Crow; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, Wm. Thompson, George Young; Howard, Wm. Ruddle, Geo. Duck; Orford, George Henry; Raleigh, Edwin Larwill, Archibald McKellar; Romney and Tilbury, Peter Simpson, Thomas Heatherington.

1849.—Chairman, Lionel H. Johnson, of Sombra, Lambton County. Council: Camden, James G. Shaw, James Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, Alex. McKay, George Young; Howard, William Ruddle, George Duck; Orford, Wm. Decow, George Henry; Raleigh, Edwin Larwill, Thos. Jenner; Romney and Tilbury, Peter Simpson, Joseph Heatherington.

On the 50th of May, 1849, an Act was passed which abolished "Districts" and substituted "Counties" in their stead, at the same time making some very acceptable improvements in the composition of the municipal code. The preamble of the Act recites as follows: "Whereas by reason of the subdivision of Districts, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada, the boundaries thereof have in many cases become identical with the boundaries of Counties, and there being no longer any sufficient reason for continuing such territorial divisions of that part of the Province, it is expedient to abolish the same, and, following in this particular the Mother Country, to retain only the name of County as a territorial division for judicial, as well as all other purposes," &c.

The Act referred to came into force the following year, and is therefore commonly alluded to as the "Municipal Act of 1850." Among its salient features was the erection of the County of Lambton—which by its terms then extended as far south as the main branch of the River Sydenham, and which was attached to Kent as junior county of the municipal union—into a "Provisional" County. It soon thereafter entered upon its "provisional" existence, and subsequently upon its career as an independent municipal corporation. Another important feature was the substitution of Reeves and Deputy Reeves for the District Councillors of earlier days, and the provision that the Wardens of the respective counties should be elected by the County Councils from among their own number, whereas they had been formerly appointed by the Government. The County of Kent, not having yet completed her public buildings, remained until their completion one of the "United Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton," at the same time maintaining its existence as the senior of the "Provisional United Counties of Kent and Lambton."

The members of the County Council, representing minor municipalities of Kent, from the date mentioned to the present time, have been as follows: the name first appearing being that of the Reeve, the succeeding ones those of the Deputy Reeves, in order of seniority since the statute provided for "first" and "second" Deputies.

1850.—Warden, George Duck, Reeve of Howard. Council: Camden and Zone, James Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robt. Mitchell; Harwich, Alex. R. Robertson, Alex. McKay; Howard, the Warden; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, John G. Weir; Romney, Thos. Jackson; Tilbury, Jno. Wilson; West Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1851.—Warden, Geo. Duck, Reeve of Howard. Council: Camden and Zone, Jas. Smith; Chatham Township, William A. Everitt; Chatham Village, George Witherspoon; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, J. W. Shackleton; Howard, the Warden; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Nathaniel Hughson; Romney and Tilbury, John Wilson; West Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1852.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Village, Thomas McRae; Chatham Township, William A. Everitt; Dover, John M. Dolsen; Harwich, George Young; Howard, William McKerricher; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Henry Ronald; Romney and Tilbury, Isaac Russell; West Tilbury severed its connection with Kent County at the close of 1851.

1853.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Village, Arch'd McKellar; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Andrew Pelletier; Harwich, George Young; Howard, John Wilson, Jno. Desmond; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Henry Ronald; Romney, Thomas Jackson; Tilbury, John Wilson.

1854.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Village, Arch'd McKellar, J. S. Vosburg; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, Jas. A. Rolls, George Sinclair; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Jas. Ronald; Romney, Thomas Jackson; Tilbury, John Wilson.

1855.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Town, John Waddell, Jno. Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Thomas Shaw; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, James A. Rolls; Orford, Alex. McLean; Raleigh, Thomas Pardo; Romney, Thomas Jackson; Tilbury, Isaac Russell.

1856.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Town, Arch'd McKellar, John Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, Jas. A. Rolls, Charles Ashwin; Orford, Alex. McLean; Raleigh, Henry Ronald, Stephen White; Romney, Jos. Heatherington; Tilbury, Isaac Russell.

1857.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town and Township same as in 1856; Dover, Thomas Crow; Harwich, John McMichael, John Meikle; Howard, James A. Rolls, John Desmond; Orford, Alex. McLean; Raleigh, Henry Ronald, Thomas Pardo; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Tilbury, James Smith; Zone, H. D. Monroe.

1858.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Thos. Cross, Richard Monck; Chatham Township, Duncan Campbell; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, William McKerricher, Frank Ogletree; Orford, John Stone; Raleigh, Stephen White, Wm. Emerson; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Tilbury, James Smith; Zone, Henry D. Monroe.

1859.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, James Burns, John Smith; Chatham Township, James Houston; Dover, George Wade Foott; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, William McKerricher,

Francis Ogletree; Orford, Ed. H. Ridley; Raleigh, Stephen White, Henry Ronald; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Tilbury, Isaac Russell; Zone, H. D. Monroe.

1860.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, Thomas Cross; Chatham Township, James Houston, Lionel H. Johnson; Dover, George Wade Foott; Harwich, John McMichael, David Wilson; Howard, William McKerricher, Francis Ogletree; Orford, Jno. Stone; Raleigh, Stephen White, Charles McNeil; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alex. Coutts; Zone, H. D. Monroe.

1861.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, James Higgins; Chatham Township, Dover, Romney and Tilbury, same as in 1860; Harwich, George Young, J. G. Laird; Howard, Richard Green, William Coll; Orford, Edward H. Ridley; Raleigh, Stephen White, John Edwards; Zone, Adin McIntyre.

1862.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, Thos. Holmes; Chatham Township, Dover, Orford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury and Zone, same as last year; Harwich, J. G. Laird, George Young; Howard, John Duck, Francis Ogletree.

1863.—Warden, Lionel H. Johnson, Reeve of Chatham Township. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, R. S. Woods, Rufus Stephenson; Chatham Township, the Warden and Stephen Kinney; Dover, G. Wade Foott; Harwich, David Wilson, J. G. Laird; Howard, John Duck, Francis Ogletree; Orford, E. H. Ridley, Lawrence Gosnell; Raleigh, John Edwards, Timothy Dillon; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Peter McAnnally.

This was the first year of the county's division into different school inspectorates, the municipalities being thus grouped for the purpose, and the following named Inspectors appointed for the respective divisions: Howard and Orford, David Mills; Raleigh and Tilbury, E. R. Morrison; Dover and Chatham, Rev. J. Rennie; Harwich, Rev. Mr. Waddell; Romney, Horatio Mills; Camden and Zone, Rev. T. Hughes. Rev. Dr. Sandys and G. Wade Foott, were appointed Grammar School Trustees. Resuming the succession to membership in the county, we recite the list for

1864.—Warden, Geo. Young, Deputy Reeve of Harwich. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, J. H. Dolsen; Chatham Township, L. H. Johnson, Samuel Everitt; Dover, G. Wade Foott; Harwich, John McMichael and the Warden; Howard, John Duck, Francis Ogletree; Orford, E. H. Ridley, Lawrence Gosnell; Raleigh, Stephen White, Nath. Hughson; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Peter McAnnally.

1865.—Warden, Geo. Young, Deputy Reeve of Harwich. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, R. O. Smith; Chatham Township, Lionel H. Johnson, Stephen Kinney; Dover, G. Wade Foott; Harwich, John McMichael and the Warden; Howard, William McKerricher, William Coll; Orford, E. H. Ridley, Lawrence Gosnell; Raleigh, Stephen White, Gilbert H. Dolsen; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, John Kerr; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1866.—Warden, John McMichael, Reeve of Harwich. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, C. J. Askin, M.D., A. B. McIntosh; Chatham Township, L. H. Johnson, Samuel Everitt; Dover, Robert Steen; Harwich, the Warden and George Young; Howard, Francis Ogletree, William Coll; Orford, Hugh D. Cunningham, D. Morehouse; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolsen; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, John Kerr; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1867.—Previous to this year the Reeves and Deputies had been elected by the Councils of the minor municipalities from among their own number, but in 1867, for the first time, they were elected by direct vote of the people.

Warden, Caleb Coatsworth, Reeve of Romney. Council: Bothwell, John C. Collier. There were no further changes in the personnel of the representatives as named for last year.

1868.—Warden, Jno. Duck, Reeve of Howard. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Boon; Camden, Arthur Anderson, Alex. Watson; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, D. R. Van Allen; Chatham Township, L. H. Johnson, J. H. Mickle; Dover, G. Wade Foott, Geo. Peel; Harwich, Geo. Young, E. L. Stoddard, D. J. Van Velsor, M.D.; Howard, the Warden and William McKerricher; Orford, H. D. Cunningham, Augustus Crane; Raleigh, S. White, Timothy Dillon; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, John Richardson; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1869.—Warden, George Wade Foott, Reeve of Dover. Council: Bothwell, Howard, Orford, Romney and Zone, same as in 1868; Chatham Town, Jas. Higgins, Israel Evans; Camden, Alex. Watson, J. H. Johnson; Chatham Township, Geo. Rogers, Alex. McDougall; Dover, the Warden and George Peel; Harwich, David Wilson, E. L. Stoddard, D. J. Van Velsor, M. D.; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolsen; Tilbury, Alex. Coutts.

1870.—Warden, Stephen White, Reeve of Raleigh. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Boon; Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, Richard Monck, J. Cleve; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold, James Houston; Dover, G. Wade Foott, Robert Steen; Harwich, David Wilson, Dr. Van Velsor, Isaac Swathout; Howard, John Duck, William Coll; Orford, H. D. Cunningham, Augustus Crane; Raleigh, the Warden and G. H. Dolsen; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Jos. Roberts.

1871.—Warden, Israel Evans, Reeve of Chatham Town. Council: Only changes from last year: Chatham Town, the Warden, Thomas Holmes and Sylvester Hadley; Chatham Township, Alex. McDougall, Reeve; Dover, Richard Brayne, Deputy Reeve; Harwich, Dr. Van Velsor, George Young, Isaac Swathout; Howard, Wm. McKerricher, G. C. Wood.

1872.—Warden, Daniel J. Van Velsor, M.D., Reeve of Harwich. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Boon; Camden, Jas. Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, H. Smyth, Thos. Holmes, E. W. Scane; Chatham Township, Alex. McDougall, E. Bedford, Christopher Macon; Dover, Richard Brayne, Francis Baby; Harwich, the Warden, Geo. Young and John Cameron; Howard, John Duck, William Coll; Orford, Augustus Crane, John Lee; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolsen; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Jos. Roberts.

1873.—Warden, Jos. Roberts, Reeve of Zone. Council: Bothwell, Hugh Tims; Camden, Robert Ferguson, A. J. C. Shaw; Chatham Town, D. R. Van Allen, P. E. McKerrall, Richard Monck; Chatham Township, Lionel H. Johnson, E. Bedford, T. W. Wright; Dresden (newly incorporated), Alex. Watson; Dover, Howard, Raleigh and Tilbury, same as in 1872; Harwich, Dr. Van Velsor, John Cameron,



J. H. Langford; Orford, John Lee, J. J. Stewart; Romney, George Robinson; Zone, the Warden.

1874.—Warden, Arthur Anderson, Deputy Reeve of Camden. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Dillon; Camden, James Smith and the Warden; Chatham Town, Thos. Holmes, S. Hadley, Richard Monck; Chatham Township, E. Bedford, T. W. Wright, D. H. Everitt; Dover, George Peel, Peter Robert; Dresden, T. P. McInnis; Harwich, Dr. Van Velsor, John A. Langford, J. G. Laird; Howard, John Duck, William Coll, Arch. McKinley; Orford, John Lee, J. J. Stewart; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolsen; Romney, George Robinson; Thamesville (newly incorporated), Robert Ferguson; Tilbury, James Stewart; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1875.—Warden, John Lee, Reeve of Orford. Council: Bothwell, Thamesville, Romney and Zone, same as last year; Blenheim (newly incorporated), A. L. Bissett; Camden, A. Anderson William Hopper; Chatham Town, H. J. Eberts, E. J. Roche, John L. Bray, M.D.; Chatham Township, E. Bedford, T. W. Wright; Dover, Frank Baby, Peter Robert; Dresden, Alex. Trevice; Harwich, George Young, J. A. Langford, John Cameron; Howard, William Coll, Richard Wade; Orford, the Warden and Arch. J. McDonald; Raleigh, R. J. Morrison, Malcolm McNeil; Tilbury, John Richardson; Wallaceburg (newly incorporated), Alex. McDougall; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1876.—Warden, Jno. A. Langford, First Deputy Reeve of Harwich. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Dillon; Blenheim, Thos. R. Jackson; Camden, John Dobbyn, A. J. C. Shaw; Chatham Town, Richard Monck, Thomas Holmes, A. B. McIntosh; Chatham Township, E. Bedford, D. H. Everitt; Dover, Peter Robert, John Wright; Dresden, Alex. Trevice; Harwich, George Young, the Warden and James McMullen; Howard, Richard Wade, Daniel McKerricher, Benjamin W. Wilson; Orford, John Lee, Daniel Mills; Raleigh, R. J. Morrison, Thomas L. Pardo; Romney, George Robinson; Thamesville, Robert Ferguson; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson; Wallaceburg, Alexander McDougall; Zone, James Cruickshank.

1877.—Warden, Robert Ferguson, Reeve of Camden. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Dillon; Blenheim, T. R. Jackson; Camden, the Warden and A. Anderson; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, William Northwood, S. J. Somerville; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, D. McArthur, Bernard Gallagher; Dover, Peter Robert, Jno. Dunlop; Dresden, Alex. Trevice; Harwich, David Wilson, J. A. Langford, Wm. Cameron; Howard, Daniel McKerricher, Archibald McKinley; Orford, John Lee, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolsen; Ridgetown (newly incorporated), Jacob Smith, M.D.; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson; Wallaceburg, J. H. Beattie; Zone, J. Cruickshank.

1878.—Warden, Alexander Trevice, Reeve of Dresden. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Dillon; Blenheim, T. R. Jackson; Camden, Robt. Ferguson, A. Anderson; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, William Craddock, William Ball; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, John Tassie, A. W. Crow; Dover, Peter Robert, Cornelius Purser; Dresden, the Warden; Harwich, George Young, James McMullen, William Cameron; Howard, Michael Arnold, Benj. W. Wilson, Alex. Clark; Orford, John Lee, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, T. L. Pardo, G. H. Dolsen; Ridgetown, Jacob Smith, M. D.; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson, William Hickey; Wallaceburg, J. H. Beattie; Zone, James Cruickshank.

1879.—Warden, Thos. R. Jackson, Reeve of Blenheim. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Boon; Blenheim, the Warden; Camden, John Dobbyn, David V. Hicks; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, T. W. Jackson, Arch. Campbell; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, David McArthur, Bernard Gallagher; Dover, James MacFarlane, C. Purser; Dresden, Alex. Watson; Harwich, John A. Langford, Wm. Cameron, James McMullen; Howard, John Ferguson, John Serson; Orford, John Mason, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, R. J. Morrison, William Irwin; Ridgetown, John White; Romney, Thomas M. Fox; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson, William Hickey; Wallaceburg, George Mitchell, M.D.; Zone, L. E. Vogler.

1880.—Warden, Jacob Smith, M.D., Reeve of Ridgetown. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Dillon; Blenheim, Geo. Morgan; Chatham Town, having withdrawn from its municipal connection with the county at the close of 1879, was not thereafter represented at this Board; Chatham Township, William H. Stephens, A. W. Crow, Abraham Blackburn; Dover, Wm. Stephenson, C. Purser; Dresden, Hugh E. Winter; Harwich, David Coughill, David Wilson, William Cameron; Howard, John Ferguson, B. W. Wilson, Arch. McDairmid; Orford, John Mason, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, R. J. Morrison, William Irwin; Ridgetown, the Warden; Romney, T. M. Fox; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson, William Hickey; Wallaceburg, George Mitchell, M.D.; Zone, L. E. Vogler.

1881.—Warden, William Hickey, Reeve of Tilbury. Council: Bothwell, Robert Martin; Blenheim, John G. Mountford; Camden, George R. Langford, W. T. Pringley; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, D. McArthur, A. Blackburn; Dover, John Wright, Cornelius Purser; Dresden, Bedford Kimmerly; Harwich, David Coughill, David Wilson, Colin Campbell; Howard, John Ferguson, B. W. Wilson, Samuel H. Spencer; Orford, Jno. Mason, Henry G. Gilmore; Raleigh, T. L. Pardo, Patrick T. Barry, William Irwin; Ridgetown, John Moody; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, the Warden and Major Mathew Martin; Wallaceburg, Lionel H. Johnson; Zone, L. E. Vogler.

During the thirty-one years of municipal government in this county, the respective municipalities have been represented in the Warden's chair as follows: Camden, thirteen years; Harwich, five years; Howard, three years; and all other municipalities in the county, except the Villages of Thamesville and Wallaceburg, one year each. The longest consecutive term in the Wardenship was that enjoyed by James Smith of Camden, who filled the position eleven years without intermission; the only other members who have been their own successors in the office were George Duck of Howard, 1850 and 1851, and George Young of Harwich, 1863 and 1864.

The succession to the offices of Clerk and Treasurer have been comparatively few in number; the present Treasurer, C. G. Charteris, succeeded his father, Alexander Charteris, who was the first incumbent of the office. From Charles Wiggins, appointed Clerk to the Provisional Council in 1847, that office passed into the hands of James Hart in 1862, who was succeeded in 1872 by Daniel Kerr, the present efficient and courteous incumbent, to whom our acknowledgments are due for his kindness in furnishing information in connection with this sketch.

A review of the material status of this county reveals a fairly satisfactory condition of affairs. The tangible assets include only the County Buildings and bridges, the former consisting of a Court House

and Jail built in 1849 at an expense of about \$16,000, the material used being a fine grade of grey stone from the Anderdon quarries. These buildings, though eligibly situated on a site reserved for that purpose by Government, are so far from the heart of the town as to render inexpedient and inconvenient the location of the County Office therein; wherefore they are temporarily located wherever convenience dictates in the centre of the town, and are by no means as elaborate and extensive as so large and wealthy a county should afford. Plans for new official buildings on an extensive and creditable scale have been prepared, however, and ere long they may be expected to adorn the eastern front of Tecumseh Park.

The expense annually incurred by the County Council of Kent is in the vicinity of thirty-five thousand dollars, about sixteen thousand of which is on account of debentures issued in support of various public enterprises. The chief of these was the Erie and Huron Railway, a proposed line from Rond Eau to Sarnia through Chatham and Dresden, with a branch from the latter place to Wallaceburg. This road has been already prepared for the iron between Chatham, Dresden and Wallaceburg, and indications point to its early completion from lake to lake, a much desired consummation in the interest of local improvement throughout the county. The amount granted to this enterprise was \$155,000, which has not yet produced any valuable return. The county previously granted a bonus of \$80,000 to the Canada Southern Railway, but the terms of the bonus not having been complied with, they were never called upon to pay it.

Among the heaviest items of expense to the county are those for the construction and support of bridges over the Thames and Sydenham rivers. Several fine structures span these streams, that of Kent Bridge, ten miles above Chatham on the Thames, being an especially creditable iron highway of American manufacture, built at a cost of about \$9,000. Another over the Thames at Moraviantown, one at the Middlesex and Elgin Counties line, one across the Sydenham at Dresden, and one spanning either branch of that river at Wallaceburg, complete the list of considerable bridges under county control, all the last mentioned being of wood, those on the Sydenham unusually fine, and provided with "draws" to admit of the navigation of the stream. Prominent among the last estimate of expense appear the items of \$1,800 for Councillors' wages; salaries, \$1,860; administration of justice, \$4,600; and school expenses, \$2,485.

The connection of the educational affairs of the county with its municipal management has been quite intimate, and demands mention in this place. The county was divided into several inspectorates, (according to recent statute) in 1863, and the Inspectors named on a previous page appointed by the Council. In the following year a share in the control of Grammar Schools was vested in County Councils, who were authorized to appoint trustees of those institutions. In the year named the Council appointed Rev. Angus McCall and Hon. Walter McCrae to that dignity, at the same time consolidating all the public school inspectorates of the county, and appointing Mr. (now Hon.) David Mills to the Inspectorship. In 1865 Mr. Mills was succeeded in this office by Edmund B. Harrison, present Inspector for East Kent, while Geo. Young and Dr. C. J. Askin were appointed to Grammar School Trusteeships. Among those who have since received appointments to that and the High School Board at the hands of the County Council have been: G. Wade Foott, of Dover; Rufus Stephenson, of Chatham; Rev. Wm. King, of Buxton; Stephen White, of Raleigh; Rev. Angus McCall, of Chatham; and Daniel Kerr, County Clerk, to the latter of whom great credit attaches for his energetic action in securing much needed improvements in the management of the Chatham High School, the influence and efficiency of which has advanced very materially of late, and now entitles it to take rank among the Collegiate Institutes of the Province.

The County of Kent has ever been fortunate in the personal composition of its Council, including, as it always has, a class of men much above the average in intellectual acquirements and legislative ability. The just and economical administration of its local affairs, characterized, nevertheless, by a spirit of liberal enterprise, attests their proficiency in municipal legislation. Several of those who have occupied seats at this Council board have subsequently participated in the more extended duty of provincial and national legislation, where their influence has been practically exerted in the promotion of legislation affecting local interests, and their personal worth attested by the high rank some of them have taken in the councils of their respective parties.

#### EDUCATIONAL, JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL.

The most accurate standard, probably, by which to judge of the intelligence and enterprise prevailing a community is a knowledge of the degree of excellence to which educational institutions have there been brought. If we may judge the County of Kent by this criterion, the high opinions of its enlightenment otherwise suggested suffer no shock, but find confirmation and more intense decision by an insight into the working of our vast educational system within its limits.

The most imposing structure connected with the educational affairs of the county is the Ursuline Convent of Chatham, illustrated elsewhere in this work. This institution is situated on Head Street, Chatham North, where it occupies one of the most eligible sites in town. The building is large, handsome and commodious, three stories high, and surrounded by attractively designed and finely ornamented grounds of large area. The school has been in successful operation a considerable number of years, and has attained a high place among kindred institutions for the comprehensiveness and excellence of the instruction imparted by a numerous and efficient staff.

There is as yet no Collegiate Institute in the county, though indications point to the early elevation of the Chatham High School to that dignity. This school has lately emerged from a somewhat indifferent degree of success, and extended the scope of its usefulness to vastly greater proportions than formerly. The attendance has rapidly increased until about 150 regular students partake of its advantages, and the management, both by the Board of Trustees and staff of teachers, is now creditable in the extreme. The building is extensive, and, with impending improvements, will be one of the best adapted to school purposes in Canada.

Several fine Public, one Model, and one Roman Catholic Separate School complete the list for Chatham. The building containing the latter is among the finest school edifices in Western Ontario, large and elegant. The Model School is of recent establishment, and is conducted in the Central Public School building, in connection with the latter, each being first class of its kind. The ward schools are four in number, all of brick, and of a grade of architectural excellence quite creditable to the town. Twenty-two teachers in all are employed in the Model and Public Schools, and four in the High School, the average annual expense to the town for their maintenance being about \$12,000.

Of the Public School buildings in the county outside of Chatham, that at Blenheim bears the palm for beauty of design, elegance of finish, extent, and perfect adaptation to the purposes for which intended. Not only does this building eclipse any in the county, but compares favorably with the best in any village of Ontario. Its cost was \$15,000; it has six departments, controlled by as many teachers, and enjoys an enviable reputation as an institution of learning.

The schools of Ridgetown, Bothwell, Thamesville, Dresden and Wallaceburg, though creditably conducted, are not rendered conspicuous by the elegance of the buildings in which they are held, but in regard to Bothwell, the noticeable features of its school buildings are of the wrong order, they being of a very interior class, and entirely out of keeping with the high standard of their proficiency.

The latest reports of the Public School Inspectors for this county reveal the status of the system here to be about as follows: In the West Riding there are 63 departments recognized by the Government Educational authorities, including four Roman Catholic Separate schools and the three departments of the Wallaceburg school. The total amount received by the several boards of trustees for school purposes during 1879 (to which year the reports pertain) was \$33,678.90, of which amount \$20,391.50 was expended in teachers' salaries, and \$8,768.01 for general expenses of buildings, repairs and furnishings. The average salary received by male teachers in this Riding is \$410.04; average received by lady teachers, \$303.05. Without respect to sex, the average salary received is \$356.53. The best attendance reported was only 45 per cent. of the pupils enrolled, while the average attendance throughout the riding was about 35½ per cent. of the number of pupils registered. The census of the different school sections and villages shows a total of 4,656 children of school age, but sufficient of those above or below that age attend school to bring the number of registered pupils up to 5,246.

Greater attention to detail marks the report of the Inspector for East Kent, which shows the total amount there received by trustees for school purposes (exclusive of the Town of Bothwell) to have been \$48,322.20; their expenditures \$41,838.19, of which amount \$3,255 was for the purchase of sites, erection of new school houses, &c. Exclusive of moneys received from other sources, it required a direct tax by the respective board of trustees of 4½ mills on the dollar, to sustain the schools in that Riding and making the improvements noted during 1879. The cost of educating each pupil advanced 73 cents over the preceding year, being now \$6.41, as estimated from the number of pupils on the different school registers; but estimated by the average of attendance, the cost *per capita* was about \$7.15, an increase over previous figures of 83 cents. By all methods of comparative estimation, the expense *per capita* of education in East Kent shows a decided advance from the cost of former years.

The total number of schools and departments in this inspectorate was 82, including 52 rural Public schools, and one R. C. Separate school. Eighty teachers were employed in conducting this educational machinery; only two of them held first-class certificates, 19 second-class, one an "interim," one an "Old Country" first-class, and 57 third-class. The number of pupils of school age in the Riding is reported at 5,859, the number enrolled on the registers 6,534. There are 62 school-houses, only 15 of which are brick, and three logs, the remaining 44 being frame.

Following is a list of officials—judicial, municipal and educational—for the County of Kent at this writing: Judge, Archibald Bell; Sheriff, John Mercer; Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney, William Douglass; Clerk of the County Court, William A. Campbell; Master in Chancery, R. O'Hara; Registrar, P. D. McKellar; Warden, William Hickey; County Clerk, Daniel Kerr; County Treasurer, Charles G. Charteris; Jailor, Robert Mercer; Jail Surgeon, John L. Bray, M. D.; High Constable, William Wemp; County Auditors, W. Mackenzie Ross and John Duck; Inspector Public Schools, East Kent, Edmund B. Harrison; Inspector Public Schools, West Kent, W. M. Nichols; Members Board of Audit, Lionel H. Johnson and Stephen White; High School Trustees for county, George Young, Stephen White and Daniel Kerr; County Examiner for teachers' certificates, Rev. Angus McCall; License Inspector, East Kent, Thos. Boon; Board of License Commissioners, East Kent, Isaac Swarthout, William Ward and Augustus Crane; License Inspector, West Kent, Israel Evans; Board of License Commissioners, West Kent, D. R. Van Allen, Duncan McVicar and Ed. McCollum; Inspector Weights and Measures, W. J. Heyward; Inspector of Hides, John Carpenter. Clerks of Division Courts: Chatham, No. 1, W. B. Wells, Jun.; No. 2, John Duck; No. 3, S. W. Wallace; No. 4, George Young; No. 5 (Wallaceburg), John Lillie; No. 6, John Taylor; No. 7 (Valette), Donald R. Farquharson.

#### GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

To trace the development of Canadian counties by reference to Government statistics, is an exceedingly difficult, if not impossible task as regards the early period of their existence, owing to the double cause of meagre material from which to compile a review of their progress, and the summarizing of such figures as have been published under the head of "Districts," up to the date of the abolition of those territorial subdivisions. In a few instances, however, the returns for the different counties of the respective Districts have been kept so far distinct as to admit of tracing the increasing population at least.

We have no record of the location of any white settlers within the confines of the present County of Kent prior to 1790. As early as 1794 there were a shipyard and mill among the "industrial institutions" of the county, both located at Chatham; and within a short time thereafter another mill was built on the Thames, in Howard. No figures appear to show the ratio of increase in the population during the first quarter of a century of the county's settlement, but the fact is obvious that prior to 1825 very few locations had been made at points remote from the river banks and Talbot Street, though settlement was quite dense along the Thames as early as 1800, while the lower banks of the Sydenham were settled in 1804, and Talbot Street from 1817 to 1820.

The progress of the county's material development was necessarily tardy, however, as the pioneers had to contend against all the obstacles incident to life in the woods, remote from the centres of wealth and commerce. Poverty restricted them to the most primitive means of subduing the forest, and was the fountain from which sprang many of the most serious retarding influences to which the county was subject. The absence of mills and machinery in sufficient number and quantity; the difficulty in opening highways through the densely wooded forests; the periodical overflows of the low level region, owing to lack of drainage facilities, natural and acquired; and the high price of such necessities as had to be purchased, united to clog the wheels of material advancement to a great degree during the early history of Kent.



In the census return of 1825 we find the first reference to this county, its population at that time being reported at 2,609, of which 1,431 were males, and 1,178 were females. The County of Kent at that period included the territory subsequently erected into the County of Lambton. The census of 1826 reports an increase to 3,036 in the population, which has expanded to 3,116 souls one year later. In the same year (1827) there were in the Western District 25,514 acres under culture, and 5 grist and saw mills in operation.

By the census of 1828 the county is shown to have had a population of 3,449, while the return for the succeeding year shows a total of 3,714; from which figure a decline to 3,626 is shown in 1830; while the census return for 1831 again displays an increase to 3,985 souls. The population in 1832 is stated at 4,895, thus showing the greatest increase over any preceding year; an improvement which was sustained during the following year, when 5,570 inhabitants were reported. In 1834 the number had swollen to 6,268; and in 1835 the figures given represent 7,644 inhabitants. Continuing its progressive course, the county contained 9,316 souls in 1836, and 10,741 in 1837; and despite the outbreak of the Mackenzie Insurrection, the population had reached 11,164 in 1838, but showed an increase of only eight by the figures of 1839. The following year, however, witnessed an advance to 12,265 souls, from which a further increase to 13,568 is shown to have taken place before the enumeration of 1841.

The census of 1851-52 is the first in which appear detailed figures for the County of Kent, independent of Essex and Lambton. As the last named county was but then newly erected, all previous reference to "Kent" in this sketch includes the present County of Lambton, as the two were then identical. A population of 17,469 is credited to Kent by this census. The area of land occupied was 216,422 acres, in the possession of 2,042 occupiers, who had 64,260 acres under culture, and raised 279,989 bushels of wheat, 182,176 bushels of corn that year. There were 12 grist mills in the county, 31 saw mills, 1 carding and 1 woollen mill, besides 2 distilleries, 1 brewery, 1 tannery, 3 iron foundries, 3 asheries, and 20 churches, 18 of which were under Protestant auspices. A period of ten years elapsed before another Government census was taken; and by it we learn that Kent then contained 31,133 inhabitants.

The latest Government census was taken in 1871. From the returns as published we glean the following figures relative to the County of Kent; total population, 40,634; total area occupied, 399,735 acres; area improved, 200,693 acres; under crop (1870), 141,459 acres; in gardens and orchards, 7,147 acres; total number of occupiers, 4,969; occupiers who own their holdings, 3,813. Among the products of the field, forest and dairy, for 1870, were 385,982 bushels wheat, 300,738 bushels barley, 495,674 bushels oats, 450,536 bushels corn, and 35,356 bushels beans. The timber products, which are large, have not been published for each township. To the electoral division of Kent was also accredited the production of 617,910 lbs. of butter, 139,772 bushels of apples, and 54,679 lbs. of grapes. The extent to which manufacturing is carried on in this Riding may be approximately estimated from the return in 1870; there was \$405,462 invested, 1,186 hands employed, \$429,850 expended in yearly wages, \$754,124 worth of raw material used, and \$1,421,401 worth of manufactured articles produced.

When it is considered that Chatham, Blenheim and Wallaceburg are the only places of considerable commercial importance included within the electoral division of "Kent" (the balance of the county being attached to "Bothwell," as before intimated), the figures quoted carry a very satisfactory significance, and establish the claim of Kent to the distinction of being one of the most fertile in resources among all the counties of Ontario, while evincing also that material development is onward and upward. Of course great improvements have taken place during the decade since the returns cited were compiled; and when the result of the forthcoming census of 1881 shall have been published, the chief interest now attaching to that of 1871 will be transferred to the later one, a perusal of the various tables of which will no doubt reveal a gratifying degree of advancement in all the departments of physical progress, so far as concerns this county.

There is not in Canada a county whose soil and climate contribute in more admirable proportions to the success of either agricultural or horticultural pursuits. The rich, durable clays and loams are capable of producing successive crops of fall wheat and corn for many years, while all other cereals known to the Canadian farmer find here an equally genial clime. In reports of eminent horticulturists whose knowledge of geology commends their opinions to special respect, this county, and particularly that portion in the vicinity of Chatham, is declared to be the most advantageously adapted of any in Canada to the culture of apples; and that small fruits, grapes and peaches are among the products most natural to Kent, is fully attested by the numerous large and thrifty orchards, vineyards and gardens which grace the different localities, the most favored in this particular being the vicinity of the Lake Shore.

Traversed by two noble rivers, one navigable to the heart of the county, the other for twenty miles along its northern border, and washed on its southern shore by Lake Erie, affording opportunities at frequent intervals for marine transportation; pierced from end to end by two first-class trunk lines of railway, the Great Western and Canada Southern, and with the prospect of another road along the Lake Shore and a fourth to traverse it in a north and south direction; the county under review may be justly stated to possess commercial advantages of an order at least equal to any other in the Province.

With the acquisition of other advantages, the agricultural status of Kent has kept steadily and rapidly advancing, as is evinced by a comparison of its assessed valuation during the past score of years. In 1863 the property within the county was rated at \$4,360,625; seven years later it had reached \$4,782,178, from which figure an increase to \$11,383,145 in 1880 has occurred. As the return of assessed values does not represent more than one-third of the actual value of property, that within the County of Kent may be estimated at thirty-five million dollars without danger of soaring too high; and this property, in the hands of about 55,000 inhabitants whose enterprise is liberal and industry unremitting, forms a resource upon which the people of Kent may confidently depend for the means of conducting their future municipal government.

### TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Situated on either bank of the River Thames at the point where it receives the volume of McGregor's Creek, and fifteen miles from the mouth of the first named stream, the enterprising, progressive, handsome Town of Chatham occupies a position of attractiveness and advantage such as has fallen to the lot of few Canadian towns. Placed in the centre of a large area of the most fertile land in the Province, constituting the "hub" whence all the commercial, official, and to a considerable extent, the social interests of a wide and flourishing

region radiate; forming the "heart" toward which all the arteries of trade traversing this territorial system conduct the streams of material advantages, the cause of Chatham's advance to the proud position she now occupies is by no means difficult to trace.

The site of the town, in common with the contiguous region, is of an almost level nature; scarce fall enough marks the surface to serve for thorough drainage, yet the elevation of the plain above the river secures a healthy character for the location, and imparts a decidedly pleasant aspect to the scene. The tortuous course pursued by the river and "creek" through the town has precluded the possibility of following a very attractive plan of street location near their respective margins, where right angles are rare, and those of acute or obtuse character much too frequent to admit of even moderate uniformity. Neither are picturesque features very prominent here, there being no relief to the extreme level of either the town site or surrounding region, thus precluding commanding views of the town itself or the adjacent territory, where fine landscape scenes are rendered conspicuous by their rarity.

It is upon its consequence as a commercial centre that Chatham's high reputation is almost exclusively founded, that feature attracting in its wake many others of minor material import. The advanced and advancing position attained by this town among the long list of progressive Canadian centres furnishes an eloquent commentary upon the wisdom of the Government by whose authority and command this site was selected for the future metropolis of the Western District. In the early days of our Provincial history, when government was prosecuting the surveys of its wild lands in anticipation of ensuing settlements, the custom obtained of platting "towns" at what were considered eligible points, and reserving the territory so platted for grant or sale by lots to those who would plant industrial or commercial institutions within their limits. The map of the entire Province is now studded with these "paper towns," none of which, in the recollection of the writer, with the single exception of Chatham, have ever attained even respectable village proportions.

As above intimated, it was in pursuance of this custom on the part of Government that the town under review was first created—on paper; the fiat of the magnate went forth and "gave an 'airy' nothing a local habitation and a name"—the name of "Chatham," bestowed in honor of the illustrious Earl whose star was then at its zenith, whose oratory was as brilliant and irresistible as was his statesmanship profound or his "Colonial policy" humane and reasonable.

Civil and military considerations alike contributed to this happy selection. The Treaty of Versailles had established the independence of the United States, which in turn suggested the expediency of the thorough establishment of British Government in Upper Canada as a check upon the supposed aggressive intentions of the Americans. Accordingly the U. E. Loyalists, discharged soldiers and others, were invited to make homes in the wilderness, as elsewhere recited. The selection of a capital became soon after a leading governmental problem, and it was in the attempt at its solution that the site of Chatham was first officially visited. There appeared, as late as 1790, a probability that England would insist on retaining the territory of Michigan, which, although ceded by the Treaty of Versailles to the United States, yet remained in British possession, and continued so to remain till 1796. With that prospect in view, the advisability of locating the capital in the western part of what is now Ontario suggested itself to Governor Simcoe, to whom, in 1792, was entrusted the inauguration of the new Upper Canadian Constitution. Newark (now Niagara), where the capital was temporarily located, was deemed too exposed a situation in case of a war with the Americans, and the Governor is credited by historians with cherishing a desire to "found a new London in the heart of the Western District, on the banks of the winding Thames."

With this object, the site of Chatham was inspected and most favorably commented upon. Its navigation facilities, the ease with which it could be protected from hostile invasion, the luxuriant forests surrounding it, and the excellent character of the soil, all combined to recommend Chatham to the dignity of selection as the future capital and metropolis. Other influences, however, militated against it, the chief of which was the desire on the part of the Commander of the Forces, Lord Dorchester, to remove the Capital from Newark eastward to Kingston, the centre of naval operations. A compromise was effected by locating the seat of Government at York, now Toronto, and the prospects of Chatham faded into nothingness so far as metropolitan aspirations were concerned.

In spite of this determination in regard to the Capital of Upper Canada, the advantages possessed by this locality led to the survey and reservation of the town plot in 1795, by order of the Governor-in-Council. The original plot embraced six hundred acres, consisting of Lots 1 and 2 Harwich, and 24 Raleigh. The surveyor of the town site was Abraham Iredell, who laid out 113 lots of one acre each, along the river and creek fronts, reserving from the land so laid out that beautiful plateau between the two streams now called Tecumseh Park.

The previous year, 1794, the Government had established a shipyard on the river flat at the north side of this reserve, almost opposite the foot of Victoria Avenue. To the charge of this naval enterprise the Governor called William Baker, to whom a grant of what is now known as the Eberts farm, on the Chatham Township river front just without the corporation, was given, among other inducements which secured his removal hither. Mr. Baker had been previously employed in a position of responsibility in the Brooklyn N. Y. navy yard when that portion of the Atlantic coast was in possession of the British during the Revolutionary War. Upon the accession of the Colonies to a Republican Government, he was transferred to the shipyard at Detroit, still in the hands of the British, whence, in turn, he came to superintend the new yard at Chatham as described. This gentleman continued to reside at Chatham several years, returning to Detroit subsequently. His daughter Anne married Joseph Eberts in 1810, and from that union sprang the numerous and respected family of that name who have since been so intimately identified with the history and progress of the town.

The buildings in connection with the shipyard stood on the bluff or bank overlooking the stocks, and included a log block-house, which served the several useful purposes of sleeping apartment, commissariat depot and fort, a few guns being mounted upon its walls, from which, it is said, a royal salute was once fired in honor of Governor Simcoe as he rounded the curve in the river in a craft bound on a voyage of exploration and inspection.

For many facts connected with the history of Chatham about that period we would here acknowledge our obligation to some condensed extracts from an excellent local historical work called "County Landmarks," now in progress of publication by James Soutar, Esq., of Chatham.

The ship-building enterprise progressed steadily if not swiftly, a force of 23 men having been employed in that avocation in 1795; a dry dock was then seriously contemplated though never constructed, and the navigation of the Thames to "the Upper Forks," now London, sought to be established in pursuance of a report by an engineer named McNiff who, in 1793, found the stream "quite practical, with the erection of one or two locks." Like the dry dock project, however, this was also abandoned when all prospect of locating the seat of Government at this point was dispelled.

Of the 113 lots referred to as having been surveyed by Abraham Iredell, thirty were taken up soon after, but the patents were not executed till 1802, except in a few instances where they bore date a short time previous to that year. Among the grantees of those lots were John McGregor, Abraham Iredell, William Forsyth, Matthew Donovan, William Fleming, Alexander, Charles and John Askin, and Matthew Dolsen; these being the only ones whose names have been perpetuated in the list of those intimately connected with the later history of the town. In fact, the transfer of those lots at that time was not pregnant with interest to the welfare of Chatham, for it appears few of them were built upon for many years thereafter. Neither were other transfers numerous during the next quarter of a century, none appearing to have been made during the first thirty years of this century except a few to Colonel Burwell, whose connection with the surveys of the county is so well remembered by some of the pioneers. Lot A (site of the Merchants' Bank) was sold to Stephen Brock in 1830, Lot B (site of Eberts' block) to P. P. Lacroix one year later, and in 1834-5 transfers became frequent, Thomas McCrae and Daniel Forsyth being among the purchasers at that period who subsequently obtained prominence in the town.

Just without the eastern limits of the town, on what is now known as the McGregor farm, the first location in Harwich was made by Thos. Clark not later than 1792, and though situated geographically outside of the town, the intimate practical relations which he and his successors bore to the embryo village suggest the propriety of a reference to them in the Chatham sketch. Mr. Clark was one of the original locatees of the Dover River Front, where he drew 400 acres, intending to remain; but when the surveyors reported a mill site on the creek a short distance above its confluence with the Thames, he decided otherwise. This was of material consequence to the settlement, unprovided as it was with milling facilities short of Detroit, and promised an equal measure of profit to the future owner and operator. Mr. Clark therefore secured possession of the site and a grant of several hundred acres, one of the conditions of ownership being that he should erect a mill and keep it running in perpetuity. Being without sufficient capital to complete his enterprise, it is said he became financially involved to John McGregor, a Sandwich merchant, which fact carried in its wake a long list of disasters to Clark.

The law then allowed the oppression of the poor by permitting a creditor to imprison his debtor at will, and of this legal provision McGregor is said to have taken advantage after Clark had put his mill in running order. Being unable to discharge his obligation of a few pounds, he was incarcerated in the Sandwich Jail, where he languished until he acceded to the very magnanimous terms of release said to have been offered by McGregor, viz., that he would hand over all his property in the county to the latter, including his mill site and Harwich and Dover land grants. If old tradition is reliable, it was thus that the McGregor farm passed into the hands of him for whom it was named, and owing to his connection with the subsequent history of the place, McGregor's Creek received its cognomen from him.

This mill was a prodigy of architectural skill, its peculiarities having even evoked a reference by Governor Simcoe in some of his letters. It was of square form, built of hewn logs, which were nearly all considerably longer than the respective sides, and were allowed to project over without regard to uniformity or the "fitness of things" in the way of appearance, a condition of affairs doubtless produced by the generous potations of old time whisky taken by the pioneers who assisted at the "raising."

During Clark's enforced residence in Sandwich, however, this mill, which stood some distance above the head of King Street on the left bank, was demolished by flood, and upon his release he built another at the mouth of Little Creek, some distance farther up the river in Harwich, still on the McGregor farm, an arrangement to that end having apparently been effected between the parties. This establishment was less pretentious in design than the original mill, being little more than a floor and frame in which rested the primitive stones, protected from the weather by a bark roof and walls of the same material, through which the black squirrels scamped to wallow in the flour. By comparing the statements of several elderly gentlemen, we conclude this mill was burned soon after its construction, and that McGregor had built another mill on McGregor's Creek, some distance below the first one erected by Clark and on the right bank, some years before the War of 1812; and it was this mill which Tecumseh's Indians destroyed October 3rd, 1813, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans. McGregor afterwards, in 1818, rebuilt his mill about the head of King Street, and it continued to be conducted by some of the family for many years thereafter, his son Duncan having control in 1825.

Meantime the shipbuilding industry languished and died. It is said by some of the pioneers that five gun boats had been built under Baker's superintendence, only two or three of which were launched and armed with one gun each, probably taken from the old block house walls before referred to, while the remaining vessels were suffered to decay upon the stocks. Mr. Baker and most of his men returned to Detroit or moved to other points, and the town plot of Chatham was left without a resident, except Iredell, though something of a hamlet sprang up to the eastward on the river bank, Harwich, where one Scott conducted a store and attracted considerable trade to that point.

The first dwelling house built in Chatham is said to have been erected by Abraham Iredell the surveyor, during the latter years of the last century. His location was Lot 17, and at the corner of William and Water Streets he planted the first orchard in the settlement, and probably the first in the county, in 1800. He afterwards removed, however, and a spirit of "masterly inactivity" brooded over the site of the present stirring town.

In 1820, William Chrysler and his son Henry located on the lot now occupied by the fine residence of Dr. Holmes, where they built a habitation at the river edge, and proceeded to clear up the neighboring bank. The son, Henry, was a blacksmith, and as early as 1823 had erected a shop for the pursuit of that trade, standing partially on Third Street and partially on the lot to the west where Boyd's warehouse now stands. To these Chyslers, father and son, is accorded the distinction of having been the first permanent settlers to locate upon the town plot of Chatham. The family were subse-



person of Lieutenant Knight, who took up a location about a mile east of Kent Bridge. He had served in the British army during the then recent unpleasantness, and soon after its close had married a daughter of Wm. Baker (who had superintended the Government ship-yard at Chatham), after which he settled down to a pioneer's life on the bank of the Thames, Lot 3, Camden. Some of this gentleman's descendants still reside in the county.

The most important settlement following that on the Thames was effected along the Sydenham between Dawn Mills and Florence about 1820, the pioneers being parties who had previously settled on Old Talbot Street in Harwich, whence they removed to accept grants in this locality, on discovering the land occupied by them in Harwich to have been already deeded to other parties. Among those who thus located along the stream named were John and Wm. Tiffin, Job Hall, and a family named Boulton, they forming at that time the first settlement on that river, south-west of Strathroy or east of Wallaceburg.

The locality of Dawn Mills was first settled in 1830, the pioneers being William Taylor and James Smith, who built a grist mill on the south bank of the Sydenham. Prior to the construction of that mill the settlers were obliged to go to Detroit in canoes to have their gristing done, the only mills nearer that point being on the Thames, between which stream and the Sydenham was as yet a pathless forest. These two gentlemen wielded great influence in shaping the destiny of their locality; being upright, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, their efforts were soon marked in the development of the surrounding section. During the rebellion, Mr. Taylor was commissioned a captain, and raised a company in which Mr. Smith served as lieutenant, their property being thus left to take care of itself until the welfare of the state was secured. Mr. Smith married the eldest daughter of the captain; soon thereafter succeeding to the sole control of the mill, he took an active part in municipal affairs after the introduction of that system, was many years Reeve of Camden, and eleven consecutive years Warden of Kent County.

A village gradually clustered around the mills so erected by Messrs. Taylor and Smith, to which was accorded the name of Dawn Mills, for what is now the Gore of Camden was then part and parcel of Dawn, hence the name. By the provisions of the Municipal Act of 1850, however, the township limits of Camden were extended northward to the Sydenham, and later to their present location on the Lambton County line. Another of the early residents of Dawn Mills was Charles Prangle, who officiated as miller in Smith's mill for many years, establishing thereby a wide acquaintance among the residents of that region. A. B. Baxter, father of Lieut.-Colonel Baxter of Chatham, located there soon after 1835 with his sons, one of whom, Charles, was then grown to manhood. Mr. Baxter was a partner in the first store in Dawn Mills, it also being the first in the township, opened about 1836 with Mr. Taylor, before named, as the other partner; and among other early residents, David Wallace deserves mention.

The banks of the river below Dawn Mills did not become settled until some time after the establishment of a considerable village at that point. The Sharpe family were the earliest to locate on the south side, about midway between there and the present village of Dresden, while nearly opposite them, on the north side, were a family of Traxlers, and on Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5, just in the northern part of Dresden of the present, Abram Devens chose a location about 1844. Below Dresden, John McDonald settled on Lot 3, Con. 3, among the earliest residents of the south bank, and a similar distinction in regard to the north bank is due to William Boylan.

The ground now covered by the south part of Dresden remained a virgin forest till about 1846, when William Van Allen and his son Henry located there, the latter having his habitation near where the colored church is now situated. These gentlemen proceeded to clear up and convert their possession into a farm, and were followed some time later by another son, and brother, Daniel R. Van Allen, now the most extensive mill operator in Chatham. Conceiving and appreciating the natural advantages possessed by the location—the Sydenham being easily navigable to this point, the timber of the surrounding region of excellent quality and practically inexhaustible quantity, and the agricultural capabilities of the soil when once cleared—Mr. D. R. Van Allen determined to plat a village at this point. He accordingly had that part of the site lying between Main Street and the river surveyed and laid off in lots in 1852. The portion south of that and east of St. George Street was similarly laid out in 1854 by William Wright, who bestowed upon it the name of Fairport, by which cognomen it continued to be known for several years.

From Mr. Alex. Trerice we learn that when he first visited the site of Dresden in 1849 it contained two stores; one kept by Wm. Wright, on his "Fairport" property, the other stood where Shaw's hotel now occupies the north-east corner of St. George and Main Streets, being then kept by Messrs. Gilmore and Morton, their premises consisting of a small and unpretentious log edifice. There were also at that period a hotel, kept by Wm. Wright, and a school-house.

The growth of the village was not rapid for a few years thereafter, new residents arrived in moderate numbers, with considerable intervals between the different accessions to the population. John Chapple, present Village Clerk, was among the earliest arrivals, as he has since been among the most active in forwarding the community's interests. Several hundred acres lying south of Main and west of St. George Street, was early purchased by an eleemosynary corporation called the "British American Institute," whose object was to care for colored refugees from American slavery. This company was most ably, charitably and humanely managed. Prior to 1840 there had been a number of locations of colored people in this section of the township, among the earliest of them being Rev. Josiah Henson, the "Uncle Tom" of Mrs. Stowe's pathetic novel, who settled on Lot 2, Con. 4, in 1839. The Institute afterwards established a store, mill and house of refuge, near to and since included within the village, where they dispensed necessities and comforts to the many destitute refugees whom this generosity ultimately attracted to the locality. The philanthropic action of the Institute resulted in securing to very many of those unfortunates the comforts of life, by supporting, assisting and sustaining them during their first struggle with the altered condition of affairs which the Canadian forest presented as compared with the cotton fields of the sunny South. Thus was a goodly portion of the Gore of Camden populated by those who fled from the thralldom of the slave driver, to an asylum where traffic in human flesh was held in justly merited abhorrence by both statute and sentiment.

The name of Dresden was bestowed upon this place by the Post Office authorities, when the local post office was established in 1854, John Blackwood being the first Postmaster. The name was novel in its application to the locality, however, for as early as 1839 it was called by the same euphonious name by those who annually resorted hither to hold long protracted camp-meetings on a flat adjoining the river just below where the village stands. These meetings were very

largely attended by residents from long distances in all directions, many people coming as far as forty miles, it is said, by steamer, skiff, canoe, or wheeled vehicle. Though the custom of thus meeting at Dresden has long been discarded, no doubt disturbs the mind of the writer as to the efficacy of the meetings so held in promoting the spiritual and moral interests of the widely surrounding community.

One addition to the attractions of Dresden followed another, until in 1862 there were in the village one grist and two saw mills, four stores, and a population of about 350, a majority of whom were colored. The village did not extend across the river till after that date, nor was any bridge erected here until 1864, all traffic previous to that time having to be ferried across. About that date, however, the prospects of the village brightened materially, under the influence of an increase in the milling facilities of the place, the utilization of the navigable waters of the Sydenham, and the increasing density of settlement in the surrounding township, especially that part lying north of the river. The development of the fine natural resources possessed by the contiguous territory attracted much trade to this place, and its growth to a condition enabling it to compete with all rival villages was soon accomplished, whereupon succeeded an increased degree of prosperity such as always attends a centre whose supremacy over competitors is established. Mills grew more numerous, new factories were opened, the streets became lined with stores, the "hum of industry" deepened, and Dresden floated to a place of high commercial consequence on a tide of auspicious circumstances. The enterprise of shipbuilding was carried on to a considerable extent, and several fine craft attested the advantages in this line possessed by the place, among those here constructed being the *Watson*, *Hianatha*, *City of Dresden* and *Enterprise*, some of which now pursue the routes between here and Sarnia and Detroit.

In 1871 separate incorporation was granted this village, which by that time had attained a population of nearly a thousand. The incorporating-by-law took effect in 1872, when a Council was elected composed of Messrs. Alex. Trerice, Reeve; Alex. Watson, C. M. Clancy, W. G. Huff, and Horatio Hughes, Councillors. John Chapple was appointed Clerk; C. P. Watson, Treasurer; and J. L. H. Leonard, License Inspector. For 1831 the municipal and official slates bear the following names: Redford Kimmerly, Reeve; Robert P. Wright, Jacob Killam, Isaac Webster, and Rufus L. Carscallen, Councillors; John Chapple, Clerk; C. P. Watson, Treasurer; Robt. Aiken, Assessor. The material status of the village may be thus briefly summarized: It covers an area of 623 acres, about two-thirds of which lies to the south, the balance to the north of the River Sydenham; its assessed valuation is \$372,940; population as per Assessor's census, 2,082; number of ratepayers, 547. Its financial standing is very favorable, considering the expenditure for public improvements incurred since incorporation.

The municipal indebtedness amounts to less than \$5,000.00, while, to counterbalance this item, there is public property of considerable value, including a fine Town Hall of red brick, built at a cost of \$9,000, and three Public School houses, one of which cost \$2,200. In these schools are employed six teachers, who have earned for the institutions under their charge a commendable reputation for efficiency.

Prominent among other attractions possessed by Dresden are those of an intellectual order, including flourishing lodges of Free Masons, Oddfellows, and numerous other secret and benevolent societies, and a live weekly newspaper, the *Times*, published by Hughes Brothers. The *Times* succeeded the *Gazette*, established in 1870 by Alex. Riggs, who sold out to McClellan and McSween about three years later, by whom the name was changed to the *Times*. It subsequently passed into the hands of McSween and Struthers, was afterwards purchased by T. R. Stobbs, from whose hands it passed into those of the present proprietors, who conduct their journal very creditably on a plane of political independence.

Dresden owes much of its progress and present importance to its manufactures, chief among which have been saw mills and other wood-working establishments, several important concerns in these lines being now in operation, the list also including extensive grist and woollen mills, carriage factories, and the numerous other mechanical institutions incident to a town of this size and similar location. The business blocks of the village are of a good order, many of them exhibiting a degree of elegance not often seen in rural towns, and to its private residences, the same reference may be justly applied. Its business is continually expanding, its commercial prosperity assured by its firmly founded advantages; and with the advent of railway facilities, now confidently expected in the near future, and which will bring this village within eleven miles of Chatham, we may anticipate a stride toward the goal of its ambition, on its part, which will result in placing Dresden among the representative towns of the Western Peninsula.

THE VILLAGE OF THAMESVILLE was ushered into existence by the influence attendant upon the construction of the Great Western Railway. The pioneer locatee upon its site was Lemuel Sherman, before mentioned, whose residence was upon the southern portion of the lot on which the major part of the village is built. He had located there about 1805, and the present village site had become a cultivated farm when the developing influences of railways reached this section about 1852. The apparent demand for commercial and mechanical advantages which followed the construction of that road, induced David Sherman, son of the first proprietor, to survey a portion of his farm into a village plot, which was accordingly done in 1854. There had meantime been a small grocery store established by Joshua Cornwall, and a hotel by William Watts, these concerns being followed soon after by a general store, under the proprietorship of H. Cumming, now of Chatham.

The village increased quite rapidly during the few years immediately following its inception, attaining to almost its present proportions before a reaction set in, but when the inactive influence asserted itself the progress of Thamesville terminated, and though its growth had been rapid it held the ground it had won, supported by the trade of a rich territory adjacent, and showed few signs of retrogression. The name bestowed by its founder upon this village had been "Tecumseh," but with the removal hither of the Thamesville Post Office, established on the adjoining lot to the west in 1834, with Nathan Cornwall as Postmaster, the same name was gradually adopted by and applied to the village, and the cognomen of Tecumseh allowed to sink into oblivion so far as related to this place. There had also been a mill built on the lot alluded to by Joshua Cornwall, the pioneer of the township, its construction having been accomplished soon after his location here.

A revival in the trade, industries and prospects of Thamesville occurred about 1870, which was soon evinced in the growth of the

village to enlarged proportions, the opening of new stores, and acquisition of fresh attractions of many varieties. In 1873 the number of inhabitants warranting, and the advantages to be gained suggesting such a course, the village was incorporated as an independent municipality, electing, the following year, the gentlemen named below as its pioneer Council: Robert Ferguson, Reeve; George A. Tye, M.D., Geo. F. Spackman, F. J. Mayhew and Lemuel Sherman, Councillors; William McKinley received the appointment to the Clerkship, and D. McFarlane to the office of Treasurer. The municipal affairs of the village for the current year are in the hands of Messrs. Lemuel Sherman, Reeve; Robert Adair, Peter Duffus, James Ferguson and Erastus Wallace, Councillors; G. R. Gordon, Clerk (since 1877), and D. McFarlane, Treasurer, having held that office since his first appointment.

Thamesville is situated on the main line of the Great Western Railway, 49 miles east of London, and 15 miles east of Chatham, the county seat. It is built at a distance of about half a mile from the river from which it takes its name, here spanned by a bridge connecting the village with the prosperous territory of Northern Howard and North-western Orford, whence it draws much of its trade. The commercial and industrial attractions of the village embrace a full complement of shops and stores of different kinds, much enterprise and thrift being displayed by some of the latter. The architectural aspect of Thamesville, though of a nature to compare with ordinary villages of this size, is not elegant or elaborate; there are, however, a few business blocks of more than common place pretensions and neatness. The village lies convenient to the railway station. It is supplied with Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, none of which display much architectural beauty. The list of industries includes saw, grist and planing mills, carriage and some less important factories in successful operation; the assessed valuation is \$74,910, its population numbers 753 souls, and it contains 173 ratepayers.

No local newspaper now enlivens the village, the *Express*, formerly published here, having expired after maintaining a precarious existence of several years. Prosperous lodges of several of the secret orders here exist, the principal being the Masonic and Oddfellow bodies, who have elegant halls in the Spackman Block. Many other attractive and commendable features might be noted in connection with this substantial little village, but their mention would be superfluous; suffice it to say that, though its situation at a point offering few inducements to open factories, and the proximity of competing points on either side, repel the presumption that Thamesville will ever become a metropolis, yet the signs of the times accord to it a prospect of fully maintaining the importance to which it has arisen as a centre of local trade.

The other villages in this township are neither numerous nor important. The only other one along the river is KENT BRIDGE, situated partially in Chatham Township, ten miles east of Chatham. This place contains a store, Post Office, wagon and blacksmith shops, church, Temperance Hall and two hotels. The chief feature of attractiveness here is the fine iron bridge spanning the Thames, and connecting the four Townships of Camden, Chatham, Harwich and Howard, which corner at this point.

DAWN MILLS, alluded to near the beginning of this sketch, is now a village of about 100 inhabitants, situated 9 miles from Thamesville and 4 from Dresden, on the stage route between the two villages. It contains mills, stores, &c., to the number incident to a place of that size. In earlier days this village possessed more importance than now, it being, before the rise of Dresden, the only village on the Sydenham within long distances; and even after Dresden began to develop its energies, Dawn Mills disputed with it for some time the right to supremacy, but being worsted in the unequal contest, its consequence subsided to its present status.

#### CHATHAM TOWNSHIP, AND WALLACEBURG.

The Township and Gore of Chatham form the largest territorial subdivision under one municipal government within the County of Kent. The original Township of Chatham extended from the Thames on the south to the line which bounded the original Indian grant on the north, the same line now forming the dividing line between the township proper and the gore. The side boundaries of this township run at substantially right angles with the Thames. The western town line separates it from Dover, and the eastern from Camden. Between the Thames and the base line of the Gore at the west side of the township the least distance is about sixteen and a half miles, but owing to the convergence of those lines toward the east, the distance between the points named at the eastern town line is less than six miles. The Gore of Chatham (so called probably because, like the Gore of Camden, it is less similar in shape to a "gore" than any other geometrical figure) consists of four concessions of seven-eighths of a mile each, lying between the base line referred to and the Lambton County boundary, and stretching from the Gore of Camden on the east to Lake St. Clair on the west.

The area of Chatham Township and Gore is 84,139 acres, of which, in 1880, 31,955 acres were returned as "cleared," an increase from 26,381 acres in 1871. The peculiarities noticeable in the surface of other townships in this county are generally observable in Chatham, one of the most marked being an absence of small living streams within its borders. The Thames on the south, and the Sydenham traversing the gore from east to west, are the only bodies of water approaching the dignity of living streams, but the township is intersected in different localities by depressions of about six feet below the general level, and appearing to have been scooped out by early freshets. These gullies pursue a very tortuous course, substantially from east to west, are dignified by the name of creeks, and by some called canals. Most of these creeks dry up during the summer season, when their bottoms (usually averaging forty feet in width) yield luxuriant crops of wild hay, which the cultivation of repeated cutting elevates to a good grade.

The principal creeks of Chatham Township are Arnolds (the only one flanked by banks of respectable height), emptying about two miles above Chatham; Pain Court, rising near Louisville, and draining the third and fourth concessions, thence to the Dover town line; Big Creek, rising near the Thames, above Louisville, and coursing thence through the third, fourth and fifth concessions into Dover; and Little Bear Creek, the most considerable of them all, which drains the territory between those before named and the Sydenham. The quality of the soil bordering these creeks (except a few localities on the Little Bear) is strictly first class, being of a generally heavy, durable and productive clay, which the drought and heat of summer transforms into flint, making tillage well nigh impossible until the visitation of after-harvest rains. As the land recedes from these creeks, its con-



vative principles. The *Planet* also espoused the Conservative cause, and being ably conducted, soon secured a firm footing in the favor of the public. In August, 1852, Mr. Miller succeeded to its sole ownership, and so continued up to 1857, when it was purchased by Rufus Stephenson who continued in its control up to 1878. In that year his sons, S. and E. F. Stephenson, assumed the ownership of the journal and have since conducted it in the interest of Conservative politics, local progression and private emolument, with a marked degree of ability and success. Soon after Mr. Stephenson's acquisition of the *Planet* he commenced the issue of a tri-weekly edition which has been since successfully continued in connection with the weekly issue.

Some time prior to 1863, the *Western Union*, having tri-weekly and weekly editions, was published here by Messrs. I. B. Richardson and Nelson Killam; it was Liberal in its political leanings, and its literary department well conducted; but not meeting with a very flattering degree of success, it subsided prior to the issue of the *Banner*. The paper last named was founded in 1864 by J. R. Gemmill, who has since retained its ownership and conducted its editorial department. The *Banner* is of an advanced Liberal type politically, has always been zealous and effective in its advocacy of moral reform, temperance and local interests, and has consequently attained an enviable place in the list of successful Canadian weeklies. The latest venture in Chatham journalism was the issue of the *Tribune*, December 28th, 1877, by W. R. Dobbyn, editor and proprietor, who still conducts it.

The *Tribune* is an eight page (forty-eight columns) paper, owing allegiance to no party, but supporting liberal ideas in politics. It is edited with ability, and enjoys a wide patronage.

To review with any degree of detail the attractions of the now large and rapidly growing town of Chatham, would require more space than the scope of our work allows. Its trade has swollen prodigiously in volume during the thirty years which have elapsed since its incorporation as a village. In 1850, for instance, its imports were valued at £6,393 17s. 1d., on which duties to the amount of £954 0s. 3d. were collected; while in 1880 the imports at the port amounted to \$114,976, on which \$22,776.89 duties were collected, and the exports from here direct were valued at \$414,899. These figures, however, represent scarce a tithe of its trade, most of which is of a domestic nature, and consequently is not recorded by Government.

No town west of London occupies a more mutually pleasant and advantageous site than Chatham. Its location on the navigable Thames, at the mouth of a considerable creek and at the junction of the four excellent townships of Chatham, Dover, Harwich and Raleigh, could not be bettered in Canada so far as concerns local or general trade interests. A station on the Great Western Railway, the most important west of London, offers the facilities incident to so good a road, and the prospective early completion of the Erie and Huron cross-cut road will furnish all the advantages of a competing line.

Though essentially a centre of agricultural trade, manufacturing interests have been here brought to a high state of development; and though few of the factories are remarkable for their extent, their scope is sufficiently diversified, and their numbers sufficiently great, to constitute Chatham quite a manufacturing town. There once flourished here an extensive and lucrative trade in shipbuilding, several of the finest Canadian steamers on the upper lakes having been built here, among the list being the *Tecumseh*, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, the latter two of the Beatty Lake Superior Line. This interest languished in 1874, however, that being the date of launching the last craft built on the Chatham stocks—the *D. R. Van Allen*, so called out of compliment to the gentleman who was so largely instrumental in securing and retaining this trade. The most extensive in the list of operative concerns is probably Messrs. Howard & Northwood's mammoth malting establishment, the extensive woollen and flouring mills of Thos. H. Taylor & Co. ranking next in importance; the agricultural implement factory of Fleming, Errett & McLeod; Wm. Gray's carriage factory, and Small's implement factory being among the most notable. The list further embraces several important flouring mills, sash and door, engine and boiler, carriage, organ, and broom factories.

The public property of the town includes an unpretentious brick Town Hall and Fire Hall combined, and a decidedly inferior market building or "shed," in the centre of Market Square, a plot extending from King to Wellington Streets toward the east end of King, reserved for this purpose by Government. Although the area is extensive, more so than any other western town affords, it is no unusual spectacle to see the entire space crowded with farmers' waggons laden with all manner of produce, and constituting the best market outside the large cities of the Province, notwithstanding the continuance here of the questionable and thoroughly contemptible financial policy of taxing every load or article of produce sold within the town by the imposition of vexatious "market fees." One of the most handsome fire halls in the Province adorns Thames Street, North Chatham, and enters into the list of town properties. The Fire Brigade is an usually well-disciplined and effective one, consisting of two companies, served by as many excellent steam engines, and a hook and ladder corps, well equipped and highly efficient.

Victoria Park, containing eleven acres of attractively laid out and highly adorned ground on the south river bank near the eastern limit of the town, provides the facilities for rest and recreation incident to that class of institutions, but the chief pleasure resort of future years will evidently be Tecumseh Park, the old Military Reserve, which has recently been planted with trees and otherwise ornamented as becomes a handsome park of the future.

The churches are also quasi public property, those of Chatham completing this list with the exception of the schools, elsewhere separately referred to. The most numerously attended of the churches in this town is the Canada Methodist of Park Street, built in 1873, of red brick with cut stone trimmings, at a cost of \$33,000. Externally handsome and internally elegant, this edifice has but one rival in its claim to local superiority. The one alluded to is the Canada Presbyterian on William Street, recently remodelled at an expense of \$18,000, and fitted up in a style reflecting the highest credit upon both architect and furnisher. The Methodist Episcopal and St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Churches on Victoria Avenue, North Chatham, rank next in point of elegance; then follow Christ Church on Wellington, and two other Presbyterian edifices on the same street, the Baptist on William and Roman Catholic on Queen Street, which, with one or two chapels used by colored congregations, combine to render Chatham one of the most highly favored of Canadian towns in regard to facilities for spiritual education.

The beauty of King Street is somewhat impaired by a curve in its course at the Garner House, a defect attributable to the direction of the streams whose banks it skirts. The street is well paved with Nicholson, cedar block and cobblestones successively, throughout its length, cedar block being the most extensively used. The size, style

and appearance of the numerous stores by which it is flanked will compare favorably with those of any Canadian city outside Toronto, the resplendency of plate glass windows and other adornments contributing to make this street, lined by a generally superior class of commercial buildings, one of the most attractive business avenues in the Province.

There are few towns which can boast a uniformly better class of private residences than Chatham. The "aristocratic" quarter is Victoria Avenue, North Chatham, whose width of one hundred feet, adorned with double rows of maples, boulevards, and the excellent order of architecture displayed in its dwellings, give it rank among the handsomest streets of the kind to be found in Canada. The river banks, both above and below the business centre, also display many large and highly ornate residences, bespeaking the wealth, taste and liberality of their residents.

In all respects Chatham presents evidence of a satisfactory and progressive status, and a spirit of business and social enterprise among her inhabitants which will soon work out at least one feature of the town's manifest destiny, by placing it in the ranks of Canadian cities. From a population of 5,036 in 1871 the number of its residents has now increased to about 9,000, and present indications point to the early acquisition of the number requisite to entitle it to city incorporation. We anticipate with pleasure and congratulation its elevation to that dignity, and while to other cities of the Province are accorded distinguishing titles of honor or compliment—as the "Royal City" of Guelph, the "Ambitious City" of Hamilton, the "Forest City" of London, &c.—let us suggest that upon Chatham, situated as it is in the very garden of Canadian agriculture, be bestowed the euphonious and suggestive title of the "Garden City."

### BLLENHEIM AND HARWICH.

The Township of Harwich occupies a place of geographical advantage in the centre of the southern tier of Kent County townships, extending from the Thames on the north to Lake Erie on the south. A portion of its north-westerly corner has been included within the town limits of Chatham. It is bordered on the east by Howard and on the west by Raleigh. Of an average depth of sixteen and width of ten miles, this township embraces about 160 square miles of territory, or 96,000 acres. Its surface partakes of the same uniformly level nature which distinguishes this entire county, the only relieving feature being the "Ridge," which traverses the township from Buckhorn in a north-easterly direction to the Howard town line. This natural elevation is quite narrow in extent along the westerly half of its course through Harwich, but east of Blenheim it broadens somewhat, and expands in places into the form of a plateau of considerable width.

The principal stream by which Harwich is traversed is McGregor's Creek, which, crossing the Howard townline about six miles from the Thames, flows in a generally westerly direction to within a few miles of Chatham, when it diverges toward the north-west, and discharges into the Thames within the town limits. Other streams of less considerable volume traverse different sections of the township, but McGregor's is the only well defined water course crossing its entire width. The current of all the streams not only in this township, but throughout the county, is exceedingly sluggish, and, except during freshets, almost imperceptible, owing to the intense level of the surface. This latter feature of course prevents any great facility of drainage, but not to such an extent as to preclude the highest agricultural excellence being attained.

The soil of Harwich is fairly representative of the hard, stubborn, tenacious, but exceeding productive and durable clay for which the County of Kent is noted. Its fertility is evinced by the enormous crops of cereals, hay and roots, which here reward the labor of the husbandman, and the effects of its high culture reflected in the comfortable and well-to-do appearance which characterizes the farmsteads throughout the township. In some localities, however, the compact character of the soil relaxes into a decided loam, and even into an approach to sandiness, as is the case along portions of the Thames River front, and at places along the Ridge. These displays of lighter soil do not impair the general fertility of the township in the least however, the prominent feature of those localities being of greater adaptation to fruit and root crops, and a greater facility of culture.

The incorporated Village of Blenheim is located pleasantly upon the Ridge referred to, at a distance of about five miles from Charing Cross on the Raleigh town line, that being its nearest railway station on the Canada Southern. The village is distant about twelve miles from Chatham at the north-west, and five miles from Rond Eau Harbor on Lake Erie. The site of Blenheim is elevated 130 feet above the lake, and presents a most attractive appearance when viewed in contrast with the level expanse north and south; also permitting a commanding view of the handsome territory intervening between here and Rond Eau.

The history of pioneer effort in Harwich dates back to 1792, when Thomas Clark located Lot 2 on the river front, on what is now known as the McGregor farm, at Chatham, but our remarks on this subject in connection with the sketch of Chatham render further reference unnecessary. Farther east, along the river bank, the pioneer settlements were made in the year 1796, if the statements made by descendants of the original settlers are accurate as to dates. The pioneers of that section were the Traxlers, a family consisting of father (Peter) and several sons—Peter, Michael and John—who located about three miles above Chatham; John Shepley, who took up a farm a short distance down stream from them; Adam Everett, above the Traxlers; and one or two representatives of the Arnold family, whose descendants are still so numerous along the river fronts of Harwich, Howard and Chatham. These parties were all U. E. Loyalists, and though arriving here at so late a date after the revolutionary war, many of them had resided in British territory during the interval, and now claimed their "U. E. rights," in the shape of land grants which had been here surveyed for them. In 1796 Hugh Holmes settled Lot 25, River Front, near Kent Bridge. He was of Irish birth, but coming to America in childhood, he remained a time in Montreal, then took a course in Dartmouth (New Hampshire) College. He afterwards removed west, and taught school in Detroit, where he married, removing thence to the location named in the year mentioned. Here his son Abraham, still living in Chatham, was born in 1797, this being the first birth in Harwich, so far as we have been able to learn. The elder Holmes, being liberally educated, had his services in a clerical capacity widely sought by his less-favored fellows, for whom he acted as notary in the preparation of all legal writings, and was in fact for many years the scribe for the entire community of the River Front. He subsequently removed to Sandwich, where he taught school in the old stone school-house, which then constituted a promi-

nent landmark of the frontier, his family remaining on the farm meanwhile, and retaining its ownership even to the present day.

To those who thus braved the terrors and hardships of pioneer life in the Canadian forest—endured the privations, bore the burdens and suffered the sacrifices incident to their poverty, far removed from the benefits of commerce and pleasures of society—belongs a full measure of honor and commendation for their industry and fortitude thus displayed in the founding of agricultural and social institutions in the western wilderness.

In 1795, the Township of Harwich was partially surveyed by Abraham Iredell, whose instructions included an order to lay out a "road of communication between the Chatham Settlement and Rond Eau or Little Lake, and to lay out 200 acre lots on either side thereof for settlement by U. E. Loyalists." This was accordingly done, as some parties claim, as late as 1797, but the road was not established to the lake till 1844, though that portion between Chatham and where Blenheim now stands had been long previously cut out and named the "Mill Road" or "Communication Road." By the peculiarities of the survey, Harwich has been favored with four "first" concessions, one at the River Thames (R.T.), one at Lake Erie (L.E.), one east and one west of Communication Road (E.C.R. and W.C.R.), the concessions numbering back from each of these fronts.

Although reserved for settlement by U. E. Loyalists, the land along the highway mentioned was not so taken, except a few lots in the vicinity of Blenheim which, although drawn from Government by representatives of that class was not settled by them, but subsequently transferred to other parties. In the nearer vicinity of Chatham, however, settlements were made along the Communication Road at an early period of the present century. As early as 1804 Philip Toll had located Lot 6, Con. 6, R.T., having removed thither from the Raleigh River Front, of which locality he was a pioneer, but he subsequently removed farther south in Harwich, and became one of the first residents in the vicinity of the Ridge.

In 1804 Patrick McGarvin drew Lot 5, Con. 4, R.T., but did not take up his residence there till four years later, he having meantime lived in the neighborhood of Louisville, Chatham Township. Nearer Chatham, on the site of the present cemetery but on the opposite side of the creek traversing that lot, Solomon Messmore and Peter Smith had also located at that early date. The removal of some of these settlers, and the accidental death of two others, left this locality almost tenantless about 1811, in which condition it remained a considerable time. The accidents referred to were the drowning of McGarvin in the Thames above Louisville in 1811, and Messmore's death by a falling tree the spring following, when only Toll was left upon the creek, and his removal sometime after left a deserted locality hereabouts.

The lot formerly occupied and abandoned by Toll was taken up by Daniel Field in 1816, he becoming thereby the pioneer of the second settlement in this vicinity, being followed sometime later by Michael McGarvin, son of the original locatee of Lot 5, Con. 4, who had now attained an age warranting his assumption of backwoods labor and responsibilities. The settlement of this portion of the township was by no means rapid for some years thereafter. Among the next to locate along the creek (McGregor's) was John Searnes, who located his wife's U. E. right about 1820, and was followed in 1822 by Neil McQuarrie.

The sparseness of the population, and their pecuniary inability to provide the facilities for education, public worship, social enjoyment, etc.—not to mention many of the more necessary elements of life in the shape of food, raiment and household furnishings—rendered the early existence of Harwich pioneers the reverse of luxurious, while in many instances, and at different periods, their material status subsided several degrees below ordinary comfort; but the will-power and courage which had guided them to the selection of this region as their future homes, sustained them in uncomplaining patience during the reign of want and poverty, tiding them eventually in safety through those narrow straits, and securing to them a degree of comfort and independence highly complimentary to their energy and application. Longfellow has described the Puritan pilgrims as having "short allowance of victual, and plenty of nothing but gospel," which degree of plenteousness was denied to Harwich pioneers; but under the order of things long since inaugurated, through the medium of their muscles they and their descendants now enjoy plenty of either commodity.

That portion of the township contiguous to the creek from Bridge End to McKay's Corners on the Howard town line, was not settled until toward the time of the Rebellion of 1837. Among the first to locate in that section were David Gallineau, James O'Keefe, Edmund Thatcher and Cyrus McCully, the latter of whom settled upon Lot 18, Con. 13, L. E., just west of where is now Zion Church. George Young, who located a short distance farther east in 1842, was also among those who have been locally prominent in the past.

The VILLAGE OF BLLENHEIM was first settled in 1833 or 1834, when Richard Chute took up his residence south of the Ridge Road, or Talbot Street, and west of Communication Road, building a habitation of logs opposite where the Sheldon House now stands, and as early as 1834 one Brundage lived in a log shanty on the site now occupied by the Vester House. Neither of these parties were the original owners of the land so occupied by them, it having passed into the ownership of the Scotch Laird of Inches, after being drawn by other parties from Government, together with other land in the county, to the extent of 27,000 acres.

This section had for many years been commonly referred to as the "Ten Mile Bush," from the fact that the entire width of the township—ten miles—along Upper Talbot Street, or the Lower Ridge Road, as it is variously called, was up to that date entirely unsettled, and so moderate was its advance in this particular that the name quoted stuck to it up to a comparatively late date. A short distance west of the village on the Ridge Road, Wm. McGregor settled, the first in that direction, while on the east side of Communication Road, John Jackson took up the lots on either side of Talbot Street, the pioneer of the east end of the village. Mr. Jackson had previously settled in Romney, where he held residence for some time after locating the lots referred to, but afterwards established his residence here, and became one of the prominent figures in Blenheim's history.

At the date of these settlements the territory adjoining Lot 9 on the south was a Clergy Reserve, upon which no settlement was made for many years after. In or about 1840 Col. James W. Little, of Talbot Street, Raleigh, purchased Chute's location (east half Lot 10, Con. 1, W. C. R.), and a portion of Lot 11, north of Talbot Street, and platted thereon the Village of Blenheim. In 1846 John McMichael, now the respected "Squire" of the village, took up Lot 9, Con. 2, W. C. R., at which date there were but three residents upon Col. Little's village plot. These were Harvey Halstead, Thomas Lynch, and George



Hughson. Mr. Halstead was a farmer and contractor, having assisted in the latter capacity in constructing the continuation of Communication Road from Talbot Street to Rond Eau in 1844. Lynch was a tailor, plying the needle and thread in a primitive building located where T. S. Bell's store now stands. Hughson sold whiskey in a diminutive crib where the east wing of the Vester House now stands, the site occupied by the more westerly part of that hotel being then devoted to Hughson's residence, an unpretentious structure of logs.

Jackson's property, east of Communication Road, had not yet been platted, but upon that part of it lying north of Main or Talbot Street there were two families living, Thos. Hicks and Thos. Maxwell's, while about a mile further east on Lot 13, Con. 6, L. E., John Cleveland was located—though prior to his settlement there the farm had been occupied by George Hughson, who came there in 1840. The increase of settlement in this part of the township soon created a demand for mercantile conveniences within easier distance than Chatham, then the nearest business centre, and one result of this was the establishment of a store in Blenheim by two brothers named Pass, in 1845, this being the pioneer trading concern of the village. Their shop was located on the site now occupied by A. L. Bisnett's store, but they abandoned the business and premises some time later, and were succeeded, after a considerable interval, by the brothers Orrin and Rodman Gee, who occupied the premises deserted by the brothers Pass.

The Gees built the first brick house in town, being themselves manufacturers of the bricks, this industry leading all others in Blenheim in date of establishment. The village did not expand very rapidly for some years after the inception of commercial institutions. In 1851 its status evoked the following reference in Smith's "Canada": "Blenheim, which is a small village, is situated on a gravelly ridge running through Harwich and Raleigh, at the junction of the 'Ridge Road,' with the road from Chatham to the Rond Eau. The settlement does not improve very fast; a few buildings, however, have been erected, and a steam saw mill and ashery are in progress."

In 1849 a post office was opened here, with Orrin Gee as Postmaster. Owing to the name of this village having been already bestowed upon a post office in Oxford county, that of Rond Eau was accorded to the new office, partly because of its proximity to that sheet of water. The inconvenience experienced through a want of identity in the names of village and post office is considerable, and calls for reform.

Blenheim showed a decided improvement during the decade succeeding the opening of its post office and establishment of its first industries. Being in the midst of a splendidly timbered region, mills for the working of this natural product into various forms of usefulness sprang up, and around the nucleus formed by their operations a village of considerable and advancing importance soon clustered. Institutions of secular and spiritual education were established, the first school in the southern half of the township being built in the east end of this village, and the Methodists soon after erected the pioneer church of the locality. With each stride toward a higher material consequence, the village appeared to gather strength for greater efforts which, judiciously applied, resulted in placing Blenheim among the most busy and progressive rural villages in the west.

Its favorable position, at a safe distance from Chatham or other competing points, secured to this place a large volume of agricultural trade, especially from the excellent district to the south-east, which was rapidly settled up when once the tide of progress reached it. Mercantile, industrial, education and social institutions multiplied, and Blenheim assumed the dignity of municipal "capital" of Harwich, with the Town Hall there located. It remained part and parcel of that township until separately incorporated as a village, its charter taking effect with the beginning of 1875.

The Council then elected consisted of Messrs. A. L. Bisnett, Reeve; T. R. Jackson, John McMichael, George L. Mallory, and Lewis Kinne, Councillors; the official slate being thus composed: W. R. Fellows, Clerk; John Campbell, Treasurer; Henry Robinson, Assessor; John G. Mountford, Collector; Amos Auger, Inspector of Licenses; J. P. McGregor and J. K. Morris, Auditors. The succession to the Reeveship since then may be seen by perusing our Municipal History. For the current year the local government is administered thus: Jno. G. Mountford, Reeve; Jno. K. Morris, Jno. M. Burk, Jno. Nichols, and Frank C. Kinnaird, Councillors; W. R. Fellows, Clerk; and James Rutherford, Treasurer.

Among the present attractions of this pleasant little village may be noted a population bordering upon 1,200; an area of about 483 acres, assessed at \$169,124, which, added to other items, makes a total assessed valuation of \$184,949, less than one-third the actual value of the property, divided as it is among 412 ratepayers. The village is well provided with churches of a creditable order of architecture, the creeds represented being the Baptist, whose church—a really elaborate one—is the finest in the village; Methodist, Presbyterian, Universalist, Latter Day Saint, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic, the place thus showing the most thorough diversity of religious sentiment found in any village of its size in Canada. Another of its intellectual attractions is a well conducted and very readable weekly journal, which is published under the name of the Rond Eau News and the proprietorship of Thomas O. Steele. This paper was established October 1st, 1873, by Samson & Ash, who conducted it a year, when Dr. Samson assumed full control, subsequently disposing of the paper to H. Doherty & Co., from whose hands it passed into those of the present owners. The News enjoys a large circulation, wide influence, and extensive popularity for its independence in politics, advocacy of high morals, and the ability displayed in its local and editorial departments.

The manufacturing interests of Blenheim are fairly prosperous, and include two considerable wood-bending establishments; sash, door and blind factories; several extensive saw and grist mills; foundry and implement factory; besides minor establishments of divers kinds. Being now without railway communication nearer than Charing Cross, five miles distant on the Canada Southern, the trade and industries of the village naturally suffer somewhat as compared with more favored towns; but the near future promises very valuable railway advantages to Blenheim which, when obtained, will necessarily exert a most beneficial influence upon her material condition and prospects. The line most certainly promised is the Erie and Huron, from Rond Eau to Sarnia, through Chatham and Dresden. The history of this enterprise is somewhat checkered with varying phases of good, bad and indifferent prospects. The inception of the project is largely due to Dr. Samson, of this village, whose efforts in its behalf, had they been more liberally supported by others whose pecuniary interests in its promotion were greater, as their enterprise was less, than his, would long since have secured to this locality the

desired boon; but lacking that support from other parts of the county, his endeavors and those of his co-workers of Blenheim were rendered temporarily unavailing through the sharp practice of outside parties, who secured control of the charter in ways that were rather "dark." Having now been rescued from the hands of speculators, its early completion is hoped for and confidently expected.

The increased demand for railway accommodation throughout this region has set on foot a project of a road from Port Dover to the Detroit River, along the bank of Lake Erie, the course of which will pass within convenient distance of Blenheim, and when completed, as it is hoped this laudable undertaking may soon be, it will bring a list of substantial advantages to this, as well as other villages along its route.

Returning to a consideration of the history of Harwich, we may note that that portion of the township south of the Ridge was early inhabited by portions of the Pottawatomie and Ojibway tribes of Indians who receded before the advancing tide of civilization, until now the last representative of their race has removed hence. This part of the township began to receive settlers in 1818-20, in common with the region of the Lake Shore in the townships to the east and west. The land in this vicinity was under the control of Col. Talbot, the continuation through this township of the road in other townships called Talbot Street receiving a like name here, with the alternative of the Old Street, to distinguish it from the Lower Ridge Road through Blenheim, also sometimes called Talbot or Upper Talbot Street. Old Talbot Street was not very early improved to any considerable extent owing to a discovery by its first settlers—among whom the names of Boulton, Croft and Boulter were prominent—that the land occupied by them had been previously deeded to non-residents. They therefore abandoned what improvements they had made, and receiving liberal grants along the Sydenham in Camden, many of them removed thither, after which the vicinity of Old Talbot Street reverted to its virgin state of solitude and silence, a condition which continued many years.

The instructions given to Iredell the surveyor, when he surveyed the Communication Road, included a command to survey and plot a site for a town at its southern terminus on the shore of Rond Eau. This indentation of Lake Erie, whose name signifies "round water," constitutes a lake in itself, having a length of about eight miles from south-west to north-east, and an average width of about two and a half miles, its eastern extremity reaching within a very few rods of the lake shore again, when intersected by the Howard town line. The "Eau" is conveniently navigable by deep vessels to Rond Eau harbor, formed by the influx of a creek, the docks of J. M. Soper, whose premises are elsewhere illustrated, being extensively used for shipping. The entry to the "Eau" is protected by narrow strips of land extending from either side, between which piers have been constructed, surmounted by a lighthouse, the channel deepened, and the passage of vessels facilitated; and with the opening of traffic on the Erie and Huron Railroad, this splendid natural harbor cannot fail to prove of immense benefit to the township and county.

The "town" platted on the shore of Rond Eau still exists—on the map. Shrewsbury is the name bestowed upon the future port of Harwich; it is platted partially in a swamp, and beyond its sounding cognomen possesses few attractions.

Along the Lower Ridge Road between Blenheim and West Troy on the Howard Line, and the locality thereabout, there was little improvement made prior to 1840, the most prominent pioneers of the vicinity being John Toll, George Maynard, John Ridley and one Gibson, who kept tavern about midway between the two points named at a very early day. Mungo Samson, father of Dr. Samson, of Blenheim, became a resident of the township in 1835, and five years later located Lot 11, Con. 2, E.C.R., thus taking rank among the early residents of that section.

The western part of Harwich, along the Raleigh town line, was far in rear of the other localities in the date of its settlement, and the highway named is of comparatively recent construction, there having been but the mere semblance of a road between the two townships in 1840. There were no settlers along the Harwich side prior to the Rebellion of 1837; many of those who first settled there afterwards removed; but of those who were both early and permanent residents of that locality, Robert Wilson is perhaps most deserving of mention.

Although municipal government had an early birth in Harwich, the destruction of all local records bearing upon that period prior to 1850, when our present municipal system came into operation, precludes the possibility of our tracing the personnel of those who then administered its local affairs. Our municipal history, however, contains the list of those who, from year to year, represented this and other townships in the District and County Councils, and to that the reader is referred. Upon the advent of the law providing for Township Councils in 1850, the people of Harwich elected the following named gentlemen to that body: Alex. R. Robertson, Alex. McKay, Samuel Field, J. W. Shackleton, and George Young. Of these, Mr. Robertson was elected Reeve, and as the assessment roll for 1849 bore upwards of 500 names of ratepayers, a deputy was chosen in the person of Alex. McKay. Wm. Cosgrave was appointed Clerk, Wm. McCann, Assessor, and Wm. Dolsen, Collector; but Mr. Cosgrave receiving the appointment of Clerk to the Provisional County Council, he resigned the Clerkship of Harwich, and George Duck, Jun., was appointed in his stead. For 1851 the Council is composed of Messrs. David Coughill, Reeve; David Wilson, First Deputy Reeve; Colin Campbell, Second Deputy Reeve; John Vester and David A. Hutchinson, Councillors. W. R. Fellows, of Blenheim, has discharged the duties of the Clerkship for more than twenty years; T. S. Bell, of the same place, now holds the Treasurership.

Besides BLENHEIM, the villages within this township are neither numerous nor important. BUCKHORN and CHARING CROSS, on the Raleigh town line, will be referred to in connection with the township named. GUILDS, on Old Talbot Street, has few attractions beyond a school house, church, harness and blacksmith shops, and two small stores. FAIRFIELD or WEST TROY (the former being the name of the Post Office) is a village of about 150 inhabitants, steam saw mill, two stores and post office, and is located on either side of the Harwich and Howard town line, 18 miles from Chatham. WELDON, on the same line, where crossed by the Canada Southern, consists of a station on that road, and Post Office, store and hotel combined. McKay's CORNERS (HARWICH Post Office) is also located on the line between this township and Howard, 12 miles east of Chatham; it contains about 100 inhabitants, two stores, hotel and several shops, besides a steam saw mill. There is also a village-like cluster of buildings around LOUISVILLE SIDING on the G. W. R., a short distance from Kent Bridge, but neither store nor post office grace this scene, whose prominent feature is an extensive steam saw mill. Similar remarks will apply to the embryo Village of PIKEVILLE, about two miles above Chatham on

the Thames, where are located extensive saw and stave mills owned by Pike and Richardson.

The people of Harwich merit high encomiums for the high standard of excellence to which they have brought their township, and the inviting aspect of thrift, industry and progress which meets the view in all sections. The schools are unusually numerous and elegant, churches the same, residences neat and attractive, outbuildings and equipments of a strictly first class order; all combining to place Harwich in the very front rank of Canadian townships, and constitute it, with the one possible exception of Howard, the banner township of Kent County.

#### BOTHWELL AND ZONE.

The Township of Zone forms the north-eastern corner of the County of Kent, being bounded on the north by the Township of Euphemia in Lambton County, on the east by Mosa, in Middlesex County, on the south by the River Thames and a portion of Camden, and on the west by the Gore of Camden. With the exception of a small Gore extending south of its general boundary, it lies entirely to the north of the line reaching from Lake St. Clair to the River Thames, between the Gores of Chatham and Camden and the old time townships of those names, a line which bounded on the north the original Indian cession granted to the Government in 1790.

The outline boundaries above given include the Town of Bothwell, which is situated near the north-west corner of the township, and though its chief attractions are confined to a comparatively small area, its corporate limits extend to the Thames on the south and the Middlesex line on the south-east; and we find the town possessing the anomalous features of a population numbering about 1,200, and an extent of nearly 2,400 acres, or about two acres per capita for its population.

The Township of Zone does not rank highest among those of Kent County in point of either agricultural excellence or advanced development. Its soil is of a generally loamy consistency inclining to sand, and in some localities the sandy feature predominates to such a degree as to render the surface almost sterile; nevertheless the township generally is fairly fertile and well adapted to the culture of such cereals and root crops as find warm, light soils congenial. The surface is very level, with only sufficient fall towards the Thames and Sydenham to admit of moderate convenience of drainage. No streams of considerable dimensions traverse its area, the only ones of even slight importance being those flowing through ravines to the Thames south of Bothwell. The area of Zone is less than any of its sister townships in the county, being but 24,948 acres, of which 618 are non-resident lands, and added to the area of Bothwell makes up a total original area for what is now the Township of Zone, of about 27,350 acres.

The history of Zone is alike brief and without incidents of thrilling interest. In date of settlement it lagged behind the entire balance of the county, but its development since the pioneer's axe first awoke the echoes of its forests has been of an order to place the township in a very favorable condition, whether viewed in the abstract or in comparison with surrounding townships. The first men to invade the woods of Zone in the capacity of settlers appear to have been the brothers Richard and John Stephenson, who located Lot 11, Con. 2, in 1842, where they remained several years without white neighbors on either side. In 1849 Wm. Corlett settled the west half of Lot 10, Con. 2, just south of the Stephensons, and was followed in 1852 by Samuel Harris, present Township Clerk, who took up a location immediately adjoining on the south, Lot 9, Con. 2. In the vicinity of Florence there were few settlers on the Zone side at that date; one Auckland, a tenant to another party, being the only one in that immediate locality, and he occupying the corner lot of the township.

Along the western border of Zone, Henry Buchanan, Sr., and Peter McAnnally were prominent among those to whom the development of that section is attributable, while the names of Ferguson, Shaw, Brooks and Miller appear in connection with the settlement of the more south-westerly portion. The vicinity of the Euphemia town line is of quite recent settlement comparatively, as is also the case with a large area of the more central portion of the township. A considerable tract fronting the River Thames continued up to 1858 to be held as a reserve by the Moravian Indians, but they surrendering it in that year, it was thrown open for sale and settlement, the first to permanently locate within the precincts of the former reserve being Joseph Swallow, who still resides on his location, now included within the corporate limits of Bothwell.

The pioneers of Zone experienced comparatively few of the hardships which usually fall to the lot of the pioneer, as, owing to the establishment of prosperous settlements on all sides of them, and the reasonable proximity of mills, stores, markets, &c., they escaped many of the privations endured by those who founded the settlements from which Zone's settlers now draw many of the conveniences of life. We would not, however, detract from the credit due to those who braved the solitude and sacrifices inseparably connected with a location in the midst of a forest of such area as the township under review, nor from the toil and suffering, never slight, necessary to the transformation of the pathless woods into so attractive a scene of agricultural development as to-day meets the eye of the visitor to Zone.

Prior to the coming into effect of the Municipal Act of 1849, which erected the County of Lambton, the Township of Zone included the territory now embraced within the Euphemia Township limits, but by virtue of the Act referred to, the line now dividing the two townships was drawn, and Zone being almost uninhabited, was attached to Camden for municipal purposes. In 1857 it succeeded to its municipal independence, and elected a Council composed as follows, viz.: Henry D. Monroe, Wm. Carson, John Tinney, Peter McAnnally, Jr., and William Corlett. At its first meeting Mr. Monroe was elected Reeve, G. A. Smith appointed Clerk, and Hugh McLachlin, Treasurer. For 1881 the township government is administered by L. E. Vogler, Reeve; Thos. Lunn, Arthur Leverton, John McGaffy, and Alexander Cruickshank, Councillors; Samuel Harris (Florence P.O.), Clerk; John Lidster, Treasurer; Henry Osborne, Assessor; and Alex. Sussex, Collector.

This township has much to boast of in its financial status, it being entirely free of debt, and possessing a neat and commodious brick Town Hall on Lot 10, Con. 5, erected at a cost of \$1,100. With the further attractions of a population embracing about 1,400 souls, real property assessed at \$295,817, and personal property at \$15,776, a goodly supply of schools and churches of a creditable order, the advantage of a railway traversing it in a convenient locality, and a large degree of intelligent industry among its inhabitants, the Township of Zone seems destined to take a high and enviable place among the rural municipalities of the west.



The settlement of Bothwell and its immediate vicinity did not commence until 1852. In that year, the line of the Great Western Railway having been meanwhile located through here, the Hon. George Brown purchased a tract of about 4,000 acres lying to the north of the Indian Reserve above alluded to, and including the entire site of the present town. This extent of land he proceeded to have cleared up, selling immense quantities of wood, cut therefrom, to the Great Western Railway Company after their railway was put into operation. Conceiving the desire to plant a town in the midst of his newly acquired tract, and being warranted in the attempt by the remoteness of competing points and the future promise of the surrounding country as an agricultural district, Mr. Brown had that part of the town lying north of the railroad surveyed and platted after the process of clearing the forest had been there completed. In the meantime, as fast as the neighboring land was cleared he had it placed under the plough and put to agricultural purposes in general, and thus he had at one time many hundred acres under cultivation. He also established extensive saw mills to work up the timber product of the land so cleared, and a furniture factory employing about thirty hands, standing where the grist mill now stands, furnished further evidence of his business energy and enterprise.

The "mighty dollar" was of course the moving impulse in this investment of Mr. Brown's, and though his connection with this locality proved of great advantage to others, the enterprise was undertaken as a pecuniary speculation rather than as a philanthropic endeavor to develop the country for the benefit of others. Agreeable to his original plan, he had laid out several of the principal streets of the town, and had Main and Peter Streets graded, the former to connect with the Lambton County Line, the latter to connect with the London Road. Among the institutions of civilization earliest obtained was the inevitable grog shop, the pioneer concern of that character being one which stood on Elm Street where the Canada Methodist Church now stands. That dispensary of misery was under the proprietorship of one Brown, its dimensions were 18x24 feet, and the rush of patronage so great that crowds were often unable to gain admission, and were served with the "ardent" out of doors. Upon this elegant retreat was conferred the name of "Sebastopol." It was followed by others in rapid succession, until no less than five so called hotels graced the town in 1857.

The earliest residents of Bothwell now living in town are Captain Taylor, Messrs. Alex. Duncan, Thomas Boon, and William Laughton, the two first named having arrived in the fall of 1857, the two latter a year later. Captain Taylor, who now officiates as Postmaster of Bothwell, was then acting in the capacity of clerk or secretary to Hon. George Brown, in his transactions hereabout, and continued in connection for several years. There had been a store opened about where Boon's furniture factory now stands, in 1856, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Campbell and McNab, who subsequently removed to Chatham. The second store in town was opened by Wm. Laughton on Peter Street, soon after his arrival in 1858. About this date also there had been a store south of the railroad, opposite Gordon Street, kept by one Crawford, who was succeeded in business by an ex-foreman of Mr. Brown's named Prosper Denim, but this gentleman didn't prosper in his new undertaking, his store being burned some time later. During those early days money was a commodity almost unseen in Bothwell, about the only circulating medium being paper in the form of I.O.U's. from or orders upon Hon. Mr. Brown; nor did this condition of affairs pass away entirely until the outbreak of the oil fever in 1863. The greater proportion of workmen in the village and vicinity were then in the immediate employ of Mr. Brown, and being paid in his scrip, it was accepted by merchants in exchange for goods, and in fact passed current for all debts in the new and promising village.

The sale of lots in Bothwell had been very extensively advertised, and the future prospects of the town most glowingly depicted, which resulted in creating a large demand and obtaining most profitable prices for building sites in the future centre of wealth and commerce, as many supposed it would become; and at the auction by which Mr. Brown disposed of nearly all the lots in his town plot, prices were paid which would now buy three times the extent of land then purchased, though the actual value has since greatly increased by the construction of extensive improvements and their location in a *de facto* town.

The bubble of speculation which had inflated the prices of real estate hereabout in the days mentioned had scarce collapsed, when another of more stupendous proportions was wafted into the air from the pioneer oil well of this locality, the discovery of which created an immediate and most feverish excitement among property holders. The well referred to had been commenced by a Pennsylvania man named John Lick, in 1863, after considerable prospecting and experimenting hereabouts. He at length centred his efforts on the Colville farm, near the Mosa town line, and close to the London Road, where a ravine, since called the Lick Ravine, distorts the symmetry of the surface. There he continued his attempts until everything but his health and faith were exhausted, and with money gone and lack of enthusiasm on the part of the property holders, he was on the point of abandoning the territory when a few gentlemen formed a joint stock company and furnished means for the completion of the well.

Prominent among those who thus came forward with their money to aid this enterprise were Joseph Swallow, Capt. Taylor, and a Mr. Gardner. Boring was continued to a depth of 370 feet, when oil in abundant quantity and good quality was struck. Shipments to market at once began, the first sale being that of 1,000 barrels, at one dollar per barrel. The payment for that consignment was the first fruit of the Bothwell oil excitement, and was divided among the shareholders in the well, seated on and around a log lying on the town line between Zone and Mosa, the log serving as a counter.

The price in oil went up like a rocket, closely followed by the price of land in this vicinity. The well referred to, called the old company's well, continued pumping 100 barrels per day until about 50,000 barrels had been discharged, when it was blown out through the carelessness of the engineer in charge. The "boom" in oil lands had already reverberated over Canada and the Northern States, and thenceforward each train brought large numbers of speculators to Bothwell, some of whom engaged in boring or prospecting, while others went immediately to work erecting stores, hotels, boarding-houses, etc. A second well was sunk some distance west of the first, on the Chambers farm, just south of town, by a man named McEwen, this being quickly followed by a well on the Gordon farm, opened by Wm. McMillan, and called the Victoria well, which yielded a hundred barrels per day. Mr. McMillan was among the most important and extensive of the early operators here, but he soon sold out his interest to a Mr. Pease of New York, a gentleman who formed the advance guard of a legion of

American operators who now began to flock to Bothwell with practically limitless wealth, which they lavishly and, in many instances most injudiciously, expended in the attempt to "strike ile," both literally and figuratively.

That commodity, in its crude state, had by 1864 risen to ten dollars per barrel, the market being affected to this degree of buoyancy by the American War, and the temperature of Bothwell's commercial system rose from fever to boiling heat. Speculation and inconsiderate expenditure of money ran rampant, the glowing prospects of the town inflated prices beyond the limits of reason, and lifted men's minds from their normal poise to a height whence commonplace things appeared diminutive and contemptible. Companies were organized in almost every city of Canada and the north to carry on the petroleum business in Bothwell, the speculator's El Dorado. Wealthy corporations sent representatives to superintend the purchase, boring or operation of wells, whose business qualifications displayed themselves in riotous living among the attractive hotels and other less reputable institutions which the excitement had called into existence, while their companies' interests progressed as best they might. Wells were sunk without regard to prudence or prospects, there being a full complement of "sharks" ready to sink them in any spot selected, at such prices as the speculators would consent to pay; and having thus secured profitable contracts for boring at so much per foot, it is not surprising that in many instances they kept boring until the petroleum veins were passed and veins of water pierced, the water from which "drowned out" the oil, and destroyed the utility and prospects of such wells. Notwithstanding these disastrous circumstances, however, the oil-producing business flourished, a forest of derricks flanked the London Road from the Mosa town line two miles to the west, while the territory between the road and river was studded with similar evidences of enterprise and industry.

In 1865 Hon. George Brown sold out his interest in the land hereabout to a company of Scotch speculators, incorporated under the name of "The Bothwell Land and Petroleum Company," but better known as the "Scotch Company," who operated more extensively than successfully in oil from that time until the decline of the enterprise. The formation of that company had been promoted chiefly through the influence of Mr. McEwen, before referred to, and Col. Walker, now of London, who acted as the company's managing agent. The land which, under Mr. Brown's ownership, had been devoted to agriculture, was now allowed to run to commons, while all the energies of the company were concentrated in the efforts to pump wealth from the bowels of the earth.

In the meantime many fortunes had been lost and won in the petroleum trade at this point; several men whom the outbreak of the excitement found in poverty had become immensely wealthy, while an exactly opposite condition of affairs was experienced by others. A number of "oil kings" had arisen, among whom were John Lick, the original discoverer of the valuable fluid in this locality; B. T. Wells, and a Mr. Reid, of Hamilton. The Lick Ravine and Pepper Farm were transformed into vast pumping grounds; the inevitable engine house and derrick met the view in every direction, and the enterprise grew and developed under the genial influence of an apparently permanent "boom." With the outbreak of the Fenian raid, however, in the early summer of 1866, fears of war between our country and the United States materially curtailed the speculative spirit of the American element, to whom the development of the petroleum interest was mainly due, and even induced the removal of Americans in large numbers. This proved the turning point in the history of the enterprise. It had reached its apex, and now came the decline, more sudden and disastrous than its rise had been brilliant and profitable, accelerated by a fall in the price of crude oil from twelve to two dollars per barrel.

The anxiety of operators gave way to a panic, succeeded by a stampede from the territory, whose "usefulness was gone," so far as concerned the trade in petroleum. And what a contrast to the recent confused bustle of business was presented by the desolate district thus deserted. The operators "stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once," leaving, in most instances, their entire plant and machinery just as it had been used. The rush of travel and crowds of transient residents incident to the late excitement had induced the building of numerous immense hotels, not only where the town now stands but at intervals through the entire area of oil operations. The most extensive and elegant of these was the "Green Mountain House," on Lot 19, River Front, between which and the railroad depot a line of omnibuses ran at short intervals during day and night. These hotels were likewise deserted, and, with a few exceptions, were either burned or wrecked soon after.

As the development of oil interests had benefited, so their collapse crushed, the commercial status of the town. During the height of the speculation either side of Main Street, from the railway grounds to Oak Street, had been built up with business blocks, some of which were three stories high and of brick; including hotels, banks, billiard halls, gaming houses, and the numerous other institutions usually found in a town possessing a population of six or seven thousand, the larger number of whom are transients, as was then the case with Bothwell. A magnificent public hall, called Gatling Hall, after the owner, a brother of the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, graced George Street west, fronting the railway, while just west of it stood an immense frame hotel built by John Lick, and which had been opened but a very short time when the crash came which left Bothwell a commercial ruin.

In 1867, after many of the attractions had deserted the town, a disastrous fire swept away the major portion of its finest buildings, devastating George and Main Streets for considerable distances, and including Gatling Hall in its course. The hotel built by Lick was abandoned upon the bursting of the oil bubble, and has not since been occupied.

The inception of the oil excitement found Bothwell a very commonplace and unattractive village, notwithstanding the efforts which had been put forth to enhance its growth. It was here demonstrated once again that some natural advantages are essential to the rise and prosperity of a great centre. The village had no church until the time referred to, when the Presbyterians led the van in erecting one for their use, which was soon followed by others of different denominations, until now we find this town boasting the possession of church-seating accommodation for its entire population—a feature, it is claimed, possessed by no other town in Canada.

Bothwell never enjoyed a municipal existence as a village, but when the increase in its wealth and population rendered it too cumbersome for government in conjunction with the township, a Special Act of Parliament was passed in 1866 incorporating it as a town. Its charter took effect in 1867, when the first Council was elected, composed of Messrs. John Taylor, Mayor; John C. Collier, Reeve;

James E. Wood, Thomas Boon, Councillors for St. George's Ward; George Wilson, Colin Reid, St. Andrew's Ward; Wm. J. Beel, Wm. Rosebrugh, St. David's Ward; Wm. McMullan, Robert Loudon, St. Lawrence Ward; Wm. Gordon, Robert Marcus, St. Patrick's Ward. George Railton was appointed Clerk; Gilbert H. Elliott, Chief of Police; and James McVittie, Treasurer. The succession to the Mayoralty since then has been as follows, viz.: 1868, Octavius Prince, who was unseated, and Daniel McCraney declared the Mayor elect. Mr. McCraney took the chair May 8th, and continued to fill it by annual re-election till the close of 1873; 1874 to 1877 inclusive, Colin Reid; 1878, John Crotty; 1879, Colin Reid; 1880, John Crotty. For this year the following named gentlemen control the municipal government of the town: J. W. Squire, Mayor; Robert Martin, Reeve; Richard Chambers, John A. Campbell, William N. Johnson, Councillors for St. George's Ward; George Johns, Colin Reid, Wm. Regan, Councillors for St. Andrew's Ward; Singleton Gibb, Joseph Swallow, Alex. McRoberts, Councillors for St. Lawrence Ward; H. F. Smith, Clerk since 1869; W. M. Glover, Treasurer.

The history of the press in this town has been one of varied success and failure. The *Review* and *Advance* successively succumbed to adverse circumstances, when both their places were filled by the *Times*, established in 1875 by James F. Crate. In 1877 it passed into the hands of its present proprietor, W. C. Holland, by whom it is now conducted in a spirit of energy, liberality and independence, acknowledging allegiance to no party and fidelity to no creed.

The architectural attractions of Bothwell include a fine Town Hall of red, trimmed with white brick, built in 1872 at a cost of \$4,500. It is well furnished at a cost of several hundred dollars additional, has a seating capacity of about 400, contains stores and offices on the ground floor, and presents a very creditable appearance. Several handsome brick blocks grace the two principal streets, but the general tone of the buildings in town is not of a high order. A Fire Brigade, equipped with a hand engine, in conjunction with an efficient tank system, furnish protection against fire. Several factories of considerable extent flourish, among which we may note carriage, sash, door and blind, hub and spoke and pump works, grist and saw mills, foundry, and the numerous minor shops incident to a town of 1,200 inhabitants, this being about the number of residents in Bothwell. There is nothing further calling for special mention in regard to the present condition or future prospects of Bothwell beyond the facts of its favorable location in the midst of an improving agricultural community, enjoying good railway facilities, and having its commercial destiny in the hands of a class of enterprising and progressive men, whose pecuniary status and business ability seem to insure a satisfactory future for the town.

## CAMDEN, DRESDEN, AND THAMESVILLE.

The Township of Camden includes within its bounds the two incorporated villages above named, one of which, Thamesville, is situated on the north bank of the Thames; the other, Dresden, on either bank of the Sydenham. The original Township of Camden West (there being another Township of Camden in the County of Addington) embraced but a small gore-shaped territory, lying between the Thames on the south-east, the Chatham township line on the west, and the line which bounded the original Indian grant on the north, forming also the northern limit of Camden. The line referred to, running due east and west from the Thames to Lake St. Clair, now forms the division between Camden proper and the Gore of Camden, so called probably because it bears not the slightest resemblance to a gore. The so-called "Gore" is an oblong-shaped piece of territory, stretching about twelve miles from east to west, and four from north to south.

The fitness of things has been utterly disregarded in the naming of these two sections of the township; for while the shape of the so-called gore attests the inaccuracy of its nomenclature, the balance of the township is really a gore in shape, and the combined circumstances justify the conclusion that when the names of township and gore were decided upon, their bestowal was decided by lot, with a result the reverse of what it should have been.

Camden extends on the east almost to the intersection of the line before alluded to, with the Thames and Gore of Zone intervening, Zone forming its northern boundary till the Gore of Camden is reached, when it forms the eastern limit of that subdivision; the Township of Dawn, in Lambton County, lies immediately to the north; the Township and Gore of Chatham to the west; and the Thames to the south or south-east. The Gore of Camden also extends about half its length to the west of Chatham township line, its westerly portion being bordered on the south by that township. The surface of Camden is fairly representative of the general level which distinguishes the entire county. Its southern portion is marked by an entire absence of streams, with one or two insignificant exceptions, but the gore is traversed diagonally by the Sydenham, which enters its borders on the north-east corner at Florence, and pursues a remarkably tortuous course to the Gore of Chatham border. The banks of this stream are very fertile and highly cultivated, which remark applies with equal justice to the banks of the Thames. Great natural fertility likewise marks the greater part of the balance of the township, but lack of drainage prevents its utilization in some localities remote from the rivers named.

Camden, in common with the townships to the west, received its first settlers about the close of the last century, when the altered relations between Great Britain and her former thirteen colonies induced the removal of so many Loyalists to Canada. Of the representatives of that class who came into Kent County, but very few found their way to Camden, which township remained almost unsettled until flourishing communities had been formed along the river front of the neighboring townships. About 1796, however, or soon thereafter, Joshua Cornwall located Lot 14 of the River Front, on a tract a U. E. Loyalist from Connecticut, who had come to this locality directly from Detroit, at which point many of the pioneers of Kent *rendevoused* and others resided, prior to making their onslaught upon the forests of the Thames. Mr. Cornwall's descendants still living cannot locate the exact date of his arrival, but it was certainly prior to the year 1800, which was the date of the birth of his son Nathan, a native of Camden, the first white child born within its limits, and from 1834 to 1841 a member of the Canadian Assembly for Kent, as his father had been from 1812 to 1816.

Others among the early residents of the river front were Absalom Shaw, whose descendants are now quite numerous in the township, and Lemuel Sherman, a Connecticut Loyalist, who located Lot 15, where Thamesville now stands, in 1805 or the following year, his house being situated just south of the present village on the river bank. This was about the extent of the Camden settlement until after the war of 1812-15, when a new resident came to the township in the



Street at the crossing of Clear Creek, contains two stores, churches, hotels, shops, and a small rural population. PALMYRA, also on Talbot Street, near the western border of the township, boasts attractions similar to those of Clearville. HIGHGATE is a station of some importance on the Canada Southern Railway, which traverses the township from east to west near the centre. It is 26 miles from Chatham, contains a population of about 300, steam saw, oat and flouring mills, two churches, and the conveniences in mail, telegraph and express matters incident to railway villages.

MUR KIRK is a station on the Canada Southern Railway, about four miles east of Highgate. It contains two churches, and a like number of stores and hotels.

TURIN, a post village between the tenth and eleventh concessions near the Howard town line, and containing church, school and shop, completes the list of trade centres within a township whose chief attractions consist in its highly wrought fertility, and the intelligence, industry and thrift for which its people are noted.

### TOWNSHIP OF RALEIGH.

Raleigh lies to the south of the Thames, bordering Lake Erie on the south, with the Townships of Harwich and East Tilbury forming its respective eastern and western boundaries. Lying immediately to the south-west of Chatham, a portion of its original territory is included within the corporate embrace of that town. The area thus included is 71,083 acres, of which, in 1830, 33,238 acres were returned as cleared, and 66,289 acres as owned by actual residents of the township. The assessed valuation of the municipality is \$1,692,866, of which sum \$1,566,480 is assessed upon "resident" real property, \$59,616 upon non-resident realty, and \$66,360 upon personally.

Raleigh displays topographical characteristics similar to those which distinguish the surrounding townships, being a generally level plain which in no place rises to any considerable elevation, though in some localities it sinks to a level too low to admit of successful tillage. In the vicinity of the Thames there are quite large areas of these plains or low prairies which become flooded in periods of high water, and, as is the case in some localities, remain in a semi-submerged condition a good portion of the year. These low expanses stretch considerable distances into the interior, in places forming a contrast to the scarcely more elevated but densely wooded areas bordering and, in some instances, surrounding them. The characteristics of surface prevailing throughout the balance of the township are decidedly monotonous, the face of the country being generally quite low and thickly covered with a fine growth of elm, among which is intermixed a considerable proportion of excellent oak and black ash of goodly size, these forming the principal though not the only grades of wood produced in Raleigh. The neighborhood of the Lake Shore is marked by the "Ridge," so often before referred to as skirting the banks of Lake Erie. Its average height does not vary far from forty feet, nor does its distance from the shore vary materially from half a mile throughout this township. The soil along the "Ridge" is of a light gravelly consistency, easy of tillage and very productive of hay, grain, root and fruit crops, the latter flourishing better in this than any other township of the county apparently. Between the Ridge and the Thames the soil is generally a heavy, adhesive character of clay, almost utterly lacking in porous qualities, and so compact that horse tracts on the highway often retain the water as would a cup, until it evaporates.

Underlying this surface soil is usually a very heavy grade of blue clay intermixed with gravel, which contains but few and unsatisfactory springs of water, the difficulty of obtaining which fluid in sufficient quantities forms one of the most serious disadvantages of the central or Middle Road section. Farther north, among the lower wood levels, this difficulty is not so observable. The clay subsoil is generally overlaid with a deep mould of vegetable accumulation and great fertility, though not very durable. The soil of the plains is much the same as that last referred to, differing in no essential features. An extensive drainage system has now redeemed nearly all the redeemable lands of the township and greatly improved the agricultural value of sections more favored by nature, placing Raleigh in the front rank of Canadian townships in so far as concerns agricultural capabilities. The plain lands thus far brought under culture yield the finest crops of corn to be found in this eminently corn-growing county, the lower areas furnish a good quality and immense quantity of wild hay as well as luxuriant pasturage, while the more elevated localities produce in great abundance the many other crops for which this region is noted, as well as those specifically named.

Raleigh received its first settlers from among the vanguard of civilization which moved up the Thames in 1792. Unfortunately for the precise accuracy of dates, no memoranda touching the events of its earliest history appears to have been preserved, and some confusion of opinion consequently prevails as to the exact dates of certain occurrences. There appear to have been three separate periods of settlement here during the last century—the first in 1792, the second in 1794, and the third extending over the interval between 1796 and the dawn of the present century. It is known that by the close of 1796 the population of the Raleigh river bank had assumed quite a numerical importance; but at this distance of time from the dates named, it is well nigh impossible to determine to whom is due the distinction of having been its pioneer, or the respective years in which subsequent settlers located. Among the first, however, were the Dolsen, McCrae, Resume, Peck, Jacobs, Drake, Parsons and Toll families. It is related that Edward, a son of the pioneer Parsons, was born in this township in 1790, but other circumstances fail to confirm this early date, though he was evidently the first white child born in the county.

The Dolsen family, now so numerous along the lower Thames, sprang from John Van Dolzen and his two sons, Matthew and Isaac, who located along the bank in 1792, and whose surname has since been altered to the more Anglo-Saxon style of Dolsen. The elder gentleman was then far past his prime, but his sons were in the summer of life, each having a family at that date. Matthew settled on the Dover side, while Isaac and his father chose a location on the south bank, about five miles below the present Town of Chatham, where their descendant, William Dolsen, now resides. Isaac's family then or subsequently consisted of seven sons and three daughters, the names of the former being Isaac, Daniel, Gilbert, Matthew, Peter, Jacob and John, several of whom afterwards removed to the States, but at least three of them made this their permanent abiding place.

The McCrae family consisted of Thomas, the father, and several sons, including Thomas, Alexander and William. The parent is credited with having built the first brick house in the County of Kent. He was among the early Parliamentary representatives of the county, the influence which he asserted in the pioneer history of the community being perpetuated to a considerable extent in his sons, one of

whom (William) was M.P. for the county from 1834 to the union of the Provinces. The brick house referred to as having been built by Mr. McCrae was erected soon after the present century opened, one Lenover being the artisan employed in the undertaking. George Jacobs was another of the pioneers. Soon after his settlement he opened a small trading post on the river bank, and continued in that line of business for a number of years, raising a family whose posterity are still reckoned among the highly respected residents of the locality.

On Lot 11 Philip Toll settled in 1796, being then little advanced past the age of boyhood. He, in common with several of the other settlers of that date, had removed hither from the village or vicinity of Detroit, when the cession of Michigan to the Americans was formally decided upon and announced. He lived a long period in the township though not in this vicinity, as he subsequently became a pioneer of Talbot Street, where his life was closed many years since. On the west of his location on the river bank were the houses of John Williams, John Peck, Andrew Hamilton (with his son John), and Roderick Drake and his son Francis, the latter afterwards gaining a local celebrity as a Colonel of Militia.

In 1817 the Thames settlement in Raleigh had increased to no very formidable or promising proportions, considering the length of time since its foundation. It then contained but twenty-eight inhabited houses, tenanted by one hundred and ninety-eight residents; while the Lake Shore or Talbot Street settlement, though started only the previous year, then contained twenty-five houses and seventy-five inhabitants. There was then no church in the township, but one Methodist preacher claimed residence here. One school, two horse mills and brick-yard were also among the attractions.

The settlement of Talbot Street in this, as in neighboring counties, was formed under the supervision of Col. Talbot, who allotted their locations to the settlers and exercised a general superintendence over their performance of "settlement duties," consisting of cutting out the road fronting their property, and making certain stipulated improvements thereon, these duties constituting the purchase price of their farms, which were deeded to them on payment of notarial expenses connected with drafting and registering the necessary documents, then amounting to nearly thirty dollars. Many of the locatees in this, as in other sections of the township, came to their new homes in abject poverty of worldly goods, some of them having but an axe, an industrious disposition and indomitable energy as a capital stock on which to begin the conquest of the forest. But their poverty did not deter them from the effective exercise of the advantages which nature had furnished them, and the result of their courage and perseverance in coping with difficulty cannot but challenge the respect and admiration of all who commend those sturdy qualities.

The pioneers of the Lake Shore located quite numerous in 1816 and the following year. Some of them came direct from the British Isles, but many came from other parts of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, the Township of Harwich contributing a few who had been ousted from their locations there on finding the land already deeded, and the southern townships of Essex County furnishing likewise a few who have since ranked among the most influential citizens of that locality. Prominent among those to whom belong the distinction of identification with pioneer effort along this street was John Sovereign, who "squatted" on Lot 133, afterwards disposing of his interest to Richard De Clute, from whose hands the farm passed into those of its present owner, Magnus Crawford, in 1831. Samuel Watson, on Lot 135, achieved a local prominence by building there the first mill in southern Raleigh, where he charged one shilling per bushel for grinding. Located at intervals along the front were also Nathan Slater, William Wedge, the twin brothers, John and Solomon Shepley, David Quick, Nathan and William Harvey, Frederick Flater, Wilcox, Hamlet, and Thomas and Samuel Pardo, the two last named of whom arrived in 1817. On the border of Harwich, south of Talbot Street, where W. S. Stripp's store and a portion of the Village of Buckhorn now stand, James Dolsen was the first to settle, his claim being subsequently transferred, and passing through the hands of several owners, was purchased by Mr. Stripp at a comparatively recent date.

Flater's location was chosen near the west border of the township, and was transferred about 1820 to James W. Little, afterwards commander of the local militia during the Mackenzie Insurrection. Mr. Little opened a store soon after acquiring that property, and that enterprise was continued in operation for many years, being co-existent at different periods with others of less pretentious magnitude, one of which was conducted at the house of Thomas Pardo by another party, who subsequently sold out to Pardo, by whom the store was carried on several years. The highway at that date ran in close proximity to the lake bank, being flanked by but one tier of lots; but convenience afterwards suggested its location in its present position. As early as 1826 a school house was erected where the cemetery on Samuel Crawford's place is now located, the road not having been removed at that date from the place of its original survey.

In 1825, or thereabout, Col. Burwell contracted with Government to finish the survey of townships in this region, left uncompleted by Abraham Iredell and Patrick McNiff, who had conducted all surveys up to that date. By the terms of the contract referred to, the interior portion of Raleigh was prepared for occupation by settlers in 1828 or before, the vicinity of the Middle Road, traversing the township from Charing Cross to the Tilbury border, being the first settled. The pioneer of the "Middle Road" was William White, who took up Lot 24, in Cons. 11 and 12, during the fall of 1823. Mr. White was of Kentish nativity, removing thence to Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to Canada in 1825. Locating at Talbotville, in Elgin County, he conducted a farm for Col. Talbot until 1828, when, as before stated, he came to the forests of Raleigh and laid the foundation of his subsequent prosperity at a time when his sons were in their boyhood. He was accompanied also by a son-in-law, Thos. Williams, and George Harvie, making the trip hither through the bush with ox teams and waggons brought from Pennsylvania, and was obliged to cut out a road from their point of leaving the Talbot Road, where Blenheim now stands, to their destination in Raleigh. The stock then brought in by that party consisted of fourteen cattle and one horse, which were compelled to subsist on browse in the absence of more palatable fodder.

Mr. White and his companions had effected a clearing of considerable size before the arrival of any other settlers along the Middle Road, which was then marked only by a line of "blazed" trees. The next or among the next to settle after the White family was John P. Powell, on Lot 2 south, just east of the present Village of Merlin. He located in the fall of 1830, and was followed by his family the succeeding year; while at intervals between there and the eastern town line quite a number of locations were made, including the families of Joseph Ake, Lot 4 south, John Pardo, Lot 13 north, and his

brother William, a short distance to the east on the south side of the road. One Green was an early settler on Lot 8 north, but within a short time of his location there he mysteriously disappeared, failing to return home after starting to visit the Talbot Street settlement. The circumstances of the case gave rise to a suspicion of his murder, but no tangible clue to such a deed was ever discovered. Samuel Hall and his son Samuel, who had preceded him on Lot 4 north, and an Englishman named Cook, on the north side of Middle Road flanking the Harwich town line, were also among the pioneers; the Village of Cook's Corners (now known as Charing Cross) having received its name from the last named gentleman, the original locatee upon its site.

The vastness of the forest and scarcity of "landmarks" constituted a source of combined annoyance and danger in those early days. It was not an unusual occurrence for settlers to lose their way amid the wilderness, while it long remained positively dangerous to allow children to traverse the primitive trails lest a like fate should befall them. On one occasion, a little daughter of John Powell, now Mrs. Samuel Hall, of Merlin, strayed from the path she was attempting to pursue, wandering for five days, and sleeping for five nights amid the wild and awe-inspiring surroundings of the forest fastnesses before being found by the "Vigilance Committee," into which the entire community formed itself to search for her. During that period she carried her father's gun, and sustained life by feasting off the brace of pigeons which he had shot and given her to carry home while he pursued his way to the Lake Shore.

Tales of privation and distress prevailing during that period form a more interesting than edifying link in the chain of early reminiscences. Some of those who have since risen to affluence in the community arrived in the country with only the proverbial "shilling" in the form of cash assets, and one gentleman, now resident near this street, declares his cash capital on arriving in Canada to have been but six cents. So rare was the "purchasing power" in those days, that many of the settlers hereabout, as stated by some of them, were for years unable to provide tea for their tables, and for a like reason were they unable to purchase the thread necessary for ordinary use, and were obliged to unravel strands from such cotton garments as they were so fortunate as to possess. To us of the present day it appears almost incredible that women should then have been driven to such shifts to procure thread for patching purposes.

The first preacher to visit this part of the township was a Methodist minister named Jeffrey, who used to hold service in the different houses along the street. The first Sabbath School was organized about 1836 on Lot 4 north, by Samuel Hall and his mother. There had been previously built a Catholic church at the Thames on the boundary between Raleigh and Tilbury, this being the first ecclesiastical edifice in the township. A mill was opened by Joseph Ake (who was an American) on his lot some time previous to 1840, prior to which time the settlers were supplied by the mills at Chatham or the Lake Shore. Until improved by artificial means, the drainage of this part of Raleigh was very defective, the surface being submerged at seasons to a depth of nearly two feet, and one year this state of affairs continued as late as July, thus preventing agricultural operations that year. Scarcity of food and money of course resulted, and during a famine of more palatable and nourishing viands, it is related that pig-weed was extensively resorted to as an article of diet.

It was many years subsequent to the location of the pioneers along this thoroughfare that highway communication with the then insignificant Village of Chatham was opened, and until the establishment of such facilities the settlers were obliged to traverse the intervening woods and plains on foot or in ox carts, when dry weather or winter's frosts permitted the latter condition of things. It is related by one lady how she once made that trip on foot, wading through water two feet deep on portions of the plains, and carrying half a bushel of salt on her homeward route. Nor were these the only difficulties and privations presenting themselves. Shoes could scarcely be purchased by those possessing money, while those lacking that potent commodity were compelled for several years to swaddle their pedal extremities in cloth, this being the prevailing style of winter foot dress. Their crops were sown upon the rough and only partially cleared land, and hoes substituted for harrows in covering the seed. Many of the women, fired by a commendable zeal for forest conquests, were none too delicate to shoulder the axe when household duties permitted, and chop side by side with the sterner sex of the family, often displaying a degree of skill in the use of that implement which would shame a youthful farmer of the present day. The music of axe was accompanied by psalm-singing in the cases of several of the ladies mentioned by the pioneers, this combination of industry with piety displaying a degree of muscular Christianity highly commendable.

The settlement along the road alluded to did not become very dense for a score of years after the first locations were made, and when the attention of philanthropists was drawn to the project of providing in Canada asylums for colored refugees and liberated slaves from the United States, a tract of 18,000 acres of Government land, located in the interior of Raleigh on either side of the Middle Road, was set aside for that purpose, under the ownership of the Elgin Association. The prime mover in this humane enterprise was Rev. William King, who had emigrated from his native home in the north of Ireland to Louisiana at an early age. He there cultivated the anti-slavery sentiments natural to his humane disposition, and when by process of law he found himself the possessor of several slaves, he settled them on a plantation in that State, where he gave them the pecuniary benefit of their labor until he completed preparations for their removal to Canada.

When the rumor spread over this region that the planting of a negro colony in this section was designed, the most violent opposition was manifested in mass-meetings and petitions to Government to prevent a grant of land being made for that purpose. Through the persistence of Mr. King, however, and the co-operation of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, all obstacles to the project were surmounted, and in April 1848 Mr. King arrived with his fifteen slaves, whom he emancipated, and with them formed the nucleus of the Elgin or Buxton Settlement, called by the latter name in honor of Sir F. T. Buxton, who interested himself largely in the formation of the Elgin Association, of which corporation Mr. King was appointed the agent. Other accessions to the population of the settlement followed, land being sold to the settlers at \$2.50 per acre on easy terms of payment, and the colored population of the township became an increasingly important factor, the success of the colored people in wringing from the northern forests a fair livelihood, with growing prospects of ultimate independence, quite justifying the estimate of their capabilities formed by the philanthropic founders of the colony. As time progressed educational and commercial institutions were established; the latter became self-sustaining as early as 1866, churches were added, and the Buxton Settlement strode forward to a position of very considerable



sistency becomes more pliable, and a fertile loam, overlaid by a rich vegetable mould, succeeds the more stubborn grades nearer the creek banks. Another peculiar feature of the topography of this region is the sloping of the surface gradually away from the banks of rivers or creeks until the slopes meet in semi-swampy land, whose surface is below the level of creek bottoms. These low-lying sections are in turn drained by municipal drains, some of which have to be extended many miles to secure eligible outlets.

This township is now traversed by a perfect network of these drains, constructed under authority of the Drainage Act, so that little now remains to be done to secure its surface from the effects of floods and freshets. The most extensive of these works is the Dover town-line drain, running nearly a dozen miles along that highway, and discharging into the Sydenham. Did it run parallel with that stream one would find difficulty in determining, from a superficial glance, which was the river and which the drain, so large is the volume of water discharged by the latter. At periods of high water, in fact, it is no unusual occurrence for small steamboats to ascend this drain considerable distances and load with wood, logs, timber, stave bolts, &c., immense quantities of which are annually floated down its surface to its junction with the Sydenham. The Prince Albert drain, from the western centre of the township northward to the Sydenham, is also a stupendous affair, while the Mills drain, traversing the territory lying between Pain Court and Big Creeks, and many others of lesser magnitude, contribute to make Chatham one of the best drained townships within the area of the level lands of the west.

Comparatively little of this township is incapable of being brought under cultivation, as little of it lies too low to admit of drainage. There are, however, somewhat extensive stretches of "plain" land contiguous to the western border and north of the centre on which the water lies during the greater part of the year, the surface level sinking as it approaches the Sydenham. This stream, towards its final end, runs between banks scarce higher than its own water level, which it overflows in unusually wet seasons, thus inundating large areas of the plains referred to. The river has even been known to attain a greater height of water than the drains emptying into it, when the tactics of Hollanders have been resorted to, and dykes constructed, over which the water from the drains has been pumped by windmill power.

The Township of Chatham received its first settlers when the original influx of pioneers to the County of Kent took place, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. No authentic record exists of any settlement having been made within the bounds of the township prior to 1794, when Mr. Baker (referred to in our sketch of Chatham) was awarded a grant of several hundred acres on the river front, apparently as one of the conditions of his locating here to superintend the construction of Government ships at the shipyard then established on the more recent "Barrack Ground," now called Tecumseh Park. It is related by the descendant of a pioneer, however, that the land alluded to had been previously drawn by the brothers Jacob and Valentine Iler, who surrendered their claim to Government when the latter found it expedient to establish Mr. Baker in that location. At any rate, the Ilers did not again choose a location in this or any other township of the county where their names have come under the notice of the writer. This farm remained the property of Mr. Baker for many years, and finally passed into the hands of Henry Eberts, whose father, Joseph Eberts, married Mr. Baker's eldest daughter.

Much uncertainty exists concerning the dates at which those whose early location in Chatham denominates them the pioneers of the township took up their residence here, neither the presence of memoranda or the apparent accuracy of tradition serving to locate dates during that early period with any degree of precision. It would appear, however, that among the first to follow Baker into this township was George Sickelstele, who settled on Lot 9, River Front, probably not later than 1794. He was of Hessian birth, and had been a member of the Hessian contingent of troops whom the British Government hired to assist in the fruitless task of subduing the Americans during the Revolution. A son of that pioneer, David Sickelstele, who so long kept a hotel on the lot mentioned forming one of the prominent landmarks of the township, was among the first children born here, the date of that event being 1800. This gentleman still lives to note the workings of the spirit of progress, which has accomplished so much in this locality during his life.

Other prominent families in the early history of this township, and not less prominent at the present day, were the Arnolds, Everetts, Blackburns, and Frenches. Representatives of the three first named of these families arrived in or about 1796. They were all U. E. Loyalists from Pennsylvania, who had remained in Michigan some time after coming west; but when the surrender of that territory to the Americans became a foregone conclusion, they removed up the Thames, impelled by a sentimental preference for the British flag. There were two brothers Arnold who settled in this township, sons of Frederick Arnold who, with the balance of his family, chose a location on the River Front of Howard. The brothers who remained in Chatham were Lewis and John, the former of whom settled upon Lot 13, and the latter on Lot 14, next adjoining on the east, building his house near where G. B. Grover's house now stands.

The Everett family then consisted of William Alexander, the father, and his sons Adam, William, David and John. Mr. Everett located Lot 15 where Louisville is now built, and continued there during the balance of his life. Not all his descendants remained in the township; still there has ever since been a respectable and influential representation of the family here, several of its members becoming prominent in municipal affairs, as notably Wm. A. Everett, J.P., grandson of the original settler of that name, now living near Louisville. The Blackburn family was then even more numerous than the Everett's, and consisted of John, the father, and his sons Anthony, Joseph, Robert, James, Leonard, Isaac, William, another son who died in youth, and one daughter. With this numerous staff of assistants Mr. Blackburn located east half of Lot 10, Con. 2, now occupied by his grandson, Abraham Blackburn. He also drew several other lots in the second and third concessions, some of which were afterwards settled by his sons, nearly all of whom raised large families here, and, with a continued increase through succeeding generations, the name of Blackburn has become one of the most common in a township noted for the numerical extent of several of its families.

The fountain head of the French family in this township was Peter French, who came here with the pioneers while yet in early boyhood. He subsequently took up Lot 11, Con. 3, where his son John still resides. The elder Mr. French distinguished himself in the war of 1812, as did several of his sons in the quelling of the Mackenzie Insurrection. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, several of whom, as well as a host of more remote descendants, continue to reside in the locality of the third and fourth concessions from the

Prince Albert Road eastward, in consequence of which this part of the township has long been known as French's Settlement.

Another of the pioneers of the Louisville section was Richard Jackman, who came in and settled about the same time as the other families named, or at any rate prior to the dawn of the present century, but this name has become extinct in the Township of Chatham. The above named families constituted the bulk of the settlement in the township for a good many years, during which the current of progress was not directed towards its interior. Nor was the River Front brought to a very flourishing condition of improvement until the first quarter of the present century had sped by. It was but shortly before that period that Lot 8 was occupied by the Knapp family, in whose possession it still remains, but at a somewhat earlier period than that John Messmore located Lot 7, holding his residence about where the Messrs. Williamson's house now graces the scene.

The Fisher family arrived in the township in 1827. It comprised the father, John, and the sons Peter, John, Robert S. and James, the two last named of whom are still numbered among the highly respected residents of the River Front. They settled Lot 11 along the river, on which a Frenchman named Fortier had kept store before their location there, the said store, the first in the township, having been situated on the site now occupied by Mr. James Fisher's house. One of the sons, John, subsequently settled on Lot 9, Con. 3, where one Moe had located as a "squatter" very early, and, it is related, had cleared 40 acres, when he was obliged to surrender his possession and improvements to Fisher.

With the exception of Moe and Peter French, there were no settlers back of the second concession of this township up to 1830, but about the date mentioned a bachelor named Scott had taken up a residence in a mud-walled shanty on the banks of Pain Court Creek, Lot 7, Con. 4. He remained at least long enough to raise a crop of wheat, a portion of which, instead of sustaining, deprived him of his life in this manner: He was following up along the creek, carrying a bag partially filled with wheat, and coming to a fence on Moe's place, turned his back to transfer his burden (carried partially across his shoulder and breast), when it fell across the top rail, catching his throat in its embrace, and there he died of strangulation.

About 1833 Peter McGeachy located on the lot rendered vacant by Scott's death, becoming practically the pioneer of a considerable expanse of territory thereabout; but three years later, in 1836, there settled further down the creek, on Lot 6, Robert McCubbin and his sons Robert and William, since quite prominent in this part of the township. They had come from the Township of Nelson, in Halton County. During the period between 1830 and the Rebellion, the nucleus of the Scotch settlement was formed by the location of John McVicar and several sons on Lot 11, Con. 4 (north part), Malcolm McKerrall on the lot adjoining on the west, and Donald and John McKerrall in the immediate neighborhood, on the banks of Big Creek. Mr. McVicar's sons were Duncan, Neil, Malcolm and Donald, the former of whom, still residing on their original location, has long been a gentleman of much influence in the township, and one of the younger brothers is now a widely noted doctor of divinity connected with the Presbyterian College of Montreal. Prominent among others who contributed to the composition of the Scotch Settlement were Duncan McNaughton, now residing in Chatham, who located Lots 9 and 10, Con. 5, in company with his brother Dugald and their father's family, at a date prior to the Rebellion; Henry Robertson and Wm. Wallace in Con. 6, and James Simpson in Con. 8. Of these Messrs. Simpson and Duncan McNaughton have been perhaps the most actively and popularly identified with the progress of the township, both holding places on the Commission of the Peace and contributing largely to the enviable status to which the Scotch Settlement has attained.

Highway facilities were neither numerous nor elaborate in those early days, and this remark in regard to the comforts of travelling holds good with respect to the comforts of living. The River Road had been cut out along the devious windings of the river bank, but nothing save the most primitive kind of cart tracks pierced the interior of the township up to the period of the Rebellion. The settlers along Pain Court and Big Creeks followed these trails along the banks of the streams named to a point nearly in rear of Louisville, whence they took a cross-cut route to the River Road, and thence to Chatham, the centre of their undeveloped commerce. With the closer attention to internal improvements which followed as a consequence of the Rebellion, however, Chatham received material benefit in the opening of the Prince Albert, Caledonia and Lindsay Roads, and an increase of settlers in the interior. It was well into the present century before even a name was bestowed upon this township, the style of its denomination having previously been "the third township north of the Thames;" Dover East and West having then been separately numbered to correspond with the numbers of those along the south bank.

The date is comparatively recent at which the tide of progress extended inland from the Scotch Settlement, whose northern limit may be stated as the eighth concession. The intervening period was devoted to settling more densely the territory already circumscribed by the slight cordon of pioneers named above. In the section in rear of Louisville, and eastward to the Camden boundary, the Arnold, Everett and Blackburn families became very numerous; the Merritt family, the original representatives of which came in somewhat later than the others named, also rose into numerical prominence, and grasped large tracts in that part of the township, while the Shaws and Traxlers along the River Front above Louisville, and several of the second generation of Frenches along Pain Court Creek, added density to the population of the southern half of Chatham.

Referring, after this lengthy allusion to "southern affairs," to the settlement of the Gore of Chatham (which, prior to 1850, belonged to the Township of Sombra), it should be stated that the pioneers of this section were principally the descendants of the emigrants brought out by Lord Selkirk, and settled at Baldoon in August 1804. That venture of the Scottish Earl will be more lengthily referred to in our sketch of Dover, to which the history of the enterprise largely appertains. Suffice it to say in this place, that of one hundred and eleven persons so located in a little colony on the Baldoon farm, many, and eventually all, removed to the adjacent lands bordering the Sydenham, Chenal Ecarté, and other portions of Chatham Township and Gore, Dover and Sombra. Among the most prominent of those who located along the Chenal Ecarté (a French term signifying "lost channel," applied to the most easterly channel of the St. Clair delta, but which has been corrupted into "Suy Carty" through mispronunciation) was James Johnson, father of Lionel H. Johnson of Wallaceburg. He had accompanied his father to Baldoon, where the latter was employed by Lord Selkirk in the capacity of overseer of stock. The location chosen by Mr. Johnson was Lot 3, Con. 1, of the Gore, just at the head of St. Anne's Island, the date of his settlement there,

about 1809. Farther up the "Suy," Charles Fisher, a blacksmith, was one of the first to settle, while on Lot 2, Con. 1, James Stewart, another of Selkirk's settlers, located about the same time as Johnson. Others of these pioneers took up locations along the Sydenham, then called Bear Creek, among the earliest to settle in the vicinity of Wallaceburg being a numerous family of McDougalls, several of whom, including John and James, settled in the first concession of the Gore, where traversed by the river, quite early in the century.

Above the village named the settlement is only about fifty years old, the first to penetrate that locality in the capacity of settlers being George Little on the north and William James on the south side, the former on Lot 18; and about the same time, along the same stream, between Wallaceburg and the Camden Gore border, Paul Dustan located on the north bank opposite Ewen Cameron on the south. Along the south bank of the river and adjacent territory, lying partially within the present limits of Wallaceburg, Captain John McGregor drew a grant of 850 acres in consideration of services rendered during the War of 1812, in which he lost an arm. This tract he divided among his eleven children, only two of whom, one son and one daughter, are now living.

One of the earliest locatees within the present limits of Wallaceburg was Lachlin McDougall, who took up a residence on the south bank, just east of where the north branch enters the main stream. There he opened a store and hotel, the first of each in the village. Opposite him, in the angle formed by the main river and branch, and east of the latter, his brother Archibald located, also very early in the history of the place, and just east of him was another brother, Hector. Lot 12, Con. 2, on which the major portion of the village now stands, received a settler about 1830 in the person of Hector McLean, who resided on the north part of the lot, leaving the southerly portion, where the village has since been built, still a dense forest.

The advantages of the situation occupied by the settlers named, on either bank of a deep and easily navigable river, which branched at this point and pierced with its silvery streams the fertile tracts lying to the north and east, the increasing density of settlement along the banks of these branches and the neighboring Chenal Ecarté, and the remoteness of other commercial centres, suggested this point as the site of a future village, and led to surveys of the ground with a view to inducing and providing for the anticipated influx of villagers. The first of these surveys was made under the direction of Lachlin McDougall on his farm, where stands the south-eastern portion of the present village on what is called the Ebert's Survey. This was accomplished not later than 1837, and in 1840 the north-western corner, formed by the angles of the river, was similarly laid out by James Baby, of Sombra.

In 1841, when Lionel H. Johnson arrived and located on the Baby Survey, that portion was still a forest, containing but one habitation, on which Hector McDonald dispensed public entertainment on temperance principles. Mr. Johnson built the second house on that survey, and being a blacksmith by trade, opened a shop to which he added, some time later, a store, the first on the north-west angle. Wm. McGregor had meanwhile opened the second store in the village on the south bank, but in 1846 both he and McDougall had retired from trade and left Mr. Johnson with a monopoly of the mercantile business of Wallaceburg.

The reason for conferring this name upon a village owing its inception to representatives of the most intense order of Scotch Highlanders is no mystery. The name was bestowed upon the post office, opened on the south side of the river in 1834, with Hugh McCallum as Postmaster. He was one of the original Selkirk immigrants, having been but a boy when they arrived. He was subsequently the pioneer pedagogue of the Baldoon settlement, as well as the first to direct the marksmanship of the "young idea" on the Chenal Ecarté at a later date. The settlement in and around the platted Village of Wallaceburg took a decidedly favorable stride about 1850, and the new centre of commerce grew into great local significance under the genial influence of the lumber and timber trade, which began to assume vast proportions and attract to this spot and beyond considerable fleets of steam, sailing and tow craft. Each newly acquired factor of its progress exerted in turn an influence in the attraction of others, until the permanency of Wallaceburg's status as a trade and navigation centre became firmly established. With the decline of the timber trade that of agriculture advanced, and though its effect upon the growth of the village was not in proportion to that resulting from the gradual exhaustion of the trade in timber or its removal to other points, yet it was sufficient to prevent any retrograde movement in the history of the place. If its progress thereafter was moderate, it was also safe and healthy, based upon the gradually extending requirements of the surrounding region, which influence eventually wrought a more rapid onward impulse; and the practical response of liberal enterprise to this impelling force resulted in the growth of the village to proportions which suggested its severance from the municipal control of Chatham Township, and the inauguration of a village government.

Separate incorporation was accordingly granted to Wallaceburg in 1874, taking effect January 1st, 1875, when the first Village Council was elected, composed as follows, viz.: Alex. McDougall, Reeve; John Lillie, Joseph Beattie, J. B. Newman, M.D., and Geo. Mitchell, M.D., Councillors. For the present year the Council is thus constituted, viz.: Lionel H. Johnson, Reeve; Dennis Duggan, Thomas Forhan, T. B. Gillard, and Robt. T. Riddell, Councillors. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are respectively held by D. B. McDonald and James Scott, the original appointees, the first named gentleman being also Postmaster and Clerk of the Division Court.

The site of Wallaceburg, though not highly elevated above the river and its branches, is nevertheless a decidedly pleasant one, lacking of course in many of the attractive features incident to a "city set on a hill," but rendered inviting in appearance by the neatness of its buildings, the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, and the conspicuous elegance of its two swing bridges, one spanning the north branch, the other the main stream below the *debutement* of the former. Its most conspicuous buildings are, the Village Hall and the "Church of Our Lady, Help of Christians," Roman Catholic. The former is of red brick, pleasant design and neat finish, built at a cost of \$8,000; the latter is also of brick, its design displaying unusual elegance, its interior adornment exceptionally good taste, skill and liberality, and its spire of perfect symmetry and dizzy height is, with perhaps one exception, the finest in the county. Several neat brick blocks grace the business streets, the most notable being the Masonic Hall and Post Office building, but the greater number of even its business blocks are of neat frame patterns. An effective Fire Brigade, supplied with a steam engine and other approved appliances, afford security from the ravages of fire; prosperous lodges of the Masonic and other secret orders furnish the attractions incident to such institutions; and a very readable weekly newspaper stands sentinel over



the material and social interests of the community. This journal was established in 1872 under the name of the *Western Advocate*, and the proprietorship of Messrs. Cronk and McClelland. After a few months' publication its office was destroyed by fire, but it rose from its ashes some time later, with Mr. Cronk in the sanctum. This gentleman subsequently admitted Malcolm Ferguson to an interest in the paper, and later sold out his interest to that gentleman. With the beginning of 1880 the name of the journal was changed to *The Valley Record*; it is now conducted by George Wrigley, who shared in its management during a brief period as one of the firm of Ferguson and Wrigley.

The future of Wallaceburg is full of promise. With the construction of the branch line of the Erie and Huron Railway from Dresden, it will be brought within easy reach of the eastern markets by land as it is now by water, and though the distance to Chatham will be about 22 miles, it will discount the advantages now offered by 16 miles of the worst turnpike road in the world connecting the two places. A population of about 1,800, among whom are 348 ratepayers owning property, assessed at \$176,585, constitutes a decidedly substantial foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of commercial greatness which the future appears to hold in store for this progressive village.

The western margin of Chatham Township is not so highly developed as other portions to which we have alluded. The Dover townline, forming the great highway by which this section is reached, was not opened for years long after flourishing settlements had been planted beside the waters of the Sydenham. The first settler on the Chatham side of that road was Stephen Kinney, who located soon after the rebellion in the ninth concession. Here he opened a tavern and entertained those who were so unfortunate as to be forced by the pressure of circumstances to travel the town line in those early days, a task bordering on the impossible even at this late period, when the putty-like soil is overcharged with moisture. The tavern established by the father is still kept by a son, and there is also located a post office bearing the unusually euphonious name of "Oungah."

The history of municipal government in Chatham Township dates back to 1832, on the first day of which year a meeting convened in the school house standing on the river bank, Lot 12 (now owned by Adam Arnold), when the following named residents were placed upon the official list for the township: David Everett and Benjamin Knapp, Assessors; Louis J. Arnold, Collector; David Sickelstele and John Traxler, Roadmasters; John Fisher, Sr., and John Arnold, Town Wardens; Joseph Blackburn, Pound-keeper; Samuel Arnold, Town Clerk. No meeting was held in 1833, but certain Magistrates appointed Samuel Arnold, Clerk, and other gentlemen to the minor offices. For 1834 the list included the names of Samuel Arnold, Clerk; David Everett and Jacob Arnold, Town Wardens; Michael M. Traxler and Peter French, Assessors. Thenceforward to 1849, Mr. Arnold continued in the incumbency of the Clerkship, and our Municipal History shows that he represented this township in the County Council for many years thereafter. After retiring from his representative capacity, he again filled for several years the office of Township Clerk, and at a comparatively recent date severed a connection with township affairs which had yielded him much credit but little profit. After a record of usefulness in municipal matters greater than any other resident of the township can boast, Mr. Arnold is spending his declining years at the house of a son in Louisville, having already attained a ripe old age, and an enviable reputation for personal virtues and fidelity to public trusts.

In 1842 the law establishing District Councils came into effect, and Chatham Township that year elected a District Councillor in the person of Jacob Crowe, who was succeeded the following year by Joseph Tissiman. The parties who filled this office for the years 1844-5 do not appear on record, but for 1846 the office was again held by Joseph Tissiman, followed by John Crowe in 1847-8, and Samuel Arnold in 1849. With the introduction, in 1850, of the more matured municipal system, which has since developed to its present efficiency, a Council was elected consisting of Messrs. Samuel Arnold, John Blackburn, Wm. A. Everett, John W. Keating, and John Shaw. At its first meeting Samuel Arnold was elected the pioneer Reeve of the township, and the municipal offices were thus distributed: Clerk and Treasurer, Richard Houston; Assessor, Duncan Campbell; Collector, Duncan McVicar; Auditors, John Fisher and John M. Taylor; Supt. of Schools, Rev. Wm. Griffith. Our sketch of the municipal history of the county contains the names of all representatives in the County Council between 1850 and the present, and for the current year of 1881 the following named gentlemen comprise the Council of Chatham Township: Wm. H. Stevens, Reeve; David McArthur, First Deputy-Reeve; Abraham Blackburn, Second Deputy-Reeve; Simon Julian and C. W. Knight, Councillors. The office of Treasurer has long been and is still satisfactorily filled by J. B. Grover of Louisville, and the duties pertaining to the Clerk's office are efficiently and acceptably discharged by Joseph B. French, of Darrell P. O.

The material affairs of this township are reasonably satisfactory. It participated in the recent Municipal Loan Fund Distribution to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, which sum was expended in experimental road making, about four miles of the River Road leading out of Chatham receiving a coat of alleged "gravel," dug from a sandy loam pit, besides other injurious attentions, so bestowed as to require the statute labor of years to neutralize their effect. To those who are obliged to travel this portion of the road in wet seasons, the reflection that the ratepayers of the township have persistently refused to allow the re-entry of its "architects" into public life, comes with a refreshing influence. The township owns no public property except its system of drains, which are not a tangible asset. Of these there are about sixty, ranging half a mile to ten miles in length, and aggregating about 200 miles. The municipality is still heavily bonded for their construction, but owing to the imposition of special rates on the property benefited to cover their expense, these debts may be deemed private rather than public. The debt of the township, apart from this source, is but slight; its revenue last year was \$46,839.59; its expenditures about \$42,500; and the amount of taxes collected, \$23,486.78.

Of the numerous post villages within this township, the most important is

LOUISVILLE, on the River Road, six miles above Chatham. This village formerly wielded much more commercial influence than now, and for a time in its prosperous history even disputed with Chatham the right to supremacy, but the advance of the latter place sapped the vitality of its less fortunate sister village, and has left it a fairly accurate model of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." This was once the scene of shipbuilding, election riots, and kindred trades and pastimes; the facility of navigation to this point imparted its beneficial influence, and everything prospered for a season, but the causes noted produced its decline from its high aspirations, and to-day we find its list of attractions to contain about 100 inhabitants, 2 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a few mechanics' shops and a school house. The post office

at this point was established in 1842, with John Crowe as Postmaster, and took its name, as did the village sometime before, from Louis Arnold, a pioneer of the locality.

DARRELL is a Post Office, pure and simple, on the Caledonia Road, in the fourth concession, 5½ miles from Chatham. Its serves French's and the Scotch Settlements, the most populous and highly cultivated portions of the township. It was opened in 1863 with Edward Hall, the present obliging incumbent, as Postmaster. Its name was bestowed in honor of some Irish connection of Lord Monck, then Governor General. Mr. Hall first came to this locality in 1834, and in 1837 formed one of the body of militia who waded the marshes between here and Windsor, whither they marched against the insurgents. He has been a respected and influential citizen of the township, contributing much to its agricultural status by his ventures in experimental farming. He is a gentleman of advanced ideas, deep thought, and no novice in many of the sciences, his familiarity with some of the comparatively unpractised branches of architecture being reflected in the unique design of the farm buildings erected by him.

APPLEDORE, on the Lindsley Road, OLDFIELD, on the Dover town line, and KETH, north of the Sydenham near the east end of the Gore, with those already mentioned, complete the list of post villages in the Township of Chatham. The prosperity of this municipality may not be fairly measured by the number and size of its villages, however, as the large and thriving town of Chatham at its south-west corner attracts the trade which might otherwise be bestowed on smaller centres. In reviewing the spectacle presented by the different localities of this township, with their many evidences of thrift, enterprise and moral enlightenment, the impression perforce is formed that if Chatham does not really bear the palm of present superiority of development among the townships of the county, yet the excellence of her soil and progressive attributes of her people are destined to ere long elevate this township to a place second to none in Kent.

### TOWNSHIP OF DOVER.

There are nominally two townships of Dover in this county—Dover East and Dover West, but the existence of the latter is discernible only during periods of low water, when Lake St. Clair has temporarily withdrawn its floods from the region which the exuberant imagination of early surveyors coined into a township, under the name mentioned. Dover, by which name we shall hereafter refer to both townships, is the most westerly of the northern tier of townships in this county, stretching from Lake St. Clair on the west to the Chatham Township line on the east, and from the Gore of Chatham base line on the north to the Thames on the south, a portion of its south-eastern extremity being included within the corporate limits of the Town of Chatham.

The topographical features here displayed are similar to those prevailing elsewhere throughout the level areas of the west, except that in this township a greater percentage of low lying land is met with than in neighboring townships, a large area of its extent bordering the Sydenham, Chenal Ecarté, Lake St. Clair, and the Lower Thames being submerged a considerable portion of the year. In the interior too there occur considerable areas of semi-swampy lands distributed in many localities, but the excellent character of the soil in more favored sections efficiently neutralizes these disadvantages, and secures to Dover the reputation of possessing as high an average of arable land as any of the townships adjoining. This average is being constantly elevated too, through the medium of an extensive and extending system of drains, some of which assume immense proportions, as notably the Bear Line Drain, emptying into the Thames, which at its mouth presents much the appearance of a trench cut through high banks for a narrow gauge railway. The natural drains traversing Dover are Pain Court, Little Bear and Big Creeks, each of which enters its territory from the adjoining township of Chatham. Little Bear takes a tortuous course through an excellent agricultural section about the centre of the township, and discharges into the Chenal Ecarté after flowing some distance towards its mouth through low plains. Big Creek also traverses a very fertile tract to within a short distance of its point of discharge into Mitchell's Bay, and Pain Court Creek is flanked by some as fair and fertile fields as ever lay exposed to the sunshine, producing the best barley grown in Western Canada, besides excellent crops and grades of all other cereals.

The pioneers of Dover were the Dolsen family, the Canadian branch of which sprang from a U. E. Loyalist who left the valley of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania soon after the close of the struggle for American Independence. He was of Dutch or German extraction, and bore the name of John Van Dolzen, the surname having been since anglicized into its present form. Mr. Dolsen (as we shall henceforth call him) was then far advanced in years, and beyond the age of active participation in the toils of pioneer life, but his two sons, Matthew and Isaac, were in the vigor of manhood. The former chose a location on the Dover side of the river, though the name of Dover was not then thought of in connection with this township, which, after its survey, was referred to as the "second township north of the Thames," Dover West of the present being then the "first township." Isaac Dolsen, the other brother, located on the Raleigh side of the river, in connection with which township he will be at greater length referred to.

The location selected by Matthew Dolsen was Lot 19, where he settled probably as early as 1792, for it is related that when his family, including his two sons, John and Isaac M., arrived in 1794, he had already made considerable improvement upon the lot. Next lot east of Dolsen and of the present Bear Line Road, was early occupied by Thomas Clark, who removed thence to the creek banks above Chatham, very soon after his first arrival on the Thames, and there he established the pioneer mill of the county, as related in our sketch of Chatham. On the next lot east one Wilmore located also very early, but the removal of both of those pioneers left the River Front between the Bear Line and Chatham without a settler for many years thereafter.

The centre of attraction along the River Front for a long period was the Dolsen farm (now owned by William Gray), where the proprietor's enterprise had established several manufactures of considerable magnitude, which he continued to operate until the second decade of this century was past. One of his first ventures there was a general trading mart, which he supplied with goods brought from Buffalo and Detroit in a vessel of his own construction, said to have been the first vessel built on the Thames, it having been launched within a few years of his settlement there. Later he opened a distillery and grist mill, the former fitted with four "worms," and the combined establishments employing eight horses to furnish motive power for grinding. The immense quantities of whiskey thus manufactured were disposed of chiefly to the North-West Company, but as Mr. Dolsen's possessions

at that point included a tavern, and the red ribbon pledge had not yet become popular among the settlers, it is but reasonable to suppose that a goodly share of the "ardent" went to supply the local demand. A tannery, blacksmith shop, and cooperage, in which quite a large staff of men were employed, added to the volume of the trade and height of the dignity centring at this place; but with the increase of settlement throughout the country, the collapse of the North-West Company, the division of trade in general among other marts which an increased population called into existence, and the many other indefinable reasons which attended the decline of small trade centres in the early days, the spirit of commerce deserted this point, and the "hum of industry," which here established its original dwelling place in Canada, left for parts unknown.

Neither was the settlement of the river below the Dolsen centre either rapid or dense for many years after the pioneer locations were made. Matthew Dolsen's two sons grew to manhood here, when John (famously known as "Squire John") retained his residence on the old homestead, and Isaac M. took up a home on the lot adjoining on the west, their father having drawn a 400 acre grant here originally. Still farther down stream the settlement was formed during the present century by John Hamilton, the Poquette, and Babys. The banks of Pain Court Creek, below the village of that name, were first settled by French residents from 1815 to 1820, the pioneer of that locality being J. Bte. Loson, who was followed by Gabriel Peltier, J. Bte. Fobert, Louis Dezillia and J. Bte. Primeau, in the order named. All these parties took possession of the land as "squatters," but at their request Surveyor-General Rankin was sent up to survey a tract hereabout (to which is now accorded the name of the Pain Court Block), whereupon the squatters were granted patents for their holdings.

The interior of the township was not settled until about the time of the Rebellion and the years succeeding that event. The vanguard of settlement along the east centre was formed by Thomas Smith, who located on the Chatham town line, in the tenth concession. He was followed somewhat later by the McPhersons, Rankins, and Ashers, in the vicinity of Baldoon Street and Little Bear Line, while in connection with the settlement of the region intervening between their locations and the north end of the township, the names of Bishop, Owen and Hyatt prominently appear.

Pursuing the course of our narrative northward necessitates retracing dates to the year 1804, when the Selkirk immigrants arrived at the Baldoon farm, lying within the angle formed by the Gore of Chatham base line on the north, the Chenal Ecarté on the west, and the Sydenham on the south-east. These pioneers came to the New World under the patronage of the Earl of Selkirk, at that time a nobleman of considerable wealth, vast enterprise and great philanthropic attributes, the latter of which he demonstrated by his endeavors to better the condition of many of his countrymen by transplanting them from the sterile Highlands of Scotland to the fertile plains of Canada and the North-West. The first ship-load of his immigrants left Greenock in the ship *Oughton*, landing at Montreal in July, 1804. They were conveyed thence to Lachine in French carts, thence up the St. Lawrence to Kingston in *bateaux*, thence to Niagara by sailing vessel, thence across country on foot and in vehicles to Fort Erie, and from that point to Amherstburg and up the Detroit River and Chenal Ecarté to their landing place, which they reached during the month of August.

To this place the name of Baldoon had already been given, in honor of a parish in the Earl's Highland estate. The number of arrivals at that time and place was one hundred and eleven, but another large party who came across in the same ship continued their course to the banks of the Red River of the North, where they founded the Selkirk Settlement, which now forms so important a factor in the composition of Manitoba. Earl Selkirk had received from Government a grant of all the land lying between the Chatham town line and Little Bear Line of the present, and extending from the northern limit of the township to within one concession of the Thames; among other conditions of the grant being one for the colonization of the territory by a certain number of settlers. With the object and expectation of accomplishing this purpose and fulfilling those conditions, he brought out a great quantity of very choice farm stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the sheep so brought being said to have been the first introduced into the County of Kent.

The colony of Highlanders who first arrived included numerous families bearing the names of McPherson, McCallum, McDonald, McDougall, McLean, and Stewart, but the McCallums and McPhersons of this party have since become extinct, while the other families have vastly increased in numbers. The entire community *reindevenised* on the Baldoon farm of about 1,000 acres, for some time drawing their means of support from a common fund provided by the Earl, when their individual efforts were not successful in gleaming a sufficiency from the soil. The triangle referred to was considerably improved by Lord Selkirk at great personal expense, erecting suitable buildings, constructing drains, etc., but the entire grant subsequently passed out of his hands, through his becoming financially involved and being unable to carry out his grand scheme in detail. While the partial failure of his large enterprise is to be regretted, the noble Earl is deserving of high encomiums for the liberal and courageous spirit displayed in bringing to our shores so large and eminently useful a class of citizens as has been developed from the party alluded to, only five of whom now live to relate the trials, privations and vicissitudes attendant upon their early experiences in the vicinity of the Sydenham and Chenal Ecarté. Lord Selkirk paid several visits to his colony after first planting it here. He used on such occasions to come in by way of the settlements on the Thames, whence he would traverse the woods and plains to Baldoon, employing as a body-guard a brawny Highlander, a portion of whose duty it was to carry the Earl across the creeks and swails upon his back.

Within a few years of their settlement at Baldoon, objections to the locality began to present themselves in the increasing number of inhabitants without a corresponding increase in the facilities of gaining a livelihood on that piece of territory, though it had meanwhile been divided up between the settlers in small farms, while some of them removed to the south bank of the river, or to the bank of the neighboring Chenal Ecarté, and a general disintegration of the community succeeded. Some of the settlers located in what is now the Gore of Chatham, while others penetrated beyond into the Township of Sombra, settling along the north branch of the Sydenham and the River St. Clair, others again removing to adjacent localities in Dover. There were some who remained on the original farm, however, but these were ultimately driven off by the rise in the water level of the neighboring network of streams and channels. This rise commenced about 1825, and to resist the threatened inundation, dykes and levees of sufficient height were constructed where the variations of surface rendered them necessary. Despite their efforts, the water level continued its upward tendency, and stories are told of harvest fields on



which the shocks of ripened grain stood in luxuriant beauty, being flooded to the depth of several feet by a break in the levees. By 1839, the water had reached its utmost height, and in that year, it is related, the former wheat fields were navigated by moderately deep draught vessels. During that period also, as is stated by some gentlemen still living in this region, canoes were used as vehicles to carry children to school across what had formerly been arable land, and the practice of thus riding on the tide to a seat of learning, and mooring their craft to the school house door, is said to have been not infrequent.

This state of affairs of course necessitated a retreat of the settlers from the inundated localities, and now the once fair scene of prosperous agriculture is a desolate waste, over which the floods sweep during several months of the year.

After the release by Lord Selkirk of his claim to the tract granted him, it was settled by families coming principally from the north of Ireland without any concerted plan of immigration, among whom were some of those referred to as locating the Baldoon Street and Bear Line. As another prominent pioneer of the township should be mentioned Robert Mitchell, one of the earliest settlers, and the most influential resident in the locality of Mitchell's Bay, so called in his honor.

The history of municipal affairs in this township has not been wholly preserved on record, but from the book of earliest minutes extant, it appears that in 1848 the list of township officers contained the following names: Robert Mitchell, District Councillor; Thomas W. Smith, Clerk; William A. Crowe, Assessor; Thomas Crowe, Sr., Collector; John Toll, Isaac D. Dolsen and John Lawless, Town Wardens. On the introduction of the Municipal Act in 1850, Robert Mitchell, St. Luke Emery, Adolphus Reaume, Andre Peltier and Alexis Urquhart, were elected to the Council Board. Mr. Mitchell was subsequently elected the first Reeve, and the following appointments to municipal offices were made: T. W. Smith, Clerk; William Gordon, Collector; Wm. A., John, and Robert Crowe, Assessors; and Thomas Crowe, Treasurer. The list of township officers for the present year stands thus, viz.: John Wright, Reeve; Cornelius Purser, Deputy Reeve; Philip Blair, Henri Thibodeau and Thomas Bordeau, Councillors; J. W. Welsh (Dover South P.O.), Clerk; Jos. Bechard, Treasurer.

There are but few post villages in Dover, and none of considerable importance. The list includes BALDOON, about the centre; OLDFIELD, on the Chatham town line; MITCHELL'S BAY, near the shore of that inlet; and Pain Court, on the banks of the creek of that name, about seven miles from Chatham. This village is almost exclusively French, and contains a very fine Catholic Church and Presbytery, store, hotel, steam saw mill, and a population of about 100. Its peculiar name (signifying "short bread") was bestowed under the following circumstances: Before the erection of a Catholic Church nearer than Sandwich, the settlers along this creek were annually visited by a Priest from that point on a tour of inspection and collection of contributions to the Church. The settlers were then very poor, and often lacked the essentials of comfortable diet. One of them, with whom the Priest used to stop over night on such visits, once expressed his wonder at the coincidence of these visits always falling upon a date when he was without bread in the house. The circumstance, thus brought to the notice of the reverend gentleman, resulted in him bestowing the above name upon the settlement, as a reminder to the residents of their former poverty, and to his successors of the rough experiences attending clerical duties among the French settlers of Dover in the early days of its history.

#### TOWNSHIP OF ORFORD.

This is the most easterly township of Kent County, lying south of the Thames. From that river it extends a mean distance of about twelve miles to Lake Erie, its respective eastern and western boundaries being formed by the Townships of Aldborough in Elgin County, and Howard. Being about seven miles in width, Orford contains a superficial area bordering upon 54,000 acres, about 4,000 acres of which, bordering the Thames midway between its eastern and western limits, are reserved for the residence of the Moravian Indians, of whom more will be said anon. Exclusive of this Indian Reserve, 48,973 acres of the township are occupied by actual residents, leaving only 901 acres of non-resident land. The assessed valuation of this area, including the personal property thereon, is \$1,018,811.

Orford presents more varied topographical features than any other township in the county. Entering its eastern border along Talbot Street, one meets a succession of quite sharply defined hills, which extend westward about to Clearville, where the surface subsides into a gentle roll, which it retains thence to its western border. Remote from the Lake Shore, a ridge of slight elevation traverses the township in rather irregular order from east to west, and along the crest of that outline the "Middle Road" has been surveyed, with a range of lots extending on either side, out of uniformity with the later surveys. North of this ridge the surface is a generally level expanse, with slight knolls in some localities, succeeded by corresponding depressions below the general level, but neither so strongly marked as to merit the application of the term "undulating." The soil of Orford is also varied in character and consistency, that lying to the south of Talbot Street being considered the most productive. It is of clay composition, inclining to loam at some points; while north of that thoroughfare a tendency to sand is in some places observable. Farther north, the stern features which mark the Lake Shore relax into a decided loam, which is in turn succeeded by a light sandy soil around Highgate and the northern centre of the township, the vicinity of the Thames partaking of much the same features.

A large area in the northern part of Orford was early granted by Government to the Moravian Indians, together with a considerable tract on the north bank of the Thames in Camden and Zone. These Indians were the principal remnant of the once flourishing congregations of the Moravian or United Brethren Church in the United States, who were compelled in the year 1792 to seek an asylum in Canada, on account of their hostility to the American Government. By an Order in Council dated July 10th, 1793, a tract of about 50,000 acres flanking the river in this vicinity was granted to them, and there they proceeded to build a church, habitations, and other premises. This village, which was located on the north bank of the river, was burned by the victorious Americans under General Harrison, October 4th, 1813, when its defenders, including the notorious Tecumseh, were so disastrously defeated and the chief mentioned killed. After that catastrophe the band removed to the southern bank and built another village, now called Moraviantown, but which was formerly called New Fairfield. In writing of these Indians in 1851, the author of "Smith's Canada" says that about 350 acres of the river flats had been cultivated by them, and that as late as 1817 the community

numbered 167 Indians of the Delaware and Iroquois tribes. Up to that date no natural increase of the number had occurred, but it had received accessions through conversions from other bands. A German missionary was supported by them; the habit of drinking had been conquered to a great extent, and as stated, they "had kept themselves more sober than the white people." By a second Order in Council, dated February 26th, 1795, a survey of this tract was ordered, and the land appropriated to trustees of the "Moravian Society," to be reserved forever to the society in trust, for the sole use of Indian converts. In 1836 a treaty was made with these Indians, by the terms of which they surrendered about thirty-six square miles of their territory in return for an annuity of £150. In 1858 a further surrender was made of all their land except the block whereon they still reside, consisting of Lots 8 to 15 inclusive, between the twelfth concession and the river. At their little village, Moraviantown, they have a church, school-house, and several other village attractions. They number about 150, receive substantial annuities, are generally temperate and moral, but cannot be accurately described as successful or thrifty agriculturalists.

The southern portion of Orford, in common with the balance of the Lake Shore territory, from Elgin County westward, was early placed under the control of Col. Talbot, as Government Land Agent. The first survey of that part was made about 1816 or 1817, a double tier of lots being laid out, one on either side of what is now called Talbot Street, which is located one and a quarter miles from the shore, the southern tier of lots extending to the latter point, the northern tier an equal distance in an opposite direction. The tide of settlement reached this township from the east in 1816, but pioneer locations were not at first so numerous throughout its extent as along this same street in Howard, next adjoining on the west. The first actual settler within the township was John Bury, who located at the mouth of Clear Creek on the Lake Shore in the spring of 1816, being followed about a year later by David S. Baldwin, John Kitchen and Samuel Burns. Accompanying Mr. Bury was his son Philip, then grown to manhood, who settled upon the northern part of the lot occupied by his father, the one next east of the creek and south of Talbot Street (No. 58) being taken by Mr. Baldwin referred to; Burns located opposite Baldwin, and Kitchen on Lot 54, north side, now the Aldborough town line. But a short interval passed between the location of the first and the last of the three last named. There followed soon after them several families who remained but a brief period, being frightened out of their forest locations by the many hardships and privations which characterized the life of the pioneer, unattended by comforts of a corresponding degree to neutralize the former. Of these families little can be said that would interest the reader at the present day, their stay in Orford having been about equally brief and uneventful, and their names in most instances forgotten by those who remained behind and reaped the fruit of their severe exertions in the "times that tried men's souls."

Among the next prominent arrivals whose posterity still possess the land of their fathers was Eliakim Newcomb, who settled on Lot 62 north in the fall of 1820. He brought with him a numerous family, including the sons Timothy, Dan Webster, Elijah and James, the second of whom still resides, at an advanced age, on the old homestead. Farther to the west, the prominent pioneers were Jacob Street and John Eberle, who settled, each with a family of sons, on Lot 72, where Palmyra is now located, the former on the north and the latter on the south side of Talbot Street. Among Mr. Street's sons, some of whom were then but boys, were Joseph L., Charles and Samson, the homestead still remaining in the possession of the former. The sons of Mr. Eberle, some of whom still reside in the vicinity, were Abram, Anthony, John, Joseph, Jacob and William. Nathaniel Mills was another of those to whom the early progress and pioneer development of this locality is largely due. He located on Lot 69, north side of Talbot Street, among the earliest residents, and for many years held a place of influence and esteem in the community. Several of his sons are still among the most popular and useful members of society hereabouts, one of them, the Hon. David Mills, having long since acquired a national reputation in the political arena.

On Lot 63 south, David H. Gesner located at an early date, though not until that lot had been already drawn and occupied a short period by another party who removed from the township. Mr. Gesner took a very active and leading part in the management of public affairs for a long time after the introduction of a very crude form of municipal government; he was a man of more than ordinary ability, and as popular as he was useful to the interests of the township in general and the "street" in particular. Other pioneer names which figure in the history of progress along this thoroughfare are those of William Ridley, who located Lot 61 north, and Alex. McTavish, who settled farther west at a somewhat later date.

Another of the influential men of his day was George Henry (whose sons now conduct grain merchandising in Chatham), a gentleman of considerable enterprise, who came to the township about 1830, and built a grist mill on the Lake Shore on Lot 61, this being the first mill in Orford. Prior to the date of completion the settlers were obliged to go to the neighboring Townships of Aldborough and Howard for milling conveniences. About the time of Henry's building his mill, Duncan McLaren established a saw mill on the creek traversing Lot 52, adjoining the Aldborough town line. One of the most noted institutions then possessed by the township was the tavern opened at Clear Creek (now Clearville), by David S. Baldwin, soon after his location there. At that hostelry a good share of the public interest centred, and there were all reforms and improvements, either proposed, impending or accomplished, discussed around the cheery log fire that blazed on the spacious hearth of "mine host." That, too, was the "seat of government" after the privilege of partial self-government was extended to the people; there the town meetings were held for many years, and the political features of the times were discussed with all the profundity of rural statesmanship. A school house, erected on the creek bank south of the road, was added to the attractions of the locality, and "there in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule," David Herring taught the young idea how to shoot, he being the first or among the first to wield the tawse in Orford.

The vicinity of the Middle Road was settled about eight years later than Talbot Street, the survey of this locality having been deferred until about 1826. The first house in this portion of the township was built by John Blue on Lot 7 north, where he still lives, though now in the decline of life. He arrived in February, 1826, and the spring following, Lot 4, both north and south of the road, was taken by the brothers Duncan and Daniel McIntyre. The pioneer location on the site of Duart was made about two years later by John Hatch, Timothy Newcomb located west of that point, and one Smith, who had assisted in the survey of this tract, took up a farm somewhat nearer the setting sun, as did also John Sinclair, who had been

similarly connected with that work. As the settlement of this section progressed, the need of milling facilities was met by T. A. McLean, son of the then Chief Justice of that name. He established at Duart an extensive steam saw mill and other branches of industry connected with the timber trade, and for a long time wielded a vast local influence, through this medium, and from him did the village receive the euphonious name it bears. The first store in the village was opened by James Tait, who was also the first as he is; the present Postmaster, the post office having been opened in 1857.

North of Duart, in the vicinity of Muir Kirk of the present, the settlement lagged considerably behind that of the Middle Road, and not until about 1840 did that section receive its pioneer settlers, among whom may be reckoned John and Duncan Gillis, Thomas Simpson, David Ford, Thomas English and Wm. Curtis. Still farther toward the river, the land was held by the Moravian Indians until 1858, when they surrendered all except the block above referred to as being now held by them, whereupon the portion so released was thrown upon the market, and soon thereafter sold among numerous settlers, the list of names identified with the history of this section including those of Marcus, Sussex, Donald, Grant and Parker on the east, and Brown, Norton, McFarlane and Richardson, on the west of the present Reserve.

The locality of Highgate was first settled by several brothers of the Gosnell family, who arrived there some time prior to the survey and settlement of the Middle Road. Most prominent among the early residents of that name were Joseph, John and James, whose posterity have now become very numerous in that section. The members of this family early exercised a leading influence in township affairs, and have in later days been closely identified with the progress of this community and the municipality at large. Others who bore the burdens of pioneer life in and adjoining the Gosnell Settlement, as that locality was then called, were John Lee, since Warden of Kent, Finlay McKerricher and his son William, now one of the leading citizens thereabouts, and Thomas Tape, which latter name is now borne by a large number of the enterprising residents of that neighborhood.

Those were indeed times of wild and rough experiences, when the unsmoothed surface of trying circumstances presented alternate aspects of distress and danger, jewelled by the occasional visitation of comforts which, though of so abstractly indifferent a grade as would now give them a place among the so-considered hardships of life, yet then, by the very force of their contrast to the prevailing monotony of toil and privation, became decided luxuries. True, game was plentiful in the dense forest which then stretched almost from limit to limit of the township, but its very plenitude robbed it of pecuniary value beyond such as attached to it as an article of food for the settlers, not always provided with the means of purchasing supplies. In fact, the number of beasts and birds then haunting the forests was often productive of annoyance and danger rather than sport; wheat fields required watching to repel the foraging expeditions of deer and turkeys, while the sheepfold was in constant danger of receiving wolfish attentions. Stories are told by the pioneers of remarkable achievements in gunning during that period, one disciple of Nimrod having, as is related, brought down an even dozen wild turkeys at one shot. The absence of streams probably alone accounts for the non-recital of equally reasonable fish stories. It not unfrequently happened that settlers would get benighted in their journeys to or from other settlements or villages, and while awaiting the dawn, be entertained by the cheering refrain of a wolfish chorus, reciting their desire for more intimate relations with the settler's ox team. On one occasion a deer was chased by those denizens to the door of a settler in the night, whereupon he went out and caught the hunted and exhausted creature as easily as though it had been domesticated.

But the exercise of those habits of industry and perseverance so eminently characteristic of the average pioneer soon transformed the wilderness of Orford into a series of progressive settlements; and with the additions to the population and increase in the wealth of the people, the pace of progress quickened, the forest became diminished, the clearing expanded, and this township was soon accorded a place among the most promising in the west. At no time has a halt in the onward march of improvement and development been here observable. The industry of the sires, inherited and exercised by the sons, and aided by the spirit of enterprise which has characterized the people of this township throughout its entire history, is now reflected in the handsome villages and succession of smiling farmsteads throughout its limits, where tidy premises, elegant buildings, blooming orchards, and other equally attractive features, denote the fertility of the soil and thrift of the people.

The inception of municipal government in Orford took place in 1828, on the 7th day of January of which year a "Town Meeting" was held at David S. Baldwin's tavern, Clear Creek, at which the following named parties were elected to official positions: David H. Gesner, Clerk; James Morehouse, John Kitchen, Assessors; John Stewart, John Bury, Jr., Joseph Gosnell, Daniel McIntyre, Roadmasters; Wm. Bury, Constable; Wm. Ridley, Collector; Alex. McTavish, Eliakim Newcomb, Poundkeepers; Fred Lampman, James McLaren, Town Wardens. Mr. Gesner was continued in the Clerkship until the close of 1841, when he was elected District Councillor, and succeeded in the Clerkship by Arch. Walker, who was in turn followed by Peter Lampman in 1843, he giving place to Daniel Morehouse the year following. In 1845 Mr. Gesner was again installed in the Clerk's office, and held that position thenceforward till 1853, when he was succeeded by his son John H., who continued in the incumbency of the position till 1865. In the latter year James C. McDonald received the appointment, holding it ten years, and in 1875 the present efficient and courteous officer, Henry Watson, of Clearville, was entrusted with the duties of the office. The succession in the District Councillor's chair was divided about equally between Messrs. Gesner, Morehouse and George Henry up to 1850, when our present municipal system was inaugurated. In the year last named the Council elected was composed of Messrs. Daniel Morehouse (subsequently elected first Reeve of the township), Duncan McLaren, Arch. Walker, John Stewart and Francis Johnston. The names of Orford's Reeves and Deputies since that date may be found in our Municipal History, and for the present year we append the names of local magistrates as follows: John Mason, Reeve; H. C. Gilmore, Deputy Reeve; Robert Henderson, Joseph L. Street and Andrew Marcus, Councillors; Henry Watson (Clearville P.O.), Clerk; John D. Gillis (Duart P.O.), Treasurer.

The list of Orford's villages is but moderately extensive, which remark will also apply to the villages themselves.

DUART is the township "capital," as there the Town Hall is located. Its other attractions embrace a brewery, steam mills, three stores, several shops, and a population of about 100, including one or more practitioners of the healing art. CLEARVILLE, situated on Talbot



menced the practice of his profession in Chatham, in 1867, he has since devoted himself energetically and exclusively to its promotion, and has met with unqualified and well-merited success. He is an active member of a number of associations tending to further the development of medical science; was Canadian delegate to the International Medical Congress during the Centennial; and is the author of various treatises on scientific subjects.

J. B. NEWMAN, M.D., of Wallaceburg, is a native of the evergreen Isle. His father was a large farmer; and his mother, Catherine Yore, was the daughter of General Yore, and a niece of Archbishop Yore, of Dublin. The subject of this sketch, who was the third son, came to Canada with his father's family in 1847. He received his education in this country, graduating at Toronto University in 1864, since which time he has been practising his profession in Wallaceburg. In 1877 he married a daughter of Capt. C. Pilkington Hutchinson (who served through the Kaffir War) and granddaughter of the late Wm. Jones, for many years Registrar of the Counties of Kent and Lambton, and first Indian Superintendent at Sarnia. The doctor has been more or less identified with municipal affairs, but devotes his time almost solely to the practice of his profession.

REV. WILLIAM KING, of Raleigh, the founder of the celebrated "Buxton Settlement," and the first gentleman who reduced to a practical test the colonizing in a free country of the colored slaves of the Southern States, is one whose life is replete with incident and adventure of no common order. A brief outline of his doings in this connection will be found related in the local sketch of the Township of Raleigh. It is to be regretted that space forbids enlargement on a subject fraught at one time with so great importance to the colored race; and we must content ourselves by the remark that the experiment which was the task of a lifetime of exceptional ability and untiring application was entirely successful, and when emancipation became an accomplished fact, the philanthropic originator of this deserving scheme had himself educated over 700 colored pupils, most of whom subsequently went south and became actively employed in the work of elevating the intellectual standard of their downtrodden race. Among that 700 are now numbered (besides teachers) many lawyers, physicians, editors, authors and legislators, the latter including several members of Congress. Mr. King has always taken the deepest interest in educational affairs. He was instrumental in the first establishment of the Chatham Grammar School, and was twenty-eight years actively connected with the Board. He is now spending the evening of his days in quasi-retirement, but preaches regularly to a congregation at Maidstone in Essex County.

REV. THOMAS HANNA, the present Methodist missionary on Walpole Island, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1815, whence he came to Canada with his father's family in 1820, and settled in the Township of Augusta. He served in the Canadian militia during the Rebellion, and was present as a member of the company who brought on the action with the insurgents at the Battle of the Windmill. In 1839 he was called to the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is still engaged in the good work, having been for the past six years engaged in his present mission.

MAJOR MATTHEW MARTIN, Deputy Reeve of East Tilbury, is the only son of the late Matthew Martin, from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who came to America in 1832, and settled in Tilbury two years later. The father served with the forces during the Rebellion as sergeant of militia, and during the whole course of his life was a gentleman held in highest esteem. The Major, who was born in 1839, has always resided in Tilbury, and is one of the most public-spirited citizens of the Township. He has been for a number of years a member of the Municipal Council, and is the present Deputy Reeve. He raised a company of Volunteers during the Fenian invasion, whose command he retained till promoted to a majority in the 24th Regt. V.M., and he is now senior Major therein. He has been for a long time a Justice of the Peace, and is looked upon as one of our best local representative men.

ISAAC SWARTHOUT, of Harwich, originally came from New York State. He was born there in 1822, and spent the early part of his life as an engineer there. In 1850, being then a partner of the firm of Silliman & Co., of Troy, N.Y., he came to Canada, and locating where he still resides, engaged in lumbering operations. He has been a number of years in the Municipal Council, is a Justice of the Peace of long standing, and chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for East Kent. He is a man of marked intelligence and acknowledged integrity, and commands—as he deserves—the highest respect of all classes of citizens.

W. R. FELLOWS, of Blenheim, is a native American. When twenty-one years of age he came, in 1841, to Hamilton, Ont., from Chataquay Co., New York, where he was born. He has carried on business at Clearville, Morpeth, and Rond Eau Harbor, but since 1860 has been a resident of Blenheim. He was appointed Township Clerk of Harwich the same year, and has continued to occupy the position ever since. On the incorporation of Blenheim, he was appointed clerk of that village, and now discharges the duties of that position for both the above municipalities. His genial and gentlemanly habits have given Mr. Fellows a place in the affections of an unusually large circle of friends; while from his long and intimate connection with municipal affairs, he is most widely and favorably known.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN FRENCH, Clerk of the Municipality of the Township of Chatham, was born in 1850 on the old homestead in "French's Settlement," where he still resides. He is eldest son of the late Isaac French, who was also born here, and lived here till his death, which occurred in 1870. His mother was Ellen Jane Campbell, of Scotch descent, but herself a native of New York. The original ancestor of the Canadian branch of the French family, who are very numerous as well as highly respected in this section of the county, was a U. E. Loyalist, and among the very earliest pioneers not only of this county but of Upper Canada. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His son, Peter, fought through the Anglo-American War of 1812-15, and was taken prisoner by the Americans after the Battle of Moraviantown; but after being kept in confinement for some time, he was released by an American colonel, a former acquaintance of his father, who accidentally learned his identity. Coming to the next generation, three of his sons, Isaac (above mentioned), John, and Anselm, were in the militia during the Rebellion. When it is added that the Blackburns (our subject's paternal grandmother's family) were U. E. Loyalists from Pennsylvania, it will be conceded that the record of the French family stamps them as being of a very kindred sentiment with the bard who wrote—

"Britain! with all thy faults, I love thee still."

Mr. French possesses natural abilities of no mean order, and has had the advantages of an education which well fits him for the performance

of municipal or public duties. He is married to Fanny Ashford, from Hope, Ontario, where her great-grandfather (who was an officer in the British contingent under Burgoyne during the Revolution) settled in 1793, forming the first settlement between the Niagara River and the Bay Quinté. It is a verdict by no means ill-deserved that in Mr. French the township possesses an efficient and courteous public servant.

D. SMITH DENHARDT, of Chatham Township, is a Canadian by birth and ancestry. His parents were both born in Prince Edward County, as was he himself, 1845. His paternal grandfather belonged to the Hessian contingent of the British Army, who fought through the Revolutionary War, and after his discharge settled in Prince Edward during the days of the earliest history of Upper Canada. His mother was a Worden—of the family of Asa Worden, a U. E. Loyalist from Connecticut, who was at one time one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Prince Edward, which county he represented in the old Parliament of Canada. The subject of our reference attests the military spirit of his ancestors by his own. He is a graduate of all three (infantry, cavalry and artillery) military schools, as operated under the instruction of the British Regulars previous to their withdrawal from this county. In 1871 he came to Chatham, and located literally "in the bush," where the energy of his race, however, has been prolific of results alike creditable and substantial. Though yet a young man, he shares the respect and esteem of the people of his township, and takes the advanced position with men and measures of the period which his talents and attainments entitle him to. He is married to Miss Elizabeth Trampour, of a very old and influential U. E. Loyalist family, who were among the pioneers of Prince Edward.

JOHN WHITE, banker of Ridgeway, is a native of Argyllshire, Scotland, having been born there in 1841. When but a child of three years he came to Canada with his parents, who settled in Waterloo County. He subsequently lived in Middlesex County, and followed farming and lumbering. In 1875 he commenced a banking business in Ridgeway, and his business has grown with the growth of the place, till his banking house is now among the leading institutions of like character in the Province. Mr. White is not only highly respected in his private capacity, but has been the incumbent of public positions, and in 1879 represented Ridgeway in the County Council as Reeve.

GEORGE GREEN, of the Township of Chatham, is a native of Norfolk, England, where he was born in 1832. Mrs. Green belongs to the Lane family, so widely known as the proprietors of the celebrated Norfolk Mills for the past 350 years. The subject of this reference came to America in 1856, having previously spent several years as a member of the Metropolitan Police, London. He settled in Kent in 1858, and has ever since occupied a position of high respectability in the community where he resides, having held various offices connected with the municipal government of the township for a period now extending over twenty years.

THOMAS STONE, of Chatham, is one of the most enterprising, liberal, and successful business men in the County of Kent. Born in Leeds County, Ont., he came to Chatham in 1847, and took employment with his uncle, James Burns, in mercantile business. He afterwards formed a partnership with this gentleman and a Mr. Turnbull, under the style of Stone, Turnbull & Co., and carried on business as such till 1858. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Stone has since been engaged in business by himself. His strict attention to his private affairs has precluded participation in public matters in a representative capacity, though his voice and influence are potent and intelligently directed in all matters touching the common weal; and there are few men in this county who have either deserved or attained a fairer degree of material prosperity in their respective callings.

LEMUEL SHERMAN, Reeve of Thamesville, is the eldest son of David Sherman, and grandson of Lemuel Sherman, who was the pioneer settler of that now prosperous village, where the subject of this reference was born in 1827. His family, as will have been seen from the local sketch of Thamesville, have taken a more active part in the rise and progress of the place than any or all others. The subject of our reference has been in nowise behindhand in his contribution to the advancement and material development of his native village, nor backward in promoting its interests by participation in local politics. He has been for the past five years Reeve of the village, and is one of its leading citizens from a social and commercial view, as well as in connection with its municipal government.

J. M. SOPER, of Harwich, is one of the most enterprising and energetic among the farmers and business men of the entire county. Born in Hope, Ont., in 1832, he followed farming there until 1866, when he came to Raleigh, and in company with a brother purchased 700 acres of forest land along Old Talbot Street, bordering "the O." With uncommon energy they applied themselves to the subjugation of the wilderness, and now, after fifteen years of well-directed effort, have over 500 acres under cultivation, comprising one of the finest and most productive farms in Canada. They have their own docks, warehouses and shipping at Rond Eau Harbor, and carry on an extensive business in grain and forest products.

DAVID WILSON, Deputy Reeve of Harwich, is one of those who have been most prominently connected with the local politics of his township. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819, he came to Canada when twenty years of age, and settled where he has ever since lived. As early as 1858 he was elected to a seat at the Council Board, and has been almost continuously connected with municipal government, either as Reeve or Deputy Reeve, ever since. He is an advanced agriculturist, and one of the very few Ontario farmers who feed and export their stock direct to the English markets. A comment upon the ability of a gentleman who has so long and continuously performed important trusts would be superfluous; while the personal esteem in which he is held is only equalled by his popularity as a local representative man.

JOHN G. MOUNTFORD, Reeve of Blenheim, has been a resident of that village or immediate vicinity since 1860. Previous to this time he had spent some fifteen years in different parts of Canada, engaged chiefly in speculation with a fair degree of success. He was fitted by education for any business requiring more than average attainments, his father being a bank manager in Wilts, England, where John was born in 1822, and whence he emigrated for America when about twenty-one years of age. He has been very extensively engaged in the buying and selling of stock, as well as in farming. He was for a number of years a member of the Harwich Council, and later, of the Municipal Council of Blenheim, over which latter body he at present ably presides in the capacity of Reeve.

JOHN MASON, Reeve of Orford, owes his nativity to the evergreen Isle, having been born in Limerick in 1837. When twenty years of

age, he came to Upper Canada and settled at Morpeth, but for the past nine years has been a resident of Highgate, where he is engaged in milling. As a local representative man he has achieved an amount of success as creditable as it is deserved.

ARCHIBALD McDIARMID, Deputy Reeve of Howard, is one of the most advanced and successful agriculturists in the county. He is a Scotchman by birth, Perthshire being his native county. In 1833, when but four years of age, he came with his father, Archibald McDiarmid, to Canada, settling where he still resides. He takes great interest in agricultural advancement even outside his own private business. He is the inventor of the celebrated "McDiarmid Plough," so generally known as a prizetaker at many of the great exhibitions of late years, including several Provincial Exhibitions and the Centennial, besides many other competitions, among them the Provincial Ploughing Match held at Wyoming in 1873, in which 56 ploughs competed, and out of five prizes, four were captured by the "McDiarmid." The public position which this gentleman occupies attests the general esteem in which he is held, and his performance of his duty to the body politic has elicited well merited encomiums.

JOHN FERGUSON, Reeve of Howard, is a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1825. Twenty-four years later he emigrated to America, and settled in Lanark County, U. C., but soon after came to Toronto, where he remained till 1857, when he moved to Ridgeway. Some time subsequently he came to Thamesville, and engaged in lumbering, carrying on thenceforth an extensive and lucrative business in connection with that industry. He is also largely interested in farming, the firm of J. & R. Ferguson, of which he is senior partner, having large tracts of land in this county. He has held a variety of public positions, and filled their duties most acceptably. After being a member of the Municipal Council for some years, he was elected to the Reeveship in 1879, has been re-elected each succeeding year, and is the present able incumbent of that office. He is a shrewd and successful business man, and his popularity is attested by his public record.

ROBERT FERGUSON, J. P., brother of the above named gentleman, is also his business partner. He has represented the Township of Camden for a number of years as Reeve. On the incorporation of Thamesville he was chosen its first Reeve by acclamation, and re-elected the succeeding year. He was Warden of the County in 1877, and has been a Justice of the Peace about fifteen years. All in all, he is one of the most enterprising business men and popular citizens of the Village of Thamesville, with whose interests he has been and is intimately associated.

DAVID CAUGHELL, Reeve of Harwich, is an enterprising and intelligent representative of the agricultural profession. He was born in St. Thomas, Ont., in 1833, his father, Peter Caughell, having been among the early settlers in Yarmouth. When only about eighteen years of age, he left home to seek his own fortune. He spent a number of years in the gold fields of Australia, where he was tolerably successful; and returning to his native land in 1854, settled where he now resides, and has since been engaged in farming. That he is an intelligent, energetic, and highly respected member of the community is attested by a number of successive re-elections to the Municipal Council Board, followed by his elevation to the Reeveship for the current year.

ANDREW WILSON, ex-Reeve of Tilbury East, has been a resident of that township since 1844. Previous to this he had resided some twelve years in Canada, having emigrated when twenty-one years of age from Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born. He has held almost every municipal office, both elective and appointive, and has been Reeve for five consecutive years, while his connection with school matters has been continuous and creditable. He has a number of sons who are engaged in the professions of theology, medicine and law.

GEORGE MORGAN, ex-Reeve of Blenheim, is third son of the late Arthur Morgan of Harwich. He was born in this neighborhood in 1839, and with the exception of a few years spent in California, has always lived here. He is a builder and contractor; operates a large mill; and carries on an extensive mercantile business. He has been a number of years in the Village Council, and his abilities were handsomely acknowledged last year by his election to the Reeveship.

JAMES McMULLIN, of Harwich, was born in 1831, on the farm where he now resides—Lot 9, Con. 2, R. T. His ancestors were of U. E. Loyalist stock, and settled on the River Front about 1795. Mr. McMullin has always been a resident of Harwich Township, in the municipal affairs of which he has taken a lively interest, and at sundry times filled responsible positions in connection therewith. He was many years a member of the Council, and during three of them was also a member of the County Council. He has been ever active in the promotion of any and all measures for the common good, and claims a high place among the substantial yeomanry of his native township.

DANIEL McFARLANE, of Thamesville, when a child of but three summers, came to Canada in 1836 with his father, Donald McFarlane, from Perthshire, Scotland, the family locating in the Township of Howard. The father dying soon after his arrival, Daniel was reared on the farm. In 1865, however, he commenced a mercantile business at Thamesville, and has since been engaged in a successful trade. He has been Treasurer of the village since its incorporation as a municipality, and is a gentleman possessing the confidence of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual extent.

JOHN GARNER, of Chatham, is extensively known throughout Ontario as the proprietor of one of the finest hotels in the country. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1808, he learned the brewer's trade, which had been followed by his father before him, and spent the early part of his life in his native country, coming to Canada in 1850. He followed his occupation in Chatham many years, accumulating a large property by judicious business management. About eight years ago he built the hotel above mentioned, and his method of conducting the same has not only added greatly to his material prosperity, but given him a place in the esteem of all travellers who visit this growing and busy town.

JAMES BULLER, of Howard, is a very extensive farmer and cheese manufacturer. He is a native of Sladeburn, Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1814. Coming to Canada in 1844, he settled in Howard, and has ever since resided here; being now among the largest property owners and most enterprising and successful business men in the county. He has never mingled in public affairs, though as a citizen and a gentleman none stand higher in the public esteem.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL, of Raleigh, is of Scotch descent, but was born in Hailton County, Ontario, in 1842. His father came from Stirlingshire in 1835, and two years later took up arms during the Rebellion, and was present at the skirmish near Chippewa, on the



importance, embracing about 1,200 inhabitants in 1866, since which date the number has increased materially, though at this writing no authentic figures of its resources have been published.

The township records of Raleigh contain no information of municipal affairs prior to 1850, when our present municipal code was introduced. In that year a Council was elected consisting of Messrs. John Weir, Thos. Jenner, Alex. Peck, Nathaniel Hughson and Thos. Dillon. The first named of these gentlemen was elected Reeve; Walter McRae (then of the unincorporated Village of Chatham, who was subsequently elected to the Legislative Council and is now Judge of Algoma) received the appointment to the Clerkship; William West was appointed Treasurer; John Smith, Assessor; and Martin Drew, Collector. These offices are now held by Thomas L. Pardo, Reeve; Patrick T. Barry, first Deputy Reeve; William Irwin, second Deputy Reeve; Alex. Goulet and William Drew, Councillors; J. G. Stewart (Fletcher P.O.), Clerk; Silas J. Harvey, Treasurer. The Clerkship was formerly held for many years by John Jenner, whose family settled on the Middle Road at a comparatively early date, and have since ranked among the most useful residents of that community.

The villages of Raleigh are not very numerous, nor is their commercial consequence highly developed. Probably the most important of them is

**CHARING CROSS**, situated partially on either side of the Harwich town line, about seven miles south of Chatham. It contains a station on the Canada Southern Railway at which all trains stop, connecting with a line of stages for Chatham, steam saw mill, two hotels, church, store, post office, and several shops. This village is connected with Chatham and Blenheim by what is alleged to be a gravel road, though that feature was not apparent to the writer when he last narrowly escaped foundering in its bogs. Some dignity is imparted to the highway by toll-gates at frequent intervals, whose rates of toll suggest the excellence which is not observable in the road.

**MERLIN** is a village of about 150 inhabitants, situated on the Tilbury town line where crossed by the Middle Road, sixteen miles from Chatham. It contains a few stores, shops, steam saw and grist mills, several churches, and a good temperance hotel. It is located about three and a half miles south of Fletcher station on the Canada Southern Railway, and has risen to its present status since 1877, when the Messrs. Marshall established their extensive mills at this point.

**BUCKHORN** is built principally on the Harwich side of the town line, between that township and Raleigh, where intersected by Talbot Street. About 1855 this little centre was founded by Nelson Chapman, who opened a hotel on the Raleigh side, using as a sign a pair of buck's horns placed on top of a high pole, from which incident the place took its name. Buckhorn now contains a population of about 150, and the usual concomitants in the way of stores, shop, &c., including a mill and two churches.

**FLETCHER**, on the Tilbury town line where crossed by the Canada Southern Railway, is a place of few attractions, and only such as are incident to a country post village of 75 inhabitants, possessing railway facilities.

**BUXTON**, on the Middle Road, before alluded to, is but a small place, whose residents are principally colored. It lies about two miles south of the Canada Southern Railway at NORTH BUXTON station.

The high development of her agricultural interests and prosperity of her people, rather than her possession of numerous important trade marts, form the chief attraction of this township. Its public affairs are well administered, its schools are neat, numerous and efficient; its residences uniformly indicative of taste, comfort, and in many cases, wealth. The adoption and enforcement of the Dunkin Act evince a decidedly moral inclination on the part of the people, while an almost total absence of crime among the residents furnishes an argument in favor of Local Option as enforced in this municipality.

#### HOWARD AND RIDGETOWN.

The Township of Howard occupies a position between Orford on the east and Harwich on the west, the River Thames on the north, and Lake Erie on the south. It contains an area of about 105 square miles, and ranks second to no township in the county in point of agricultural excellence. It is quite densely settled by a peculiarly thrifty and enterprising class of farmers whose labor has rendered Howard one of the most attractive townships in appearance to be found on the map of western Ontario. Especially has the feature of attractiveness, both natural and artificial, been highly developed in the vicinity of Talbot Street and the Lake Shore, where a succession of handsome and even elegant farmsteads form a picture of rural beauty rarely surpassed in the agricultural sections of Canada.

The topographical characteristics of Howard are somewhat more varied than those of the townships farther west. The township is traversed by a gravelly ridge running at a distance of about five miles from the shore of Lake Erie, toward which sheet of water the surface gently slopes on the south, while to the north of the elevation alluded to a gradual decline toward the north-west is observable. The "Ridge" forms the only "water shed" in the township, numerous small streams flowing thence into the lake on the one hand, and toward the Thames on the other. A network of rivulets combine to form the volume of McGregor's Creek in this township, and to the north of that system several others of local importance, Field's, McGorgan's and Arnold's Creeks, afford convenient drainage. The soil of Howard is of a generally lighter and more porous consistency than is found in the West Riding of the county, the vicinity of the "Ridge" being especially devoid of the stubborn clay features which characterize other townships of Kent. There a gravelly loam of great fertility and pliability predominates, and though in other parts of the township a somewhat heavier grade of soil is found, it in no locality assumes a nature too compact to forbid its classification as a rich loam, with alternate inclinations to clay, sand and gravel. By nature Howard has been more favored than any of her adjacent sister townships, in being provided with a soil quite as productive as is elsewhere found, while being more convenient of tillage, and drained by natural water courses.

The Township of Howard remained uninhabited by representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race until the American Revolution had been brought to a successful issue, and the contemplated early cession of the territory of Michigan had suggested to the numerous adherents of the British Crown who had removed thither after the close of hostilities, the sentimental desirability of transferring their residence once again to British territory. Accordingly, when the surrender of British authority in Michigan became a foregone conclusion, a considerable exodus of residents of Detroit and vicinity to the western counties of Canada took place. Among the devotees of British institutions who then filed up the Thames seeking a new home under the flag that many of them had fought for during the then recent struggle were the pioneers of Howard.

Among these was Isaac French, who located Lot 3 on the River Front probably as early as 1794, but removed thence about two years later after disposing of his interest therein to Frederick Arnold, who settled here with a family of several sons then grown to manhood. Mr. Arnold was a native of Berlin, whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania. Espousing the Royalist cause, he bore arms against the Continentals during the Revolution, and was obliged to quit the country or take the oath of allegiance after the termination of that struggle. Coming west to Detroit, he resided there a short period, then removed to Petite Côté below Sandwich, remaining a couple of years, and removing thence to the Thames about 1796 as above outlined. His sons, four in number, were respectively named Louis, John, Christopher, and Frederick, the two first named of whom located on the River Front in Chatham Township, the younger ones remaining in Howard, where their posterity to a large number still reside.

Previous to the location of the Arnolds, Lots 1 and 2, adjoining the Harwich town line, had been taken up by J. G. Ribley, and Lot 4 by one Miller, who was subsequently drowned while fishing in Lake St. Clair. Lot 5 was settled by Wm. Howard about the same period, and Lot 6 next adjoining on the east was patented to Wm. McCall, who was soon after succeeded in its possession by John Carpenter, and beyond him to the east were John Gordon on Lot 8, Nicholas and Elihu Cornwall on Lot 9, and Jacob Quant, who had borne the chain for Pat. McNiff, in the survey of this tract along the Thames, on Lot 12. One McDonald settled on Lot 13 at quite an early date, though not as early as the others named, who were U.E. Loyalists, and beyond the location occupied by him the settlement of the Howard River Front did not extend for several years. The community did not expand in any direction with great rapidity for a considerable time after its first settlement, though new accessions to its population arrived from time to time, the progress of the entire county during the first two decades of its settlement being of a very moderate order. Quite early in the present century, however, Joseph Johnson settled on Lot 1, and with the location of others the population of this locality became gradually quite dense.

Soon after his advent upon this scene the elder Arnold erected a small saw mill on Lot 3, on the banks of a small creek, since called Arnold's Creek. To these facilities were soon added gristing apparatus, both of which branches of industry were extensively utilized by settlers from long distances for many years.

There was no rapid development observable in this township prior to the War of 1812, except such as took place within the limits of the locality outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. The entire southern part of the township was still an unbroken forest without a white resident, save John Crawford and family, who took up a residence on the Lake Shore adjoining the Harwich town line in 1809, and there continued to reside amid the solitude of the mighty forest and the murmurs of the lake until their isolation was broken in upon by the influx of other settlers. Soon before the outbreak of the Anglo-American War of 1812, the brothers Joseph and Edward Hackney settled on the shore of Rond Eau in Harwich, but after the healing of that political breach in 1815, removed to Lot 88, Howard Lake Shore, where the latter built the first mill south of the Thames in Kent County. The Hackneys were Englishmen, remained in single blessedness during the greater portion of their natural lives, and exhibited other peculiarities which distinguished them from the "common herd," and gained a considerable degree of prominence along the shore. It is related of "Ned," as one of the brothers was invariably called, that chancing to visit a house in the neighborhood where an infant girl was asleep in a cradle, and the mother expressing a desire for a new splint broom, he offered to "swap" such a broom for the child when it should have grown to womanhood. The offer being jokingly accepted, as is stated, "Ned" performed his part of the contract, and in after years successfully solicited the fulfilment of the other part.

In 1817 the first general influx of settlement along Talbot Street occurred, in furtherance of the governmental plans which Col. Talbot, as General Land Agent, was sent out to superintend. Here, as elsewhere along the shore of Lake Erie, free grants were made to settlers on condition of the not very onerous "settlement duties" prescribed at the time, which have been repeatedly described in this work. The previous fall of 1816, however, had marked the arrival of the pioneers upon the site of Morpeth, in the persons of three Nova Scotians, the brothers Joseph and Robert Woods; and the former's son James, who cut the first tree on the site of that village, has ever since resided in the vicinity, and is now spending his declining years at Troy. The trio named returned east with the approach of winter, and the following spring returned to their western location and formed the vanguard of a numerous colony who, in 1817 and the years immediately following, settled along Talbot Street in this township.

Early in the year 1817 the Cull family moved into the neighborhood of which Morpeth now forms the centre, coming from the River Front. There were six in number, named respectively John, William, Samuel, Jesse, James and Thomas. James Cull settled on Lot 92, north of Talbot Street; his brother Samuel opened a blacksmith shop in the vicinity; Lots 91 and 92 south were taken by the Woods brothers mentioned; and the arrival of others in the same locality speedily transformed the recent forest into a scene of pioneer development. Those whose location here came next in order were John Desmond, afterwards one of the most prominent men in the township, and Nicholas Cornwall from the River Front, who built a mill on his new location.

The settlement along this street became quite dense within a year after the arrival of those named, the locatees on the south side, commencing at the Orford town line (in addition to those already mentioned), being Freeman Green, William Brown, David Palmer, — Murray, Walter Galbraith, — McGill, John Armstrong, Jos. Lyons, John Shippy, Peter Stover, James Clarke, James Leonard, Jacob Smith, James Brown, William Fisher, Isaac Bell, Thomas Lambert, and Samuel Crawford. On the north side of the street at the same time were located one Tipp, on the east, and thence toward the west (besides those before mentioned) the list included Samuel Brundage, — Stewart, Isaac Swartz, Edward Scarlett, George Hewitt, Alex. Goff, Wm. Desmond, John Bell, Rufus Hubbell, Lovell Harrison, Israel Smith, Thomas Brown, Joseph Richardson, Joseph Oakley, Joseph Wheatley, Mark Chase, Benjamin Bell and Adam Richards. The only survivors of those named above who then invaded the wilderness armed with the implements of husbandry, and the courage and patience so characteristic of the pioneer, are John Desmond and James Woods, both of whom have considerably exceeded the age prescribed by the Psalmist.

The first store in Morpeth was opened by Edward Lee, who had established a similar institution on the Howard and Harwich town line about 1822, and removed to Morpeth about 1826. It was about

the latter date that the name now borne by the village was conferred upon it by choice of the people, that of "Jamesville" having been diligently urged by James Cull, who owned the lot forming the north-west part of the village. In 1828 or soon thereafter George Duck came to the township, settling on Talbot Street about midway between Morpeth and the Harwich border, where he opened a store and continued its management for a long period. Mr. Duck was one of the most active and influential public men of the township up to a comparatively recent date, serving the people repeatedly in a representative capacity in Township, District and County Councils, and contributing in numerous ways to the material interests of the community.

The locality of the "Ridge" in this township was included in the tract under the management of Col. Talbot, but continued in its primeval state until 1823. The first stage in its development was marked by the location of settlers upon the site of the present town of Ridgetown. The distinction of cutting the first brush heap here is accorded to Edmund Palmer, who still resides in town, a son of David Palmer mentioned among the early residents of Talbot Street. The occasion of that incident was a trip to this place by the gentleman named in company with Alex. Marsh, their object being to clear a space and erect a log habitation for the reception of the family of William Marsh, father of Alexander, who had drawn Lot 9, Con. 10, upon which he took up his residence early in 1824, becoming the pioneer of the Ridge Road. The same year Edmund Mitton located Lot 10, Con. 9, and built a house opposite where the Town Hall now stands. Several other families settled here about the same time, including John Wilson, John Scane, James Watson, Richard Tyherst, and Ebenezer Colby. Among others whose connection with the early settlement and subsequent development of the Ridge rendered them conspicuous were Thomas French, George, John and Henry Reeder, Levi Cornwall, James Scaife, John Palmer, David McKinley, Thomas Dickson, Samuel Kitchen, John Bryhurst, and Richard Rushton, the last named of whom settled at the Harwich border and gave to that point the name of Rushton's Corners, which it still bears.

The development of this section was not particularly rapid for some years, though the gradual expansion of the clearings and appearance of well cultivated farms proclaimed that industry and energy were the order of the period among the pioneers. The settlement progressed as is usual with rural localities. With the production of grain which followed the clearing of the forest, came the establishment of numerous distilleries, whose product was liberally partaken of by those whose inclinations took that bent. It is related that, for want of more convenient vessels in which to carry this fluid, metallic bells were used, being carried by the "clapper"—these articles having been quite plentifully manufactured by an Orford blacksmith, who used to send them to the local centres for sale by such of the neighbors as chanced to be thither bound; hence their utilization of them for the purpose named.

The styles of wearing apparel, both in texture and design, were then of a very primitive order, the fabrics being spun at the domestic wheels, woven in the home looms, and dyed in lye to impart a "fast" color of butternut brown for Sunday wear. Churches and schools were few and far between until the settlement advanced in age considerably; but previous to their establishment, itinerant preachers expounded holy writ in different houses throughout the township. A log school house, the first south of the Thames settlement, was built on Lovell Harrison's farm, Talbot Street, where one Eastman first presided as pedagogue, being followed in that capacity by a gentleman named Boyd. The first school house on the site of Ridgetown was erected about 1830 by Wm. Nash, on James Watson's farm, being first taught by one Gowdy; and to John Moody is ascribed the credit of having built the first mill in this flourishing town.

For more than a quarter of a century after the settlement of this locality nothing to justify the name of a village was observable on the site where now stands the busy and progressive little town of which the residents of Howard are so justly proud. The agricultural excellence of the locality had induced a settlement of considerable density along the Ridge, though few or no locations had been made on the lower lands in its immediate vicinity. Though a prosperous farming community had supplanted the forest scene of the early settlement, commerce did not here assert its sway until a date within the comparatively recent past. In 1851 the place contained only the agricultural institutions natural to so thrifty a neighborhood; a school house in which Charles Grant, present Clerk of the town and township, had opened a union Sabbath School in 1831; a blacksmith shop conducted by James G. Mitton; and a store carried on by Malcolm McLean. Some time previously the post office had been established under its present name, suggestive of its pleasant and commanding situation on the Ridge. Nor was the progress of the village toward the goal of commercial consequence at all rapid during the quarter century following the date just referred to. It remained but a rural trade centre for the supply of a strictly local demand during that entire period, though receiving additions to the number and nature of its institutions as the needs of the surrounding community suggested or demanded, showing at no date any inclination to the "mushroom" growth which has characterized so many of the western Ontario towns. No church was erected here till 1851, when the Presbyterians built one on the site now occupied by their more modern structure, the site for which, as well as that for the Methodist Church and Town Hall of Howard adjoining, have been donated by Ebenezer Colby.

Thus in uneventful and moderate development the current of Ridgetown's affairs flowed on until the Canada Southern Railway was constructed through this region in 1872, passing nearly a mile to the north of the village. This place then presented few features of which nearly a dozen villages in the county could not boast, containing but a few hundred inhabitants, and the small number of stores, churches and factories incident to so diminutive a place. With the extension of railroad facilities hither, however, there came a change over the spirit of the dreams entertained by this village, and with the immediate impetus imparted to its progress by the railroad agitation, came a corresponding elevation in the ambition and aspirations of the community. Under the potent influences attendant upon railway construction, the village strode rapidly forward to a more important place in the list of western centres, capital was attracted, factories established, new and handsome residences built, offices opened and business blocks erected, and, as though by a magical influence, Ridgetown bloomed into a busy and enterprising village. At no time since then has its progress received a check and degenerated into inactivity, but with a steady impulse its interests have moved forward to the high state of development in which we now find them.

In 1876 the increase of population warranted the assumption of independent municipal honors by Ridgetown, and it was accordingly incorporated the same year, entering upon this new stage of its exist-



ence January 1st, 1877. That year the first Village Council was elected, composed as follows, viz.: Jacob Smith, M.D., Reeve; Zenis Watson, David Watterworth, Chas. E. Scane, and H. W. Westland, Councillors; John Law was appointed Clerk, and John A. Moody, Treasurer. The present Council is composed of Messrs. John Moody, Reeve; Charles Baker, George Rookey, William Baker, and James Rushton, Councillors. The Clerkship is efficiently filled by Charles Grant, and John A. Moody continues to officiate as Treasurer.

The present attractions of Ridgetown are of an order both numerous and substantial. Its population is in the immediate neighborhood of 2,100; this increase from former figures has led to its being gazetted as a town, upon which form of government it will enter after the close of the present year. Several manufactories of considerable importance are here conducted, including extensive flouring, saw, and woollen mills, foundry, bending work establishment, a number of extensive and popular carriage factories, and an establishment for the manufacture of recently invented burial cases of sheet iron and plate glass. The churches of this town are of an unusually elegant order. The finest of the number is that owned by the Presbyterians, recently erected at a cost of about \$20,000; then follows the Canada Methodist, of scarce inferior design or finish. The Roman Catholics have erected the next most elaborate church, and those of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptists follow closely in order of beauty and cost. There are also churches of some other congregations in town, but those mentioned are conspicuous for their beauty.

Intellectual advantages are liberally bestowed upon Ridgetown, containing as it does a flourishing Mechanics' Institute with extensive library, several lodges of the most prominent orders of secret fraternities, and two live newspapers, the *Plaindealer* and *Standard*, the former supporting Liberal and the latter Conservative principles in politics.

The general aspect of Ridgetown, viewed from any point, is decidedly attractive and handsome. Situated on the eminence formed by the ridge, it commands a pleasant and extensive view of the adjacent levels on either side. Its streets are lined by numerous handsome and in some cases elegant business buildings, the chief of which is the Porter Block, corner Main and Erie Streets, fitted with handsome stores on the ground floor, and containing above a neat and spacious public hall called the Opera House. A high grade of private residences grace the suburbs; a spirit of enterprise pervades the population; evidence of thrift and commercial prosperity abound on every hand; and all signs point to the growth and development of Ridgetown in the not distant future to such proportions as will bear comparison with the representative towns of the west.

The Township of Howard is remarkable for the number of Scotch residents and their descendants within its borders. Among the first of these to arrive were the McKinlays—Duncan, Robert, and Peter—who located between Talbot Street and the Ridge about 1819, the latter choosing a location at the Harwich town line, near Troy. They were followed at a considerably later date by numerous representatives of the clan Campbell, who had resided some years in the vicinity of Utica, N.Y., whence they removed to Howard and located in its central section, where large tracts of Clergy Reserve and Canada Company land were situated. Others of the same name came in direct from their native Scotia, and formed a colony of Campbells extending over nearly half the township, including the vicinity of the Harwich town line. Members of the Cameron, McDonald, and McGregor families also filed into the township about the same time, and the central portion became rapidly and thickly settled.

Farther north, in the vicinity of Botany, the pioneer settlement was formed about 1830, when several members of the McBrayne family located in the Block concession, followed after a short interval by Hugh and William Simonton and William McKechee, the last named of whom arrived in 1833, and has ever since occupied a position of esteem and influence, not only in this locality but in the township at large.

The municipal records of Howard show that local self-government was here inaugurated as early as 1843, on the second day in January of which year the ratepayers convened in "town meeting" in the school house in the Rushton settlement, and appointed Christopher Arnold to the chair, when the following officers were elected, viz.: Geo. Duck and John Williams, District Councillors; Thomas Rushton, Clerk; Richard Rushton, Assessor; and William Sheldon, Collector. During the three years following, George Duck, Jr., officiated as Clerk, being followed by John Unsworth, who held the position up to 1849. During the same period the names of Arch. McLarty, John D. Wilson, Malcolm Campbell, William Ruddle, Frederick Arnold, and William Decow appear among those of prominent participants in township matters. In 1850 the first Township Council was elected, consisting of Messrs. John Wilson, George Duck, Frederick Arnold, William Ruddle, and John McKechee. Mr. Duck was elected Reeve, Edmund B. Harrison appointed Clerk, and Hooper King, Treasurer. The municipal offices of the township for the current year are filled by John Ferguson, Reeve; Benjamin W. Willson, First Deputy-Reeve; Samuel H. Spence, Second Deputy Reeve; Isaac Gardner, John McKechee, Councillors; Charles Grant (Ridgetown), Clerk since 1861, with the exception of the year 1868, when Michael Lattimer officiated in that capacity.

The only village of considerable importance in Howard besides Ridgetown, already referred to, is MORPETH, containing about five hundred inhabitants, and very pleasantly and prettily situated on Talbot Street, 22 miles from Chatham, with which town it is connected by a daily line of stages, another line running to Ridgetown and Thamesville. Its commercial and mechanical institutions embrace a list such as villages of similar size usually possess, three hotels and a like number of churches perform their respective functions and contribute their quota, in common with other attractions, toward constituting Morpeth one of the most progressive and pleasant little rural villages in this region.

#### TOWNSHIP OF ROMNEY.

Romney is the smallest in territorial extent of any township in Kent County. It is of nearly triangular shape, and occupies a position in the south-western extremity of the county, being bounded north and east by Tilbury East, south by Lake Erie, and west by the Township of Mersea, in the County of Essex. Its superficial area embraces 26,452 acres, of which extent 18,019 acres are owned by actual residents, among whom are 245 ratepayers. The surface of Romney is generally very level, and too low to admit of the highest convenience in agricultural affairs. The shore of Lake Erie is here skirted by the "Ridge," which forms the only relief to the monotonous levels of the entire county, the elevated outline referred to running in close proximity to the lake throughout the greater part of this township, toward

its eastern boundary forming a bank or bluff directly overlooking the waves, and from which the surface slopes away nearly twenty miles to the river Thames, falling only twenty-six feet in that distance. The characteristics of soil in this as in other townships hereabout include a tendency to gravelly loam along the Ridge; and in its rear a general inclination to clay loam, underlaid by a heavy clay subsoil, and capped in many localities by rich deposits of vegetable matter, constitute the leading topographical features.

The lake front of Romney was first settled in 1817 by parties from the north of Ireland, England, the Maritime Provinces, and the United States. The two first to locate within the limits of this township were Nathan Baldwin and James Stewart, who were settled but a short time when the Jackson family took up 600 acres near the eastern town line. The brothers Samuel and Jonathan Wickwire were among those who located here the same year, and in 1818 Robert Coatsworth, from Durham, England, took up Lot 200, where his son Caleb now resides. Peter and Joseph Heatherington, John Robinson, Thomas Renwick, Robert Shanks, John Dawson and John Edwards followed soon after, and took locations farther east along the shore. The settlement of the Ridge was for many years confined to these families, who experienced their full share of the difficulties and hardships attendant upon pioneer life in the woods, in being so far removed from a source of supplies. Their nearest trading post was then Malden (Amherstburg), which offered but indifferent attractions, they being often obliged to go clear to Detroit to obtain the necessities of life. The nearest mill was on McGregor's Creek at Chatham, 40 miles distant, and accessible only on sleighs in winter; but at a somewhat later date a mill was erected in the Township of Gosfield, in Essex County, which reduced the inconvenience incident to a trip through the woods to Chatham. They made their journeys to the mills of Gosfield and Malden in canoes, coasting along the shore in their freighted crafts with comparative ease.

That portion of Romney remote from the Ridge did not attract settlers for many years after the forests had disappeared from the shore, and their former sites had long since bloomed with the fruits of successful agriculture. In fact, the date when settlers began to select homes in the section referred to is still so recent as to constitute no text for an historical reminiscence, and the record of their progress in the fight with the forest has been so uneventful as to call for no comment unless expressions of respect and admiration for the zeal, industry and patience displayed by those who braved the hardships which presented themselves to the settlers, and by their persevering energy have wrought such substantial improvements in this originally uninviting portion of the township as to-day meet the eye of the visitor.

Prior to the inauguration of our present municipal system the townships of Romney and Tilbury East were united for representation in the District Council, the honor attaching to that office being shared in about equal degrees by Thomas Heatherington of this township, and Peter Simpson of Tilbury. In 1850 a separate Council was elected for Romney, consisting of Thomas Jackson, Joseph Heatherington, John White, John Robinson and Robert Shanks. Mr. Jackson was elected Reeve, and the minor offices were filled as follows, viz.: Ralph Stobbs, Clerk; John Dawson, Treasurer; Jacob Hyatt, Assessor; John Coatsworth, Collector. For 1881 the Council is composed of Messrs. Jonas Robinson, Reeve; James Shanks, Henry Healey, Wm. C. Lounsbury and Thomas Hodgins, Councillors. Alfred Coatsworth (Romney P. O.) fills the position of Clerk, and T. C. Renwick holds the Treasurer's office.

Romney contains no villages of importance, nor any in fact deserving a more dignified appellation than rural post villages. On the Essex county line, where crossed by Talbot Street, the village of WHEATLEY stands, principally in Essex, however, at a distance of 40 miles from Chatham. Its attractions are not extensive, consisting of such evidences of industry and commerce as usually accompany a population of 300 people.

ROMNEY is a post office on Lot 200, where are also a telegraph office, a few small mechanics' shops and docks, over which considerable quantities of forest products are annually shipped.

#### TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY EAST.

This township lies to the south of the Thames, directly west of Raleigh, its western border being formed by Tilbury West, in Essex County. It extends southerly to the Romney town line, along the east side of which township a narrow strip of Tilbury stretches to the shore of Lake Erie. These limits embrace an area of 38,151 acres, of which 11,485 are under cultivation. The seemingly small proportion of cleared land in the township is in a measure accounted for by the large area of low lying plain land in its northern portion, a wide expanse in that section being unfit for agricultural purposes at present; nor will anything but the construction of dykes, drains, and pumps similar to those for which Holland is distinguished, effect a remedy for this state of affairs, the surface of the land being so nearly on a level with the waters of Lake St. Clair. Few features of difference exist between the soil of this township and of others in the western portion of the County of Kent. A surface soil of loam overlying a heavy clay subsoil in the higher forest areas, and the same features covered by a varying thickness of vegetable mould in the lower areas and plains, combine to constitute a degree of fertility in the soil of Tilbury which is unexcelled elsewhere in the county.

Tilbury remained until 1818 uninvaded by the pioneer, except a few French families who squatted on the low lands bordering the Thames and Lake St. Clair, where they wrung a precarious living from the use of their fishing and trapping appliances. In the year above named, however, the narrow strip of this township bordering upon Lake Erie and traversed by Talbot Street, invited to its forests a few locatees, the most prominent of whom were Peter Simpson and Thomas Askew. Mr. Simpson was of English nativity: coming to Tilbury in early manhood, he settled on Lot 171, where he continued to reside during the balance of his life. He filled many offices of public trust during the early history of the township, and was considered one of its most enterprising and useful residents. Mr. Askew settled on Lot 173 on his arrival here, and both he and his posterity have since been actively identified with every material interest of that locality.

The settlement of the Lake Shore continued in a rather undeveloped state for a number of years thereafter, though the gradual settlement of new arrivals brought it in time to a condition of greater density. Others among the early residents having been Philip Coffell on Lot 170, and the McDonald family on Lot 166. The first settlement in the interior of the township was formed in 1832, when the Badder family located at what has since been called Baddertown, about the centre of the southerly projection of the township. This family con-

sisted of William, the father, and several grown-up sons, including Samuel, James, Charles, and Emanuel, who resided in that locality a long period and took a leading part in its development; but after the death of a number of the original locatees, nearly all the survivors and their posterity left the neighborhood, where but few of the name now reside.

The Middle Road received its first settlers in Tilbury in August, 1832, though the highway was not cut until after the Mackenzie Insurrection. The pioneers of this vicinity were Thomas Smith and his family, including three sons grown to manhood, Robert, James, and David, who took up Lot 10 north at the time mentioned. The Smiths remained alone in this part of Tilbury for nearly two years, the next arrivals taking date in the early part of 1834, when Matthew Martin, father of Major Martin, located Lot 4, Con. 9, and Alexander Stevenson and sons selected Lot 4, Con. 10, as their future residence; John Graham took up Lot 18, M. R. south, the same year, and that fall the first of the numerous Coutts family came to the township, the entire family making a permanent location the spring following, 1835. The male members of this family, who have been so closely connected with the township's interests during the entire period which has since elapsed, were five in number—John, the father, and his sons John, William, Allan and Alexander, all grown to manhood. They chose a location on Lot 10, Con. 5, in the vicinity of where Valetta now stands. The same year John Wilson and sons arrived and settled on Lot 20, M. R. north, and following at brief intervals came Alexander McLeod, the Farquharsons, Fletchers, Richardsons and others, who have since become prominent in the conduct of township affairs.

Somewhat prior to this time there had been settlements planted in the northern part of the township, where nothing but low plains meets the eye at the present time; but the rise in the water levels of all lakes and streams in this region about 1830, obliged the retreat of the settlers to more elevated ground, and laid desolate the areas of previously attractive prairie where flourishing orchards and other improvements had graced the scene.

To the south of the Middle Road, toward the Romney town line, no settlement was formed for many years after the location of the pioneers along the highway named, but when the tide of industry found its way thither, it bore on its foremost swell James Gray and Samuel Sloan and sons, who were the pioneers of that section. The brothers John and Daniel Kerr were also early residents of Tilbury, the former having opened the first store in the township on the Middle Road west of Valetta, near where the old Town Hall stood. In this store the proprietor's brother Daniel, present County Clerk of Kent, was for a long time principal attendant and clerk. The first school in the township was located on Lot 6, Con. 10, John Fletcher being its first teacher, and in his honor the station of that name on the Canada Southern Railway was afterwards called, he having displayed his liberality in donating a site of several acres for depot grounds.

The land along the principal roads of Tilbury was purchased through Col. Talbot, but large areas had also been set aside as Clergy Reserves, or granted to the Canada Company. Many inconveniences had to be contended against by the early settlers, to some of whom the repulsive exceeded the attractive features of their new homes, and many of those whose selected farms were not near enough natural water courses to admit of reasonably convenient drainage, left the township after a short and unsatisfactory residence therein. Milling facilities were provided at a quite early day on Lot 10, M. R. north, where the Smiths erected a mill operated by horse power, the remains of which still form a feature of the local landscape.

Municipal institutions were introduced into Tilbury as early as 1836. The first town meeting was held January 4th of that year, Robert Smith presiding, and John Norval acting as Clerk. But five officers were elected, they being Donald Cameron, Assessor; Robert Smith, Jr., Collector; John Wilson, Peter Simpson, and Thomas Smith, Highway Commissioners. After the introduction of improvements to the municipal law providing for District Councils, Tilbury and Romney conjointly sent one member to that body, the honor generally alternating between Peter Simpson of this township and Joseph Heatherington of Romney. Upon the inauguration of a more developed system of local government in 1850, the first Township Council for Tilbury was elected, composed as follows, viz.: John Smith, John Coutts, John Wilson, John Fletcher and Francis Wharlam. At its first meeting John Smith was elected Reeve, and the Clerkship was bestowed upon James Smith. The local government of the municipality is now administered by William Hickey, Reeve; Major Matthew Martin, Deputy Reeve; Isaac Askew, James Mann, and John A. McGregor, Councillors; Donald R. Farquharson, Clerk; and John Coutts, Treasurer.

Tilbury is an essentially agricultural community, presenting few evidences of commercial development. It is traversed from east to west by the Canada Southern Railroad, but no villages of importance grace its course through this township, though at either town line there are stations of greater or less consequence.

FLETCHER, on the Raleigh town line, is situated entirely in the latter township, except the railway station, which is on the Tilbury side.

TILBURY VILLAGE, on the line of the Canada Southern Railway, where it crosses the town line between Tilbury East and West, is a place of some moment, containing large mills, and the complement of stores, shops, hotels and churches incident to a village of 300 inhabitants.

VALETTA is the principal village of the township, though by no means an extensive one. It is located on the Middle Road, about midway between the eastern and western town lines, 22 miles from Chatham, and embraces a list of attractions such as may usually be found in a rural village of 200 inhabitants.

TILBURY EAST is the name of a post office on Lot 10, M. R. north, and around it are clustered a saw mill, one or two shops, and a thriving farming community, a store in which the office is kept being a further attraction.

EDGEWORTH is a post office and small settlement on the Middle Road, a short distance west of Valetta.

Many evidences of industry, enterprise, taste and refinement on the part of the people are noticeable in every portion of this township where settlements of any considerable age have been formed. The pioneers were principally Scotch farmers, whose skill and energy, applied in the forests of the New World, soon elevated them to positions of independent affluence, neither before nor since accomplishing this result has their intellectual development been sacrificed to worldly gain; and it has become almost proverbial that the younger and rising generations of the township have received more liberal advantages of an educational order than those of most other townships in this region, a claim borne out by the advanced intelligence which pervades every quarter of the community.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RUFUS STEPHENSON, M.P. for Kent, is of English descent—his ancestors having emigrated from Lancashire to America as early as 1641. He is the youngest son of Eli Stephenson, and a nephew of Col. E. W. Stephenson, of St. Catharines, where he received his education at Grantham Academy, though born at Springfield, Mass., January 14th, 1835. He was for many years connected with the newspaper press of the town of Chatham, becoming proprietor of the *Planet* in 1857; since which time, till quite recently, he has conducted that journal in the interest of Conservative politics. He has been ever most prominently identified with local and municipal interests, having served extensive terms on the various School Boards in the Town and County Councils, and as Mayor of Chatham for a number of years. He has also been prominently identified with the Volunteer movement, and is a Captain of the 24th Regiment, V. M. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1867, defeating Hon. A. McKellar. He has been returned at each subsequent election, and is the present sitting member.

HON. JOSEPH NORTHWOOD, Senator, of Chatham, is the son of John Northwood, of County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born in 1809. His paternal grandfather (also named John) served in the British Army; was present at the taking of Quebec; stood close by General Wolfe when that hero was mortally wounded, and received him into his arms as he fell. The subject of this reference came to Canada with his father's family in 1832, settling in Middlesex County, but in 1833 removed to the present site of Chatham, and became one of the pioneers of the place. He has always been most deeply interested in the prosperity and advancement of Chatham in fact as well as in sentiment, being one of the largest property owners of the town, to the growth and development of which he has probably contributed more largely than any other of its residents. He has served the town in many public capacities, and with such satisfaction as to draw forth the most flattering acknowledgments. He retired from a most enterprising career of active business in 1877, and in 1880 was appointed to the Senate—succeeding the late Hon. Geo. Brown—by the Macdonald Administration, of whose policy and party principles he has been a consistent and influential advocate.

DANIEL McCRAVEY, M.P.P. for East Kent, is a son of Hiram McCravey, of Trafalgar, Ont., and younger brother of Dr. McCravey, ex-M.P. for Halton. He was born at Trafalgar, July 1st, 1834; educated at the Oakville Grammar School; married, at Oakville, 1866, the eldest daughter of the late George Ewan; was called to the Bar, Michaelmas Term, 1871; and has been engaged many years in the practice of law at Bothwell, of which town he was Mayor from 1868 to 1873. He was first returned to Parliament in September, 1875, to fill the vacancy in East Kent, caused by the resignation of Hon. Arch. McKellar; and again at the general election of 1879 was returned by a very large majority. Mr. McCravey stands well in his profession; in his capacity as legislator he appears to have given good satisfaction; and in his private capacity he is a most amiable and popular gentleman.

ALEXANDER COULTS, ex-M.P.P. for West Kent, was born near Balmoral, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1824. The family emigrated to Canada when Alexander, the youngest son, was ten years of age, and settled in Tilbury East, where he now resides, when the Township was almost an entire wilderness. Mr. Coult's has been among our most prominent representative men. He served nearly twenty years in the Municipal Council, over one half of which he represented his township at the County Seat, as Reeve. At the general election of 1875 he was chosen (in the Conservative interest) to represent West Kent in the Legislature; but at the last general election he was defeated by the present sitting member. He is an extensive land owner, a prosperous and successful farmer, and a man who possesses sterling qualities in an unusual degree, as is proven by his many elections to important and honorable positions in both municipal and provincial politics.

STEPHEN WHITE, of Charing Cross, ex-Reeve of Raleigh, was born in Pennsylvania, U. S., in 1825. His father, William, a native of Kent County, England, came to Canada, from Pennsylvania, the same year of Stephen's birth, and was the pioneer of the "Middle Road" of Raleigh, in the local sketch of which a more extended reference to the family will be found. Our subject, who has witnessed the development of this section from a state of nature to one of advanced prosperity, has been most prominent in promoting this advancement in every way where the energy and enterprise of a most public spirited citizen could conduce to such an end. His identification with public affairs—the number and importance of official positions which he has been called upon to fill—and the ability with which he has ever discharged public trusts—would extend, in relating, a space beyond command in a work of this description. Among other representative positions, he has been a member of the Municipal Council since 1853, for 21 years of which he occupied the Reeveship—and in 1870 was Warden of Kent. An advanced and most successful agriculturist, he has been for twelve years a member of the Council of Directors of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and in 1872 was President thereof. He was one of four comprising the Canadian Centennial Board in 1876, and received from the press and the country at large the highest encomiums for the part he performed. He is an influential member of the Liberal party, whose candidate he was at the general election of 1875, for the Legislature, in West Kent.

W. S. STRIPP, of Buckhorn, settled at that hamlet in 1866, having come from Durham County, where he was born in 1840. Here he has been extensively engaged in farming and grape culture. The "Erie View" vineyard, owned by him, is said to be the largest in Canada. He manufactures therefrom a very fine brand of native wine, in quantities which have exceeded 10,000 gallons in a single season. Mr. Stripp has been very active and influential on the side of Reform politics. He was the parliamentary candidate of that party at the general elections of 1875 and 1874; but was defeated by Rufus Stephenson on both occasions, by small majorities. In 1876 he removed to the State of Virginia, and the generous and spontaneous offering of regard on the part of the citizens, irrespective of party, testified the estimable qualities of the man—a very handsome gold watch and chain having been presented him *in memoriam*. After giving the "Old Dominion" a short trial, he tired of the choice and returned again to the "New," having ever since been a resident of Buckhorn, where he still carries on farming, vine-growing, and a general mercantile business.

PETER D. MCKELLAR, of Chatham, Registrar of the County of Kent, is a son of Hon. Arch. McKellar, so well known in connection with Canadian politics. He was born on the old McKellar homestead, in the Township of Raleigh, in 1839. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and studied law in the office of Alex. McNabb, of

Toronto, for three years, and after passing the first four examinations of the law course in Toronto University, he abandoned the law on his appointment to his present position in July, 1862. Since this time he has been a resident of Chatham, where he is very popular with the people of all political shades for his gentlemanly manner and courteous official attributes.

WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, ex-Mayor of Chatham, is the son of John Northwood, whose father, was among the early residents of the place, as noted in our local sketch of the same. William was born in Chatham in 1842, and the same year witnessed the death of his father by an accident in his mill. His whole life has been spent in the town of his nativity; his interests, since arriving at maturity, have been intimately connected with those of the town, and his influence has been potent in advancing its growth, prosperity and importance. He was several years engaged in mercantile transactions, subsequent to which he entered the grain trade. In 1871 he became connected with his present partner, Mr. Howard, and the firm are now said to be the largest maltsters in the Dominion. They have a magnificent elevator and malt-house at Chatham, and a branch at Walkerville, where they are building a very large and most complete establishment specially for their American trade. Mr. Northwood has been a representative man in municipal politics since a very early age, having held a seat at the Chatham Council Board for many years, and represented the town in the County Council. In 1879 he was elected to the Mayoralty by a large majority over the previous incumbent, Mr. Monck; and in 1880 he was re-elected by acclamation; but at the end of the year he voluntarily retired, for private reasons, though strongly urged to accept a third nomination. During his incumbency of the position, he was chiefly instrumental in effecting a number of important reforms, and securing some most important concessions to the town's franchisees. Among these was the transfer of the Garrison Common by the Dominion Government to be used as a public park, and the separation of town and county on terms mutually advantageous and satisfactory to both; while all local improvements have found in him a zealous promoter. He is a leading member of the Conservative party, whose past successes in Kent are acknowledged to be due in very considerable measure to his advocacy. At the same time, he is personally popular with all classes irrespective of party, and admitted on all hands as among the most substantial and reliable of the county town, and indeed of the entire county.

WILLIAM GRAY, of Chatham, is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, having been born there in 1826. He learned blacksmithing in the Old Country, and emigrating to Canada, settled at Chatham in 1853, and commenced to work at his trade. His life since that time has been an example of combined energy, honesty, and industry, followed in an unusual degree by the rewards attendant upon the well directed application of these cardinal principles; and his business has increased from the small beginning above noted to one of the largest waggon and carriage manufactories in the Dominion. He has been the recipient of more diplomas, medals, and prizes from Agricultural and Arts Societies—from the small local Fairs, to the Provincial, Dominion, and Industrial Exhibitions—than any manufacturer in British America. Mr. Gray's sterling business qualities are carried into other walks of life as well. He has acceptably filled many public positions, including seats at the Municipal Board and in the civic chair of Chatham; besides which he has been an active promoter of agricultural societies by his material aid and ready assistance, both pecuniarily and as a leading officer, having held the presidency of the County Society. He is also a prominent member of the Reform party, the success of which, in this county, is attributable in no small degree to his aid and energetic effort.

ISRAEL EVANS, of Chatham, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. When a child, he came with his father's family to Chatham, in 1825. As has been seen in our local sketch, old Mr. Evans was intimately connected with the development of Chatham. The son commenced business for himself when yet quite young, and at an early age also became actively identified with municipal affairs. He held a seat in the Town Council for twelve consecutive years, has represented the town in the County Council, has presided over the last named body (1871) as Warden, and has occupied the civic chair (1868) as Mayor. He was the only representative of the Town of Chatham ever elected to the Wardenship; and at the end of his term he voluntarily retired from public life, and has since confined himself strictly to his private business. He is a Justice of the Peace, and License Inspector for West Kent; and it is but truth to say that while his public duties have ever been performed most creditably, he has always, in his private capacity as well, retained the fullest confidence both of his friends and the public at large.

LIONEL H. JOHNSON, of Wallaceburg, is the eldest of a family of ten children of James and Margaret Johnson, the former from Northumberland, England, and the latter from the Isle of Mull, Scotland. The family were the "Selkirk" settlers, and Lionel was born on the "Baldoon Tract" in 1818, and lived there till the village of Wallaceburg sprang into existence, when he took up his residence there and has since continued it. During the time that the Gore of Chatham belonged to Zombra, he was chosen (first in 1845) to represent that township in the then District Council of Essex, Kent and Lambton. On the operation of the Municipal Act he was chosen first Reeve. He has held the office of either Reeve or Deputy Reeve of Zombra or Chatham Township for over twenty-five years, and in 1865 was Warden of the County of Kent—a public record which is of itself the best comment we can offer on the integrity and ability of the man. He has also held various minor official positions, among which are: Justice of the Peace since 1845; Com. in Q. B. since 1844; and Postmaster of Wallaceburg since 1840 (with a short interruption occasioned by his retirement, followed by reappointment). In 1837, when quite a youth, Mr. Johnson was attending the old Upper Canada Academy, now Victoria University, and the Rebellion breaking out, he returned home, joined the militia, and served on the frontier till the restoration of peace. He has been U. S. Consular Agent at Wallaceburg for the past twelve years. In all walks of life he is looked upon as one of the best men of the county, either past or present.

ISAAC TRERICE, of Dresden, is a Nova Scotian by birth, his parents belonging to U. E. Loyalist families who were driven from America after the Revolution, and settled in the above named Province. He came to Upper Canada when eighteen years of age, and after two years' service with Col. Talbot, he settled in the Township of Yarmouth. Here he resided till 1854, removing in that year to Bosanquet (Lambton County), and seven years later to Chatham Gore, whence he again removed in about six years to Dresden, his present residence. During his younger days he was a man of much activity and more than ordinary intelligence and influence.

ALEXANDER TRERICE, son of the above gentleman, is a native of Yarmouth, Ontario. His name is familiarly connected with municipal and public affairs in the vicinity of Dresden, where he has resided since 1862. He is one of the most energetic and successful business men in the County of Kent. He has been extensively engaged in lumbering, and is now largely interested in shipping. He has contributed very materially to the growth and prosperity of Dresden, which village he has many times represented in the County Council, of which body he was chosen Warden in 1878. He has been nearly twenty years on the Commission of the Peace. He was a candidate for Parliamentary honors at the last general election to the Legislature, but was defeated by the present sitting member for East Kent, notwithstanding which he is personally one of the most popular men in this Riding, and is well deserving of the large share of success which has attended his business undertakings.

GEORGE YOUNG, of Harwich, a Scot by birth and parentage, first saw light on the banks of Tweed, in Roxburghshire, in 1809. At twelve years of age he removed to Glasgow, and was apprenticed to a builder. In due time he became a master mechanic, and followed that calling till 1842, when he came to Canada, and soon after settled where he at present resides, where he has been engaged in farming with more than an ordinary measure of success. He has also been long and prominently identified with local public affairs, having been chosen a member of the old Western District Council the year after his advent, 1843, in which position he continued till 1848, when he resigned to superintend the erection of the new County Buildings. He was elected to the Reeveship under the new system in 1851, and from that time till 1878 has been almost continuously either a member of the County Council or in charge of the public works of the county. Among other public works he superintended the Government Docks at Rond Eau Harbor. On his retirement from municipal honors he was the recipient of a very handsome memorial in token of his public services. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1849, and Clerk of the 4th Division Court since 1851. He is an advanced Liberal in politics, and a gentleman of great influence with all parties irrespective of creed or political leanings.

T. R. JACKSON, of Blenheim, is a native of that village. He is the eldest son of John Jackson, one of the early pioneers of the county, who settled in Romney in 1815, when there was scarce a white man's habitation west of St. Thomas. The subject of this sketch was born in 1841, and spent his early life upon the farm. He has been engaged a number of years past in the banking business in Blenheim, as senior partner of the firm of Jackson, Fuller & Co., having a branch in Leamington. He has creditably filled a number of responsible public positions, has served four consecutive years as Reeve of Blenheim, and was Warden of the county in 1879.

JACOB SMITH, M.D., of Ridgetown, is a descendant of American Loyalists of New Jersey, whose ancestors in turn emigrated from England and Holland to the then Colony in the early days of American history. His great grandfather served the King in the Revolutionary War; and being proscribed in consequence, fled to the then wilderness of Upper Canada during the very earliest days of its settlement in 1784. The family are now a very numerous one throughout Western Ontario, but more particularly in the neighborhood of the Niagara peninsula, and among them are many of the best representative men of the country in the various trades, industries, and professions. The subject of this reference was born in Beamsville, Lincoln County, in 1830. He removed to Kent County in 1844 with his father's family, and after spending several years in school teaching he undertook the study of medicine, graduating in that science in Toronto in 1856, since which time he has followed the practice of his profession—for the first two years in Bothwell, and subsequently where he at present resides. His enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice has not prevented his acceptably filling many important public positions of honor and trust. He was first Reeve of Ridgetown on its incorporation as a village, a position he occupied for several successive years; and the Wardenship of the County is numbered among the civic honors which have fallen to him; while he is acknowledged as among the best citizens of the county in which he has spent many years of a useful and busy life.

D. J. VAN VELSOR, M.D., of Blenheim, is one of the leading medical practitioners of the county, with whose local public affairs he has also been long and favorably identified. He was born in Southwold, Ont., in 1835. Studied medicine with Dr. Stewart, of Fingal, graduating from Victoria College in 1861; and since that time has continued in active and successful practice of his profession at Blenheim. He was for a number of years Deputy Reeve of Harwich, and Reeve for four consecutive years, during which time he served one term in the Warden's chair. He is Coroner for the County of Kent, and is one of the most highly esteemed of its residents, both as a professional man and a private gentleman.

JAMES SAMSON, M.D., of Blenheim, stands in the front rank among the professional men of the old Western District. A native of the township, in which the greater part of his life has been spent in mitigating the ills which flesh is heir to, the doctor is qualified both by natural attributes and educational attainments to fill any position successfully and creditably; though his strict application to professional duties has thus far stood a barrier against repeated solicitations to accept the keeping of public trusts on the part of citizens, whose numbers and influence tell of true merit as the incentive to such appeals. Dr. Samson, however, takes a great interest in politics, and is one of the most advanced and able members of the Reform party in Kent. He is likewise very energetic in the promotion of all public spirited acts and enterprises, and—what is quite exceptional with men who identify themselves in the slightest degree with matters of public interest—we have failed to hear a single adverse criticism expressed; while, personally, a more pleasant and friendly feeling could not be entertained for any man than we find emanating on all hands from the people, without respect to creed or party.

TECUMSEH K. HOLMES, M.D., of Chatham, is one of the leading medical practitioners of Western Ontario. The family is of Irish extraction, though the great-grandfather of the doctor was among the pioneers of Upper Canada. His grandfather was for many years Principal of the celebrated Sandwich Academy, one of the earliest institutions of learning in the country. His mother, who was a Gibson, was a granddaughter of the American General Gates, who performed such meritorious service on the side of the Continentals during the Revolution, though the Gibsons fought on the other side, and came to Upper Canada as U. E. Loyalists. The subject of our reference was born in Euphemia in 1839. He received a thorough professional education and training; is a graduate from several of the best medical colleges on the Continent; and has been the private pupil of some of the very best medical writers and practitioners in America. Having com-







Niagara frontier. The family came to East Tilbury in 1855, and Mr. Marshall continued living with his father, engaged in farming and the manufacture of cheese, till 1877, when, in connection with his father and brother, he built the saw and grist mills at Merlin, and also opened a mercantile business under the name of G. C. Marshall & Co. He is a most enterprising and energetic business man, and his various enterprises give an impetus to the Village of Merlin which promises well for its future development.

T. S. BELL, of Blenheim, was born in York County, near Toronto, in 1841. He followed farming for a time, learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and took a professional course as a teacher, attending the Toronto Normal School when it was first opened. He has followed a variety of occupations in different sections of the Province; but has been about fifteen years a resident of this county, and since 1870 has been in business at Blenheim, being one of the leading merchants of the place, and Township Treasurer of Harwich since 1871. Mrs. Bell, who was a Miss Louisa Wilson, is a niece of the Montgomery at whose place the battle took place on "Yonge Street" between the Canadian Militia and the insurgents, in which the latter were completely routed, and Little York, the capital, secured to the Loyalists.

ENOCH STEVENS, of Blenheim, is the son of David Stevens, a U. E. Loyalist, who settled in 1796 in the Township of Whitby, where the subject of this reference was born ten years later. The family subsequently removed to Darlington, where Enoch remained till 1853, when he came to Elgin County, then to Harwich in 1854, and purchased a large tract of land. As an early settler of this particular section, Mr. Stevens has been instrumental in the development of the county from a primeval state to its present advanced condition. He is the father of a numerous family, who are all influential and highly respected in the several localities of their residence.

CHARLES COLBY, of the Township of Harwich, was born in the State of Maine, in the year 1800. When seventeen years of age he removed with his father's family to New York State, where he followed farming till 1835, when he removed to his present location. Mr. Colby is one of those who, although giving encouragement and aid to every praiseworthy enterprise, has never sought public position, but has succeeded by a course of upright conduct in gaining the respect of hosts of friends, and no man in his adopted township commands a greater measure of esteem.

J. C. JACKSON, of Ridgetown, is the second son of the late Thomas Jackson, who settled in Romney in 1816, the pioneer of that township, and who subsequently represented it for many years in the old District Council, prior to the establishment of the present municipal system. Born in Romney, July 3rd, 1832, Mr. Jackson has always been a resident of this county, and engaged in various occupations. Though never having filled any representative public position, he is looked upon by the entire community as one of the most deserving and respectable men in their midst.

JOHN McDONALD, of Camden Gore, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1809, and is a lineal descendant of the one time famous rebel chief of that name. Leaving Scotland in 1844, he found his way in the course of the following year to Camden, and settled a short distance down stream from the present site of Dresden, not yet even dreamed of: indeed at this date but two or three settlers had located within as many miles. Mr. McDonald has been quite active in the interest evinced in local public affairs, and has been many times the incumbent of various municipal offices. He also holds a Captain's commission in the Militia, and is a Justice of the Peace of over twenty years' standing.

MICHAEL OWEN, deceased, late of Dover East, emigrated from the "Fatherland" when fifteen years of age, and came to Western Canada in 1818. He took service with Col. Burwell, and was engaged in making the survey of parts of Middlesex County, including London Township, and the spot where the flourishing city of that name now stands. About the same time he took up land in London Township, and settled just north of the present city, being among the earliest of the pioneers of that section. In 1838 he came to Dover with his wife (who was a Miss Peasley, born in Lower Canada in 1807) and six little children; locating on Lot 17, Con. 11, where he resided till his death in 1853, universally respected by a very large circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS RANKIN, of Dover East, was born in Chatham in 1838—coming to Dover with his father's family two years later. The township being at that time a dense unbroken wilderness, Mr. Rankin may be said to have been connected with its every stage of development, from a primeval state of nature to its present prosperous and wealthy condition—a condition which has been attained by him and such as him under circumstances exuberant with the well known struggles attendant on pioneer effort. But the rewards of patience, courage and industry have not been wanting, and to-day he can look back to the hardships of "roughing it in the bush" as pleasant reminiscences of difficulties vanquished. He is comfortably situated in respect to this world's goods, and enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, of Dover East, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1825. In 1856 he came to Canada, and settling in Dover East, has since been a resident of that township. Previous to that date he had lived a long time in the United States, chiefly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He occupies a leading position in his adopted township as a large land owner and successful agriculturist, and is held in high esteem by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ALEXANDER McDUGALL, of Wallaceburg, is a grandson of one of the "Selkirk" settlers, who came to Canada from the Scottish Highlands in 1804 and located at the "Baldoon" Settlement on the Sydenham—his father being a mere child at the time. The subject of this reference was born about one mile below the present town of Wallaceburg in 1827. He has spent the greater portion of his life in Wallaceburg, and has been closely identified with its every interest for the past quarter of a century; and since 1857 has been engaged in the practice of law. He was Deputy-Reeve and Reeve of Chatham Township for a number of years, and was the first Reeve of Wallaceburg on its incorporation. His politics are Reform, and as he is a politician of a very pronounced type, he has very bitter opponents and equally ardent adherents; while all admit his ability and unqualified and lifelong devotion to local public interests.

HUGH McLAUGHLAN, of Camden, was born near Kingston, Ont., in 1822, being the youngest of a family of eight children of James McLaughlan, of that place. After leaving home he lived successively in the Townships of Madoc, Portland, and Sydney, and the Town of Belleville, removing in 1875 to his present location, where he has since resided. Of prudent and industrious habits, he has succeeded in accumulating a competence of this world's comforts, and in raising a family who are a credit to the name—some of them occupying responsible public positions, while he himself stands high in the esteem of friends and the estimation of the public generally, as a gentleman of exemplary habits and substantial worth.

PETER McKERRALL, of Chatham Township, is a son of Dugald McKerrall, who was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1792. Peter was also born there in 1837. The father came to Canada in 1850, and settled on the lot where the son now resides—dying there in 1880. The son is married to Isabella, daughter of George Young, of Harwich, who is one of the leading farmers of this whole section of country; energetic and enterprising in his business, and in his social relations most highly esteemed.

THOMAS JACKSON, deceased, late of Romney, came to Canada at the age of twenty, from the County Armagh, Ireland, where he was born in 1797. He settled in the above township among its early pioneers, as will be seen by a perusal of the local sketch of that municipality. Unlike many of the pioneers, Mr. Jackson was possessed of considerable means at the time of his advent, and these he used with combined prudence and liberality, which yielded him in due time even more than the allotted increase of holy writ, and gave him the good-will of the inhabitants far and wide. He was the first Reeve of Romney on the establishment of municipal institutions as contradistinguished from "District" government; and was for many years prominently and creditably identified with local municipal affairs. Both in his public and private spheres, he was a man who was everywhere respected for his sterling traits of character; and his death, which occurred March 17th, 1875, was very widely and generally regretted.

DUNCAN McKINLAY, deceased, late of Howard, was among the early pioneers of that township. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1795, he came to America with his mother and family in 1816, settling temporarily in New York. Removing to Aldborough Township, he drew land from Col. Talbot, but exchanged it soon after for a lot in Howard, to which he and two brothers removed in 1819. By dint of industry and perseverance he succeeded in subduing the forest, and hewing therefrom a comfortable home. He was a Lieutenant of Militia during the Rebellion, and served with credit till the re-establishment of tranquillity; and though never participating very actively in public affairs, was among the most esteemed of a community who will long hold him in kindest remembrance.

CHARLES PRANGLEY, deceased, late of the Township of Down, was a man whose life offered an example of well-directed talents. Born in Wiltshire, England, 1815, he came to Canada in 1830. After a five years' residence in St. Thomas, he came to Down Mills, and for very many years was numbered among the most prominent and influential citizens of that locality, although never assuming an active part in public matters. At the time of the Rebellion he was among the very first to respond to the call to arms to subdue the insurgents. He subsequently married the daughter of Capt. Taylor, of Dawn Mills; and prior to his death—an event most deeply mourned by the community—he had become one of the largest property owners and most opulent farmers in this whole section of country, wherein he was during his lifetime one of the brightest ornaments to society.

JOHN CUNDLE, deceased, was a native of England. In 1829, when but ten years old, he came to Canada and settled in the Township of Raleigh. Subsequently removing to Illinois, he returned to Canada after a couple of years' residence in that State, and thence till his death, which occurred about six years since, he continued to reside in this county. Of sober and industrious habits, he was during life among the most respected of our citizens, as was attested by numerous accessions to offices of local trust, which he invariably filled in such manner as to call forth high praise from those whose interests he served.



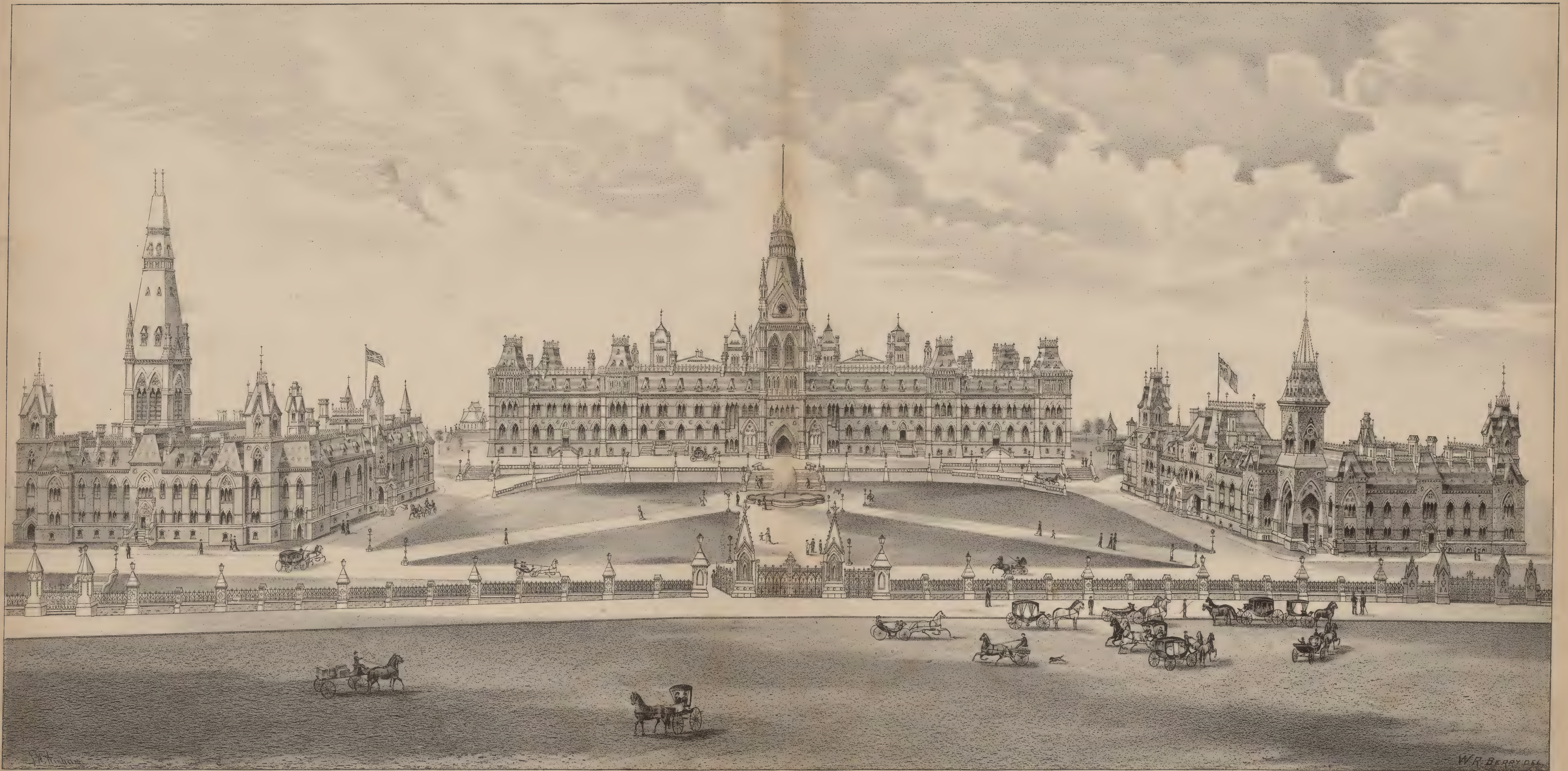












DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(WESTERN BLOCK)

Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. Borden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(EASTERN BLOCK)

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,  
OTTAWA, ONT.









HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.



THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.





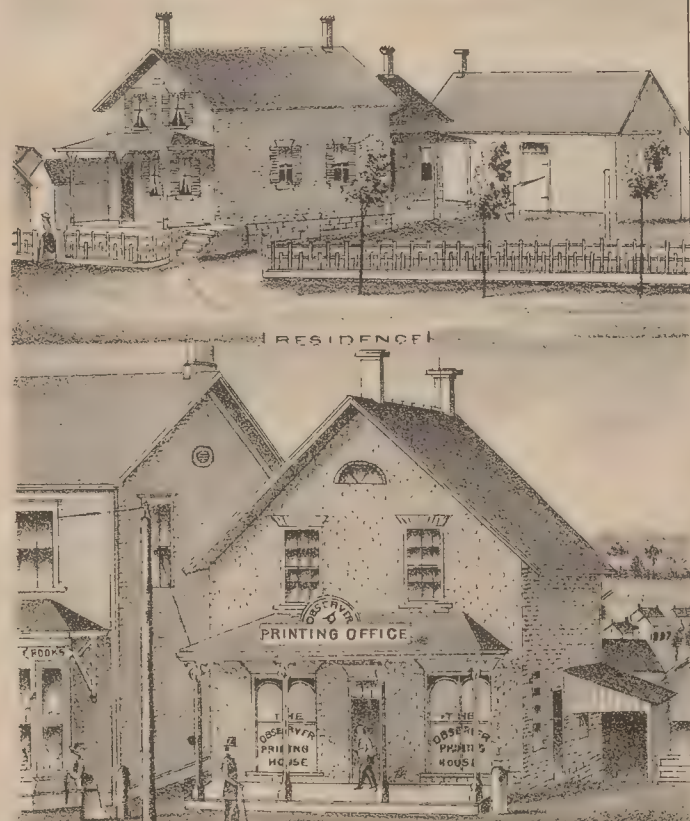
• R<sup>T</sup> HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD K.C.B., K.G.C.I.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER K.C.M.G., C.B.





RES. AND MILLS OF **G. K. NESBITT**, COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO, QUÉ.



RES. & PRINTING OFFICE OF **JOHN MASSIE JR.**, COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO. P. Q.

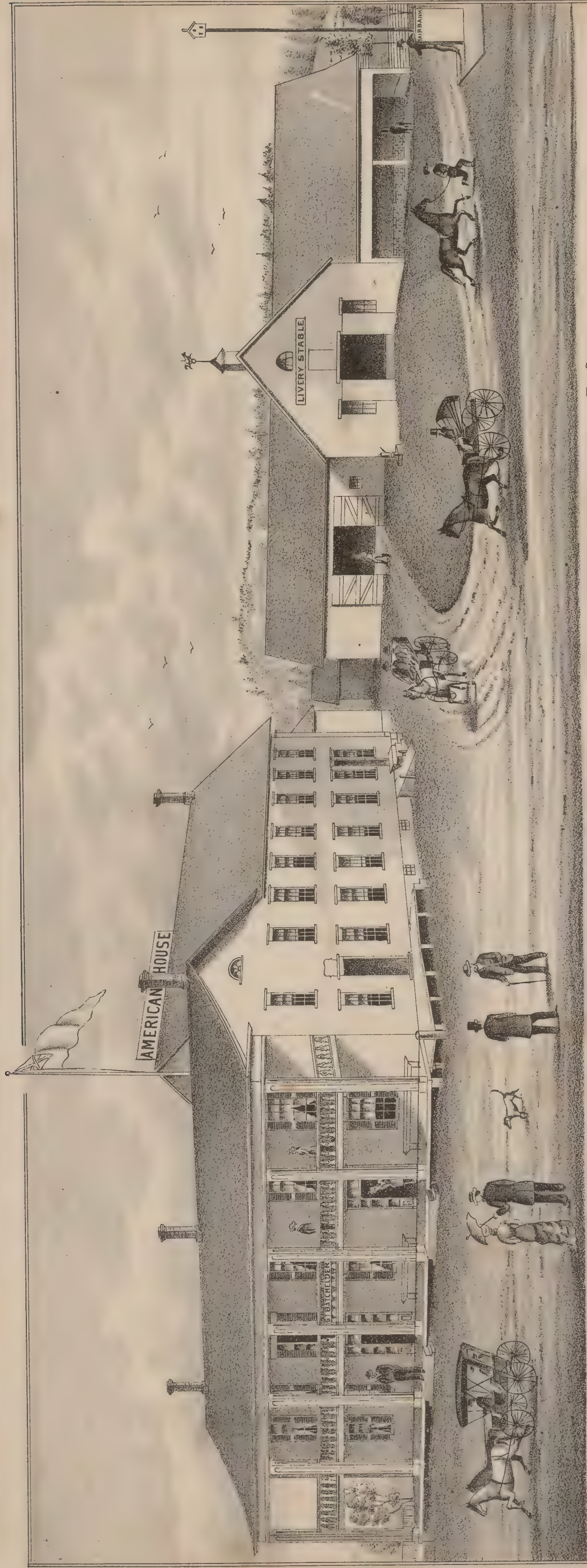


RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF **JOHN STUART ESQ.**, ROCKBURN, HUNTINGDON CO. P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF **JULIUS SCRIVER ESQ. M. P.**, HEMMINGFORD, HUNTINGDON CO. P. Q.





AMERICAN HOUSE , G.T. BATCHELDER PROP.R., SWEETSBURG, MISSISQUOI COUNTY, P. QUE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. CAMPBELL, PARISH ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI, QUE.









HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

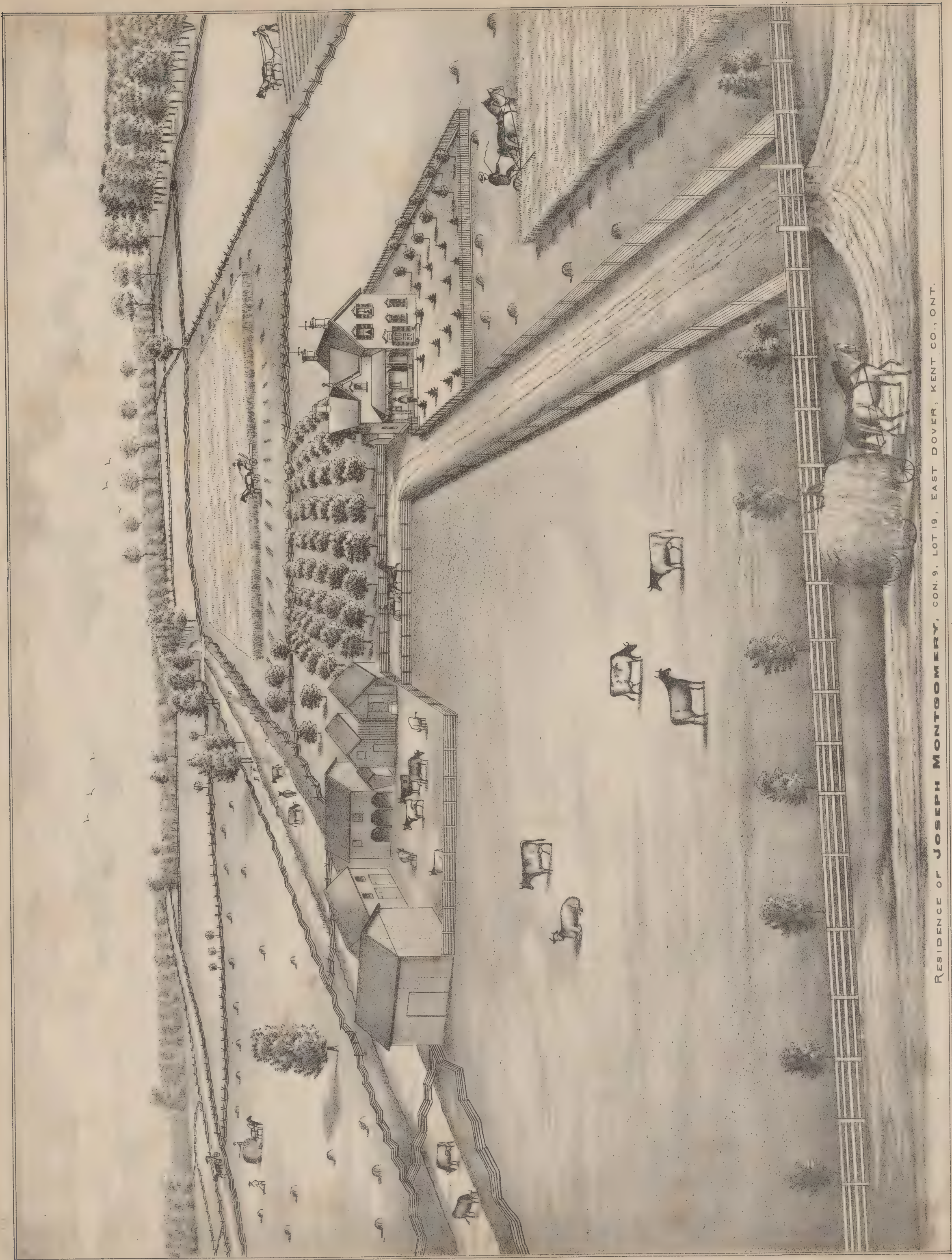


HON. EDWARD BLAKE









RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, CON. 9, LOT 19, EAST DOVER, KENT CO., ONT.





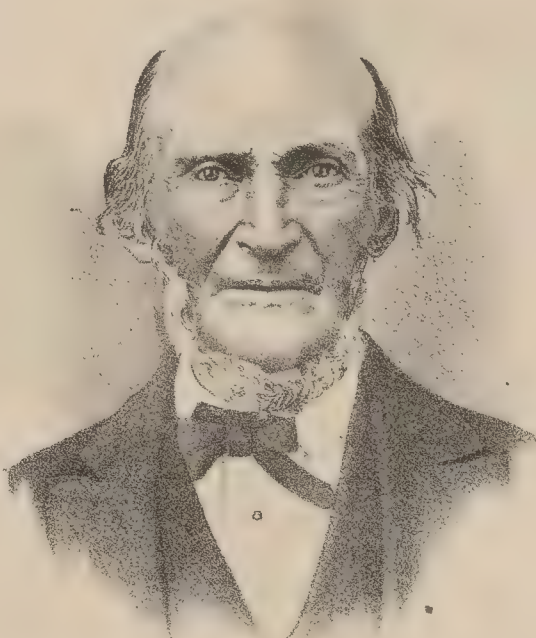
HON. SIR. SAM<sup>L</sup> LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. C.M.G.

HON. SIR RICH<sup>D</sup> J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.





*Mrs. Susanna Wigle [Deceased]  
One of the 1<sup>st</sup> Settlers in Gosfield Tp.*



*John Wigle [Deceased]  
One of 1<sup>st</sup> Settlers in Gosfield Tp.*



*Mrs. Michael Owen,  
Tp. of East Dover—One of the 1<sup>st</sup> Settlers.*



RES. OF CHARLES TERRY, CON. 3, LOT 27, EAST DOVER TP., ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN TASSIE ESQ., GORE OF CHATHAM, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN WHITE, BANKER—EX REEVE OF RIDGETOWN, KENT CO., ONT.







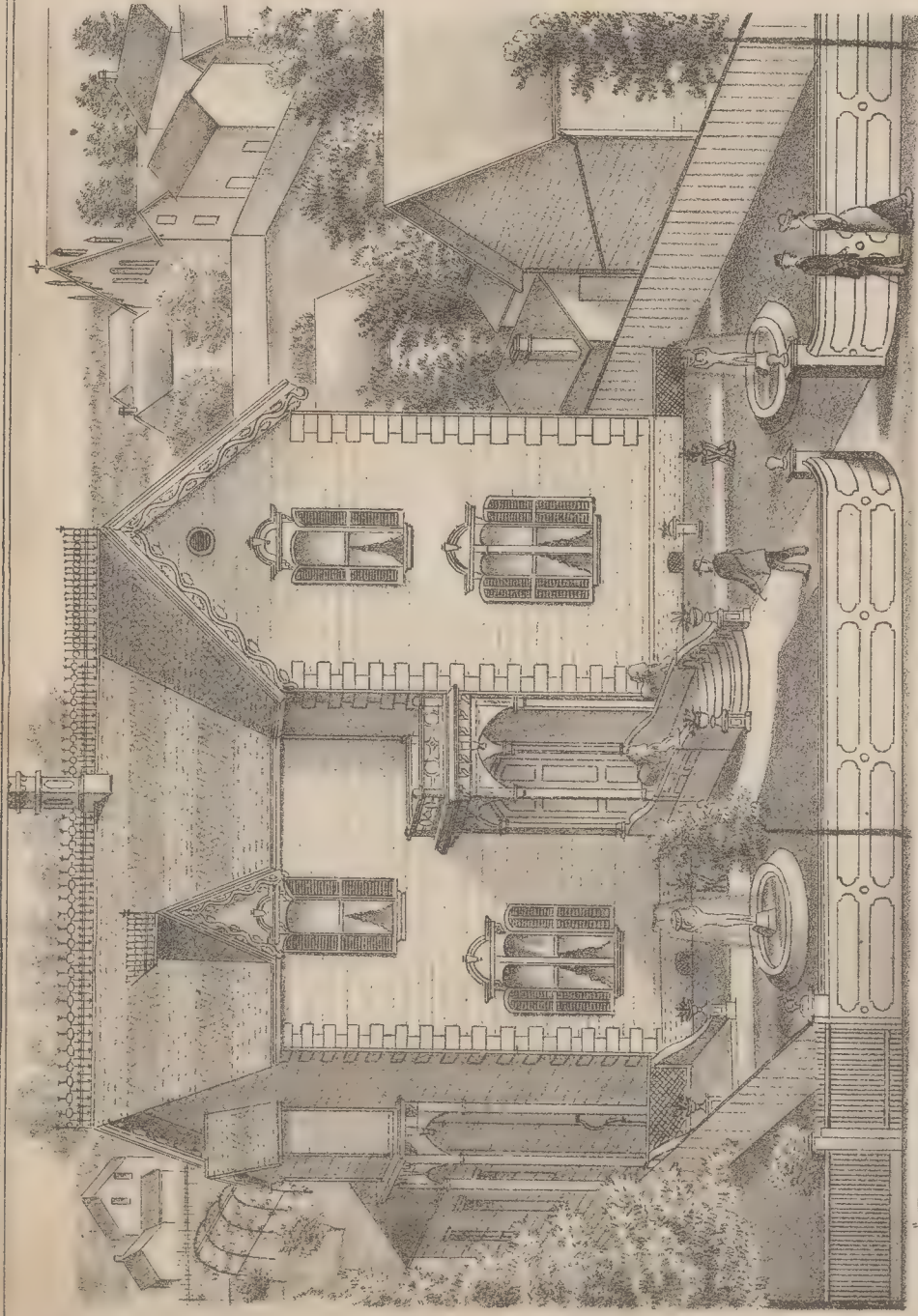


ST MARY'S ACADEMY — WINDSOR — ONTARIO.





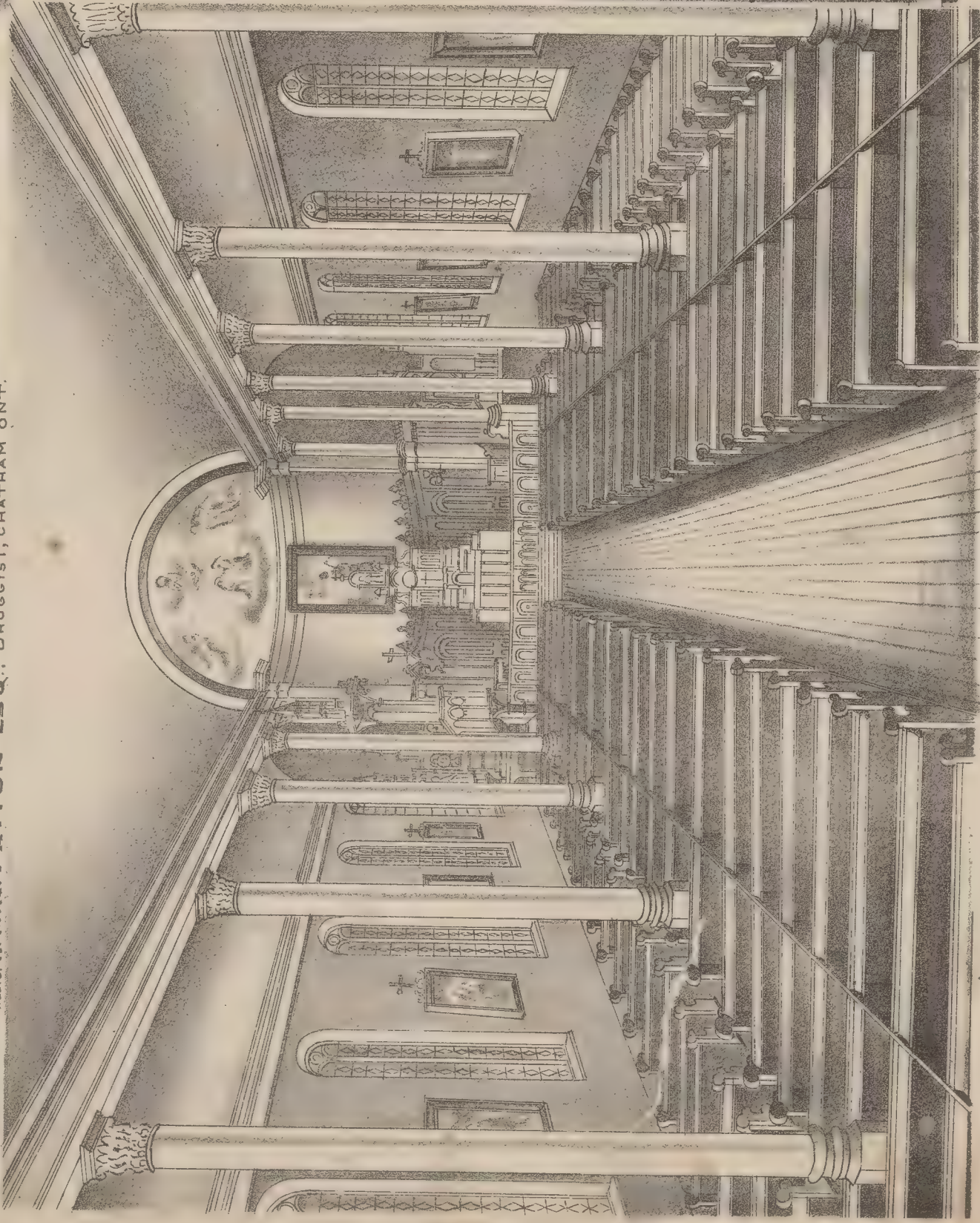




THE LIONS' RES. OF R. M. PATTON ESQ., DRUGGIST, CHATHAM, ONT.



MYMMOTH LIVERY GUSTIN & PATTERSON PROPRIETORS CHATHAM, ONT.



INTERIOR OF ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH - WINDSOR, ONT.



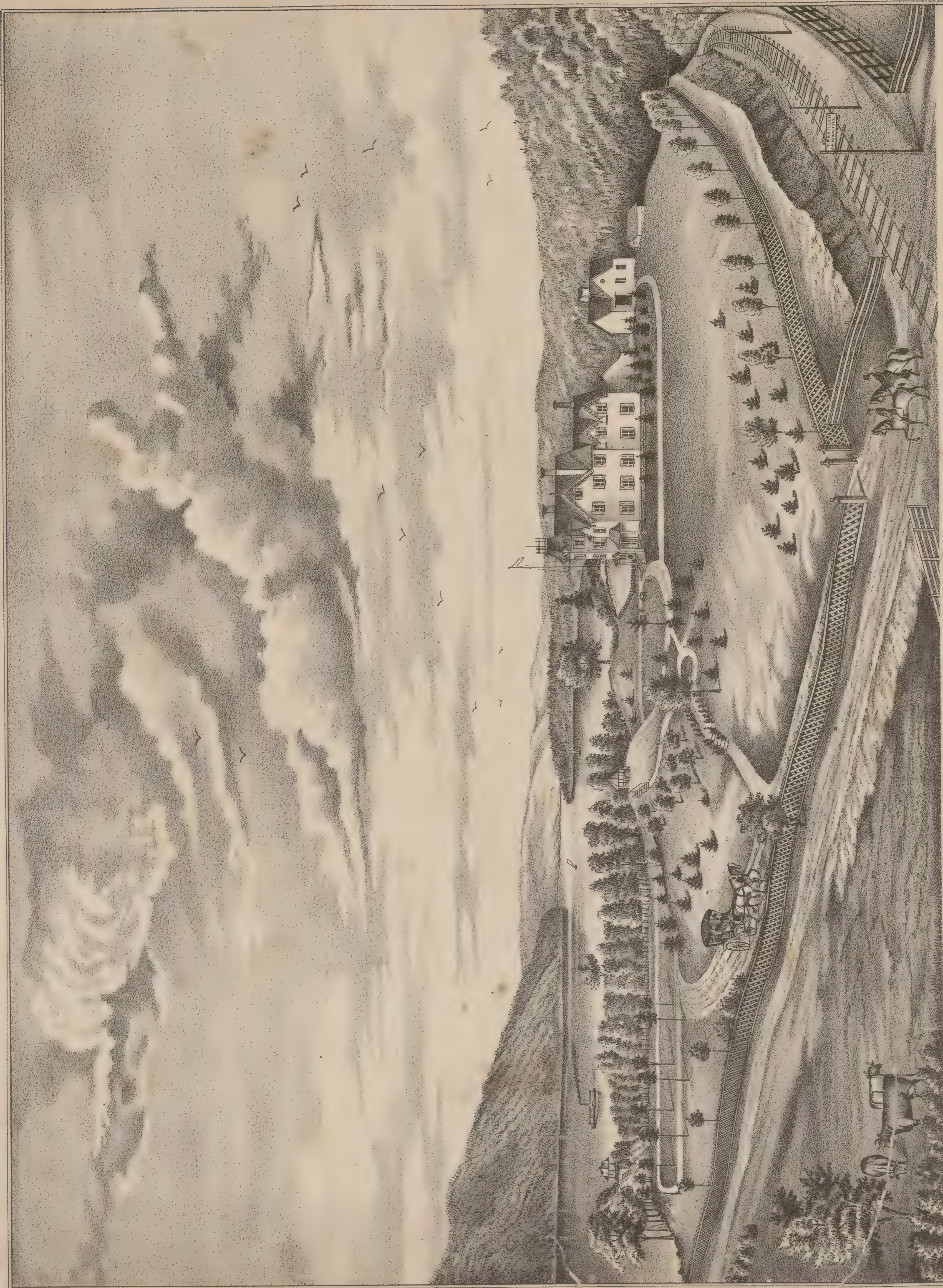
SCANES OPERA HOUSE - CHATHAM, ONT.





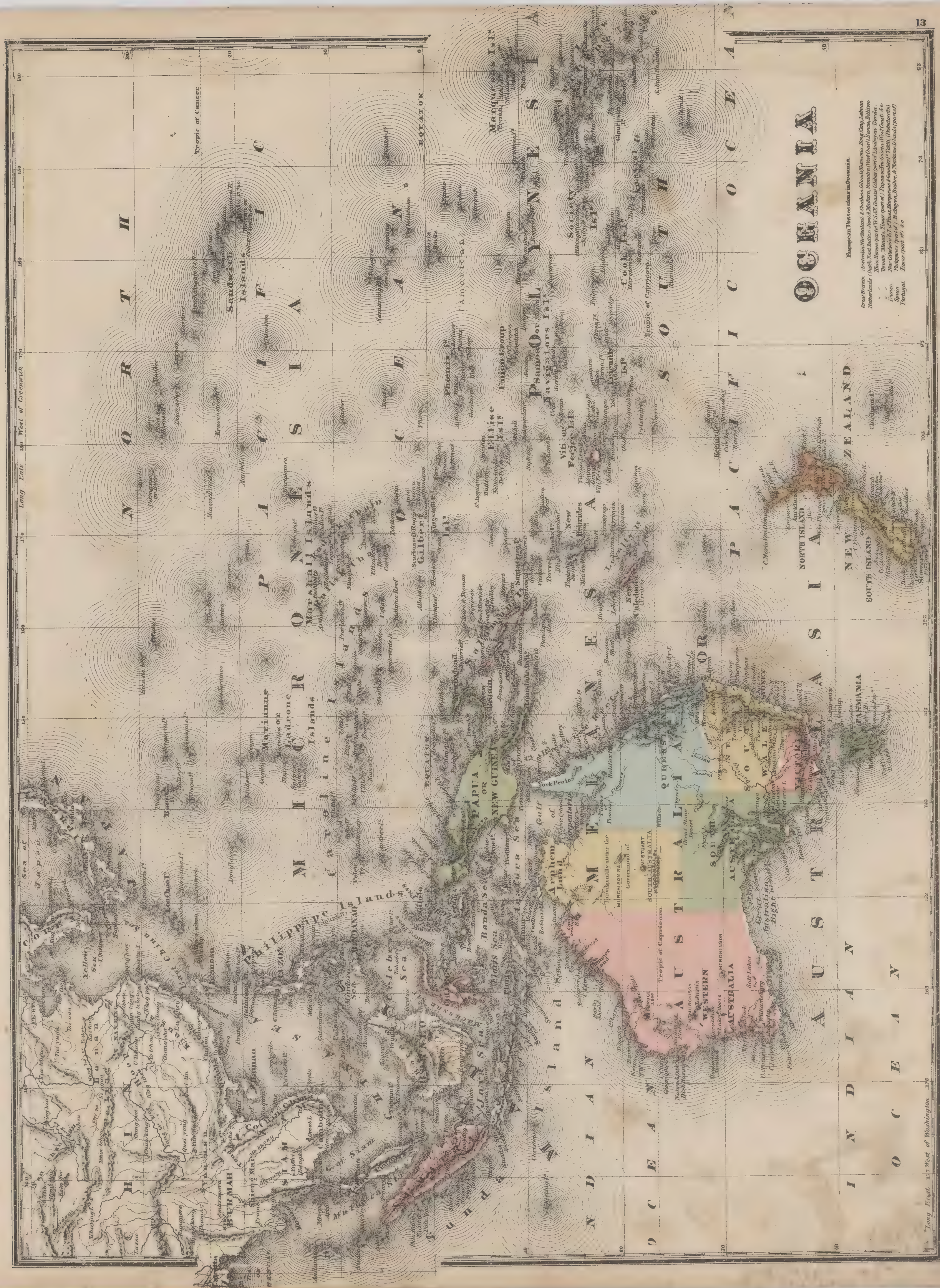
RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.





"FERNCLIFF," THE RESIDENCE OF W. G. MURRAY, ESQ., MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.









*George Morgan*  
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont. 1880.



*James Mc Mullin*  
Harwich TP Ont.



*John G. Mountford*  
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont. 1881.



*M. Kromley*  
Merchant, Amherstburg, Ont.



*Jos B. French,*  
Township Clerk of Chatham.



*L. C. Van Belov*  
M. D.  
Blenheim, Ont.



*Jacob Smith M.D.*  
Ridgetown, Ont.



*John Ferguson*  
Reeve of Howard TP Ont.

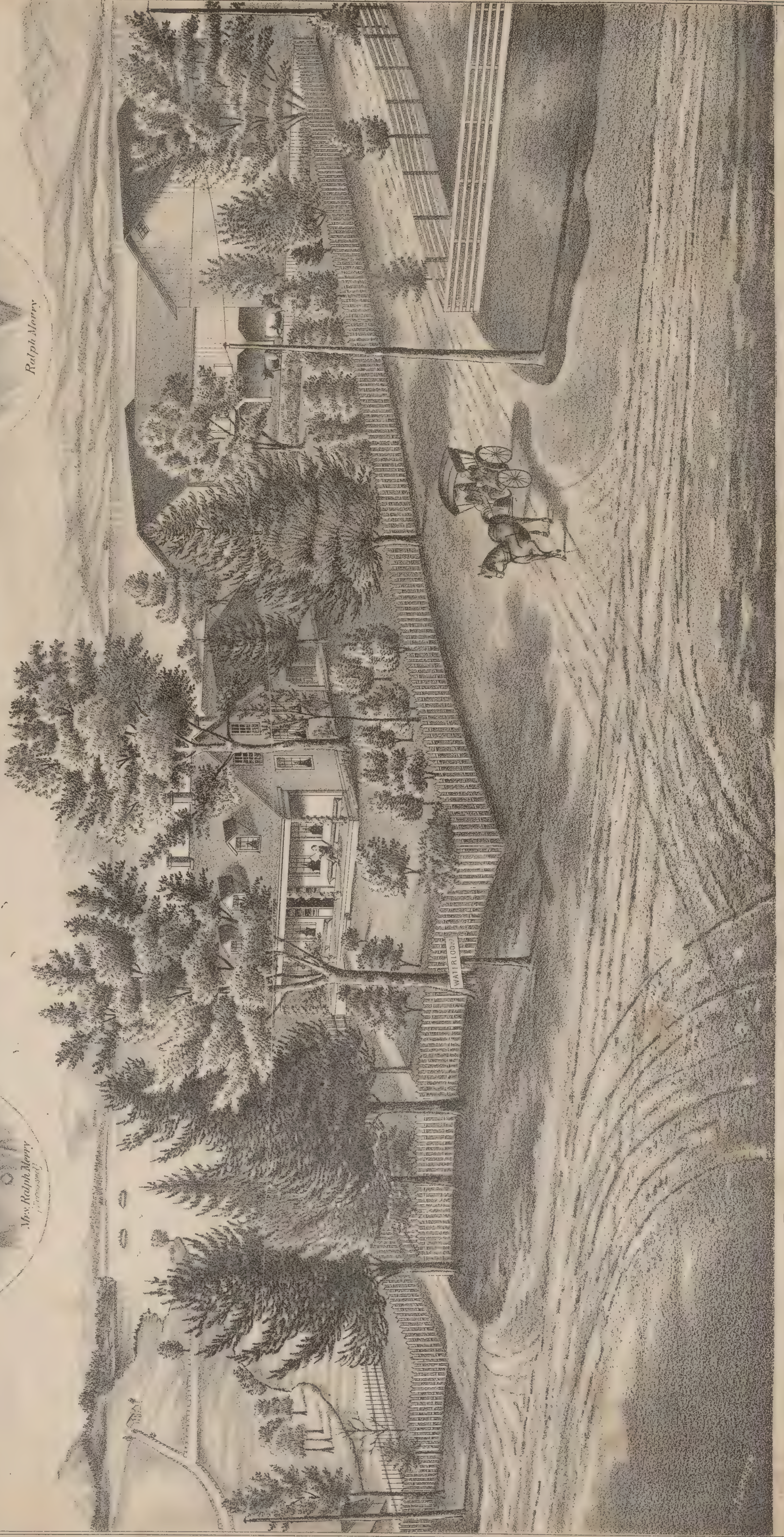
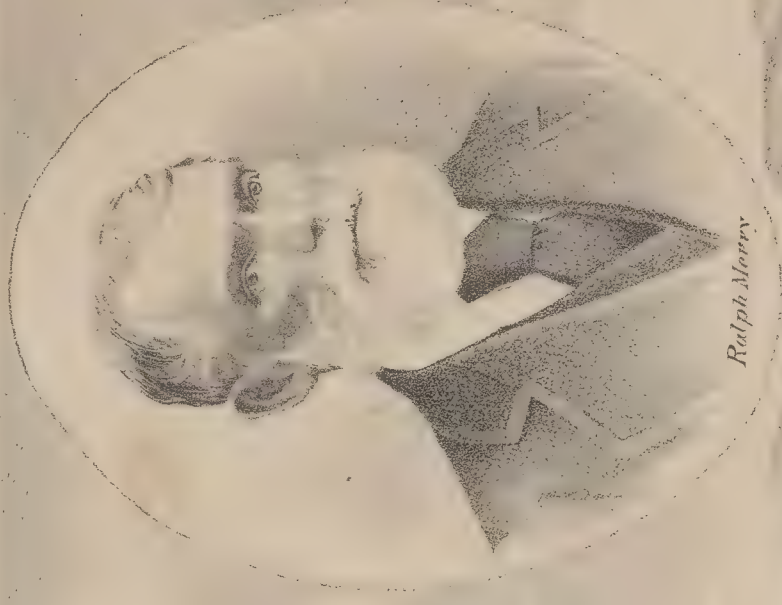


*Isaac Swarthout*  
Harwich TP, Ont.



*Jas. Kussow M.D.*  
Blenheim, Ont.





THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ**, MARGO, ON LAKE MEMPHREMACOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





Mrs. O. H. Martin.



Owen H. Martin.



THE RESIDENCE OF O. H. MARTIN ESQ. BARNSTON TWP. STANSTED CO. QUEBEC.



# SOUTH AMERICA



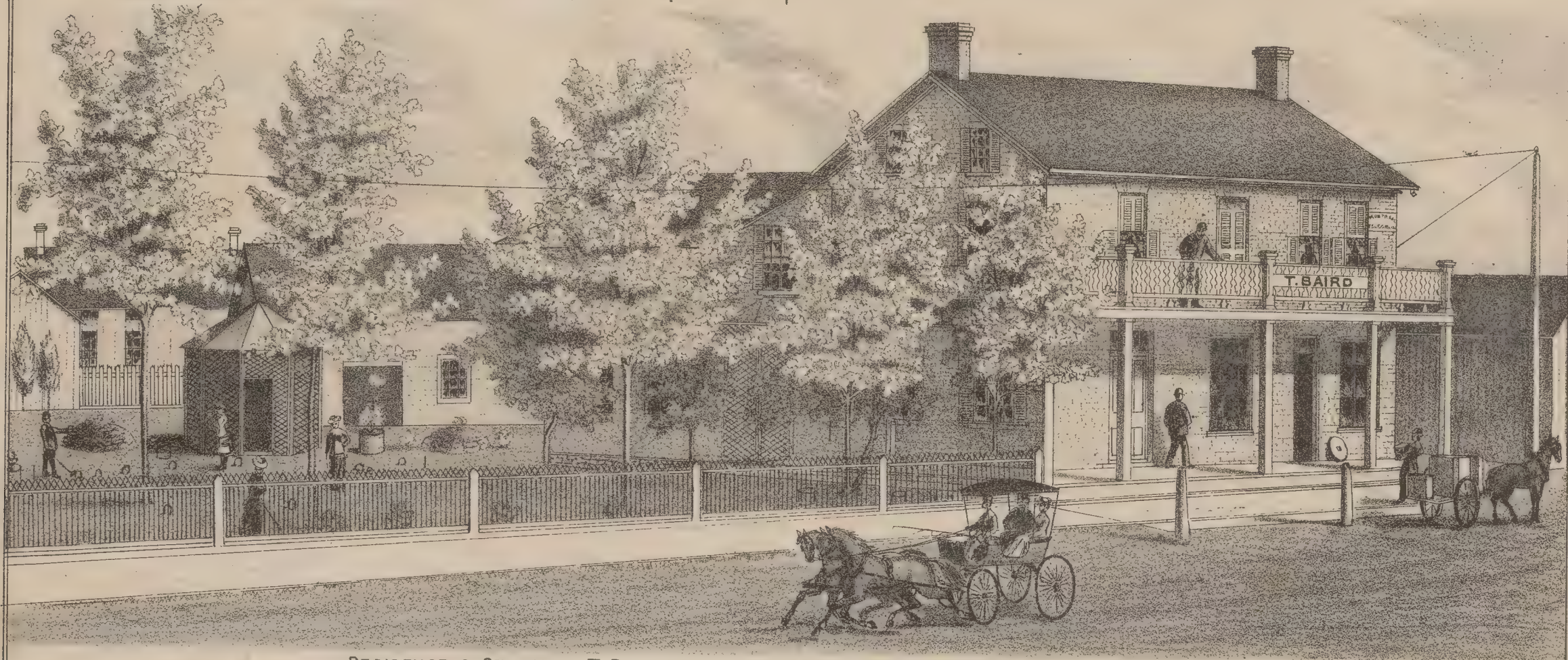




L.S. WAY'S WOOLEN MILLS. BARNSTON TP. STANSTEAD CO. QUE.



MILLS & RES. OF JOHN SYMONS ESQ. ST LOUIS DE GONZAQUE, BEAUHARNOIS CO. P. Q.



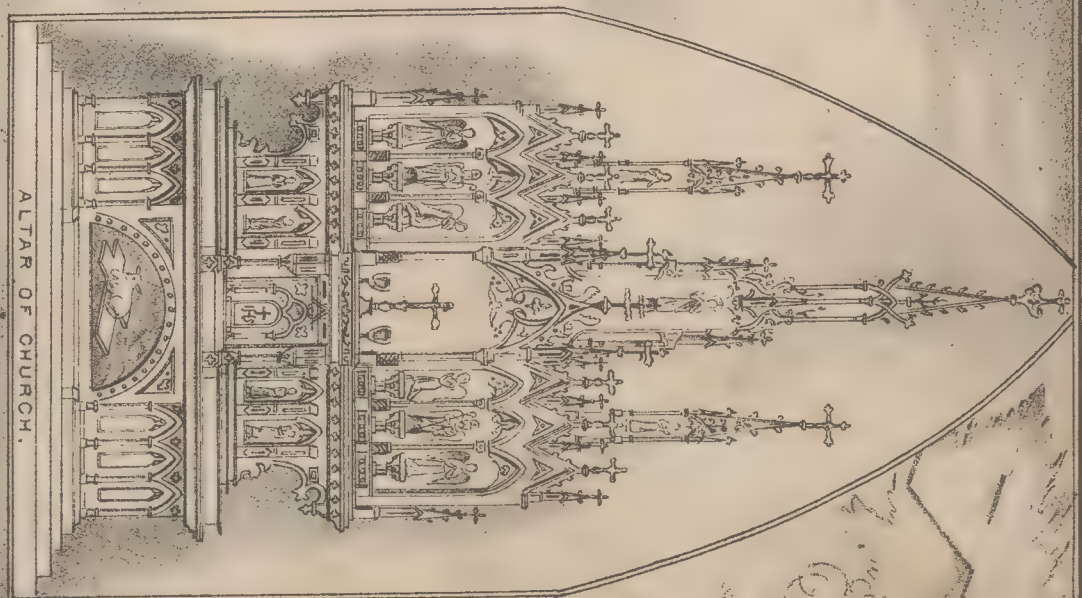
RESIDENCE & STORE OF T. BAIRD ESQ., DURHAM, ORMSTOWN PO, CHATEAUGUAY CO. P. Q.



WOOLEN MILLS. SAW & GRIST MILL. THE MILLS OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON ESQ. VALLEYFIELD, BEAUHARNOIS CO. P. Q.



REV. P. J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR



ALTAR OF CHURCH.



ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT.

RES. OF PASTOR.





RESIDENCE OF MRS I. BUTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO, N. H.





# NORTH AMERICA

SCALES:  
Geographical & Italian Miles, 60 = 1 degree.  
Mexican Leagues, 26.4 = 1 degree.  
English Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 degree.  
Heights in English Feet above Sea Level.



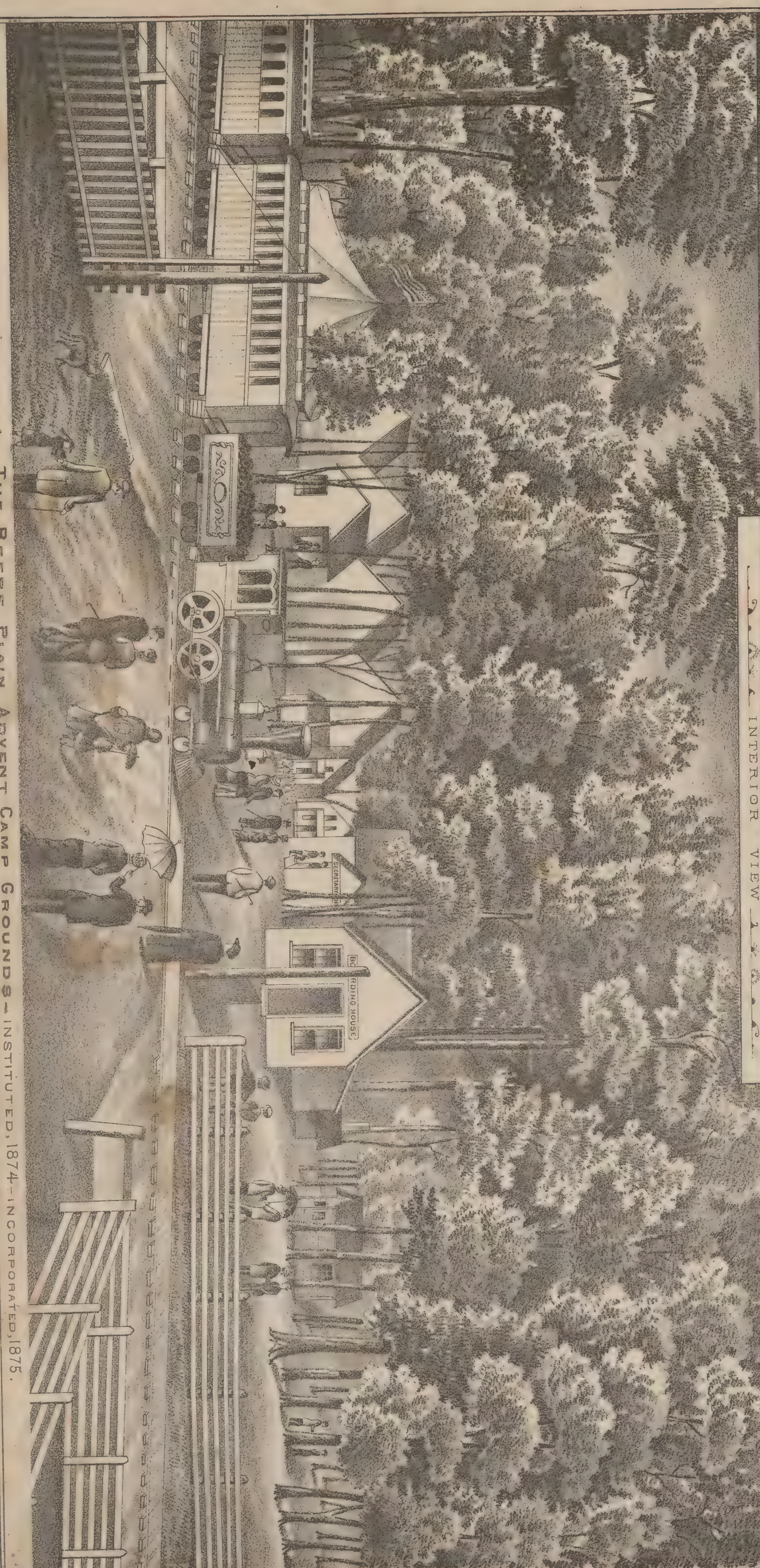


RESIDENCE OF MR. H. STEWART, BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





INTERIOR VIEW

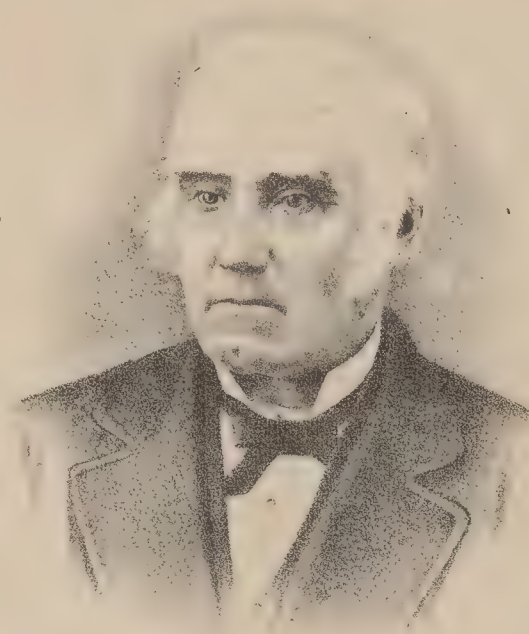


THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS—INSTITUTED, 1874—INCORPORATED, 1875.





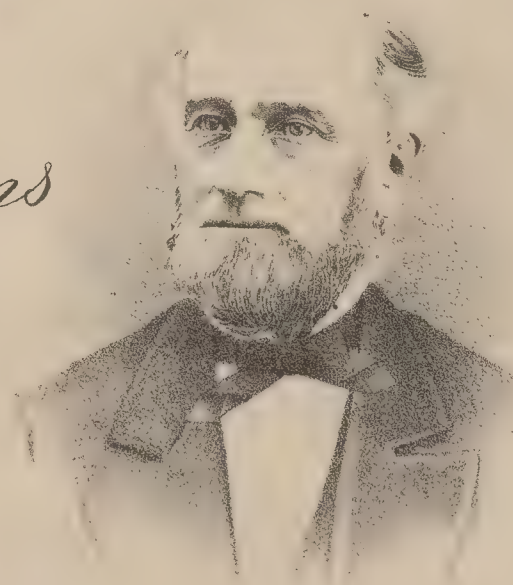
*C. M. Elliot*  
Ex Mayor, Beebe Plain, Que.



*Geo. Adams*  
P. M. Adamsville, Que.



*L. R. Robinson*  
Rock Island, Editor & Publisher of the Stanstead Journal  
Mayor of Stanstead Tp.



*Albert Knight,*  
Ex M. P., Stanstead, Que.



*W. W. Lyuel*  
Solicitor General, Knowlton, Que.



*E. L. Chandler M.P.*  
Brome, Que.



*Chas. C. Colley*  
M. P., Stanstead Co., Que.



*W. Isaac Pattison*  
Collector of Customs, Clarenceville, Que.



*R. Dickinson*  
Registrar, Bedford, Que.



*C. S. Channett,*  
Collector of Customs, Stanstead, Que.





*J. D. Mitchell M.D.*

*Beebe Plain, Stanstead Co. Que.*



*Walter Sutherland M.D.*

*Valleyfield, Beauharnois Co. Que.*



*H. H. Thomas*

*Mayor of Barford Twp. Stanstead Co. Que.*



*H. S. Pichel*

*High Constable, Sweetsburg, Que.*



*Charles Kennedy*

*Hatley, Que.*

*J. W. Dean*

*St. Thomas, Que.*



*Joseph H. Merrill*

*Stanstead, Que.*



*Lieut. Col. A. McEachern, C.M. 6.*

*Soc. - Treas. Municipal Council of Chateauguy Co.,  
& Comm. Superior Court Durham, Que.*



*Asa Gray*

*Abercorn, Que.*



*Capt. Saml. Gilman,*

*Beebe Plain, Que.*





MAP OF THE  
**UNITED STATES**  
OF AMERICA

CONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE  
Table of Distances

St. Joseph	0	0
Fort Kearney	282	282
Fort Laramie	358	641
Fort Bridger	401	1,042
Salt Lake	117	1,159
Huby Valley	256	1,415





*Mr. Jas. Rankin, Chatham, Ont.  
Early Settler of Dover East.*



*Mrs. Mary Rankin Chatham, Ont.  
Early Settler of Dover East.*



*John Mc Donald,  
DRESDEN, KENT CO ONT.*



*The Late J.R. Park,  
Amherstburg, Ont.*



*The Late Leonard Wigle,  
Essex Co Ont.*



*The Late John Cundle,  
Harwich Tp Ont.*



*Mrs. Jane Cundle,  
Harwich Tp Ont.*

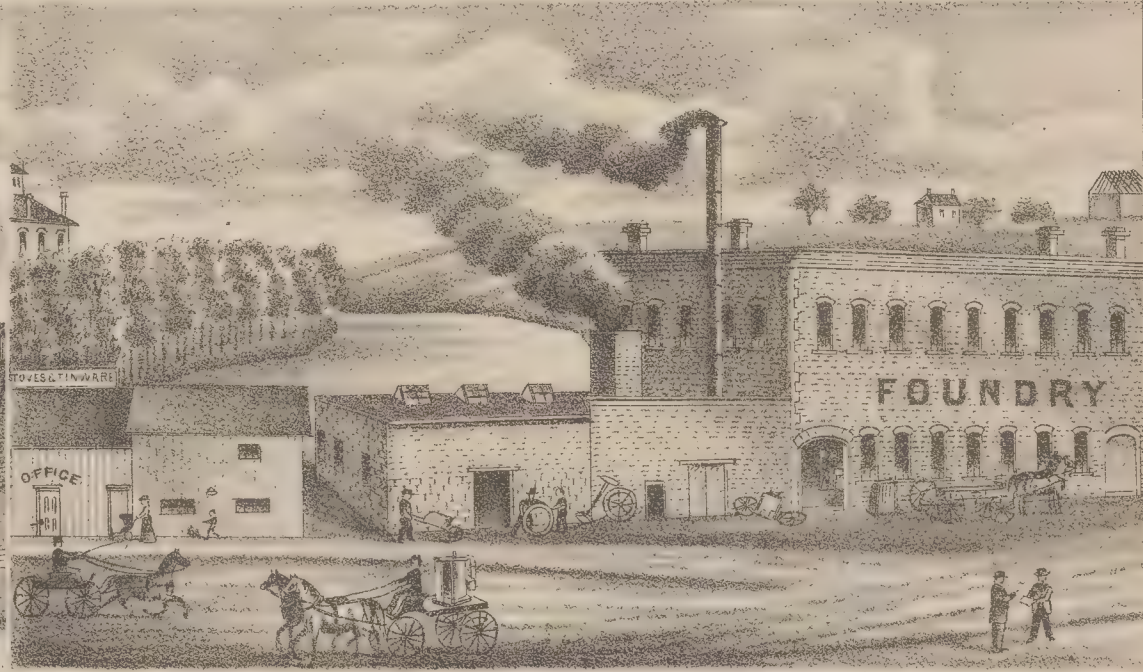




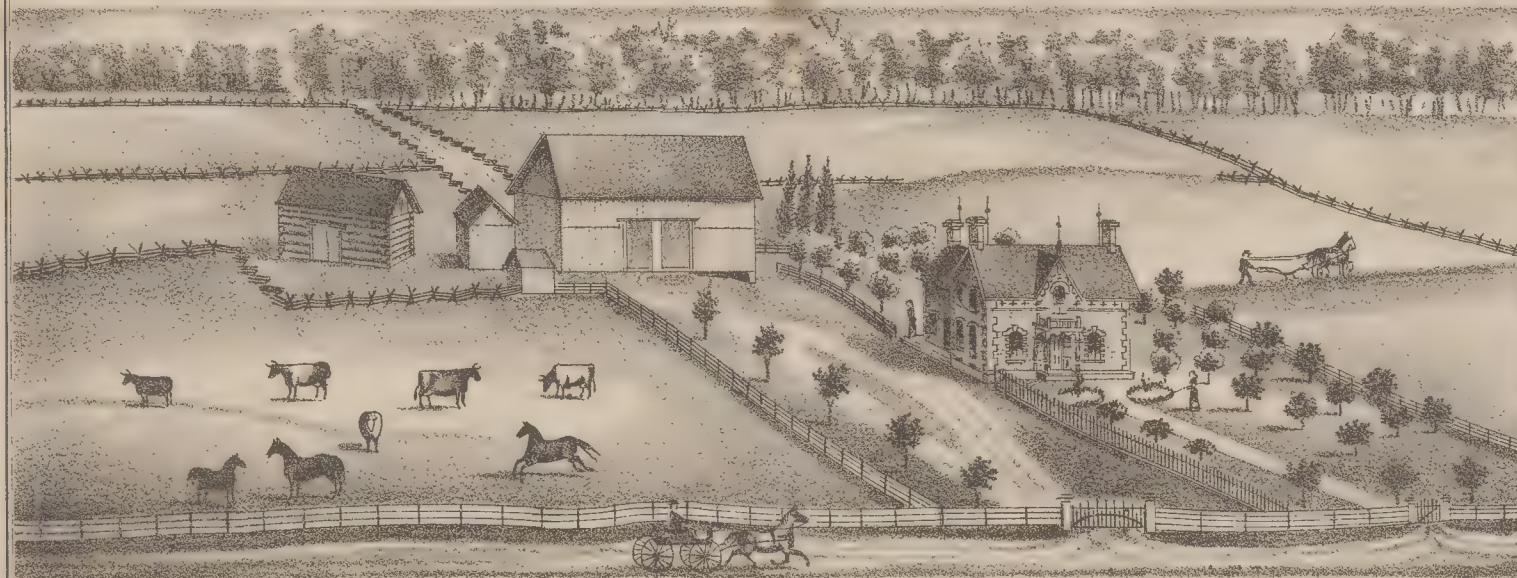
**R. B. CLEMENT'S** BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



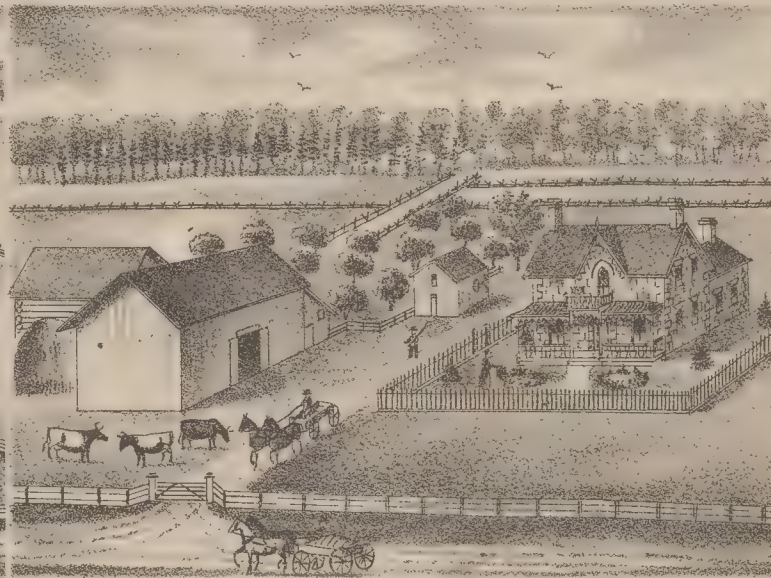
**CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH** PROP<sup>RS</sup> CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.



**FOUNDRY OF WILLIAM ELLIOT, CHESLEY, ONT.**  
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



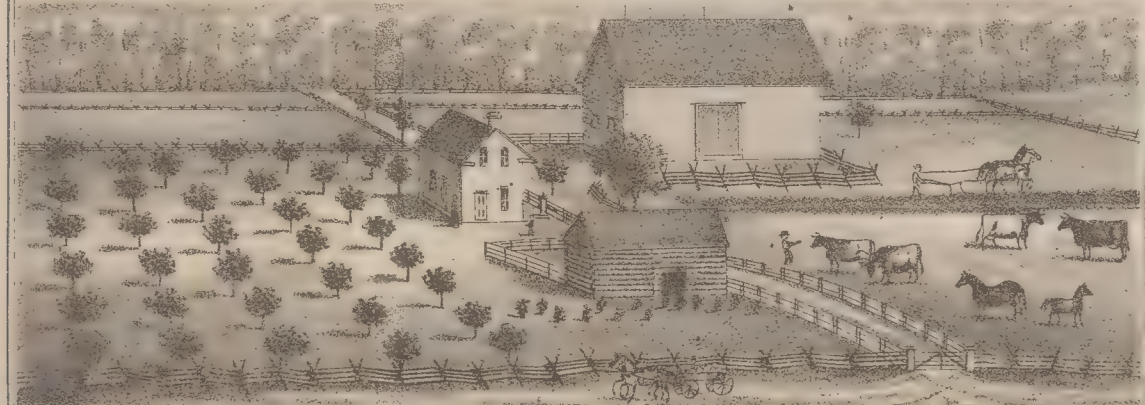
**HOME OF JOHN WARD, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.**



**RES. OF WILL<sup>M</sup> C. FURSMAN, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.**



**RES. OF GEO. LEASK, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY.**



**RES. OF JNO. KING, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP, BRUCE COUNTY. ONT**

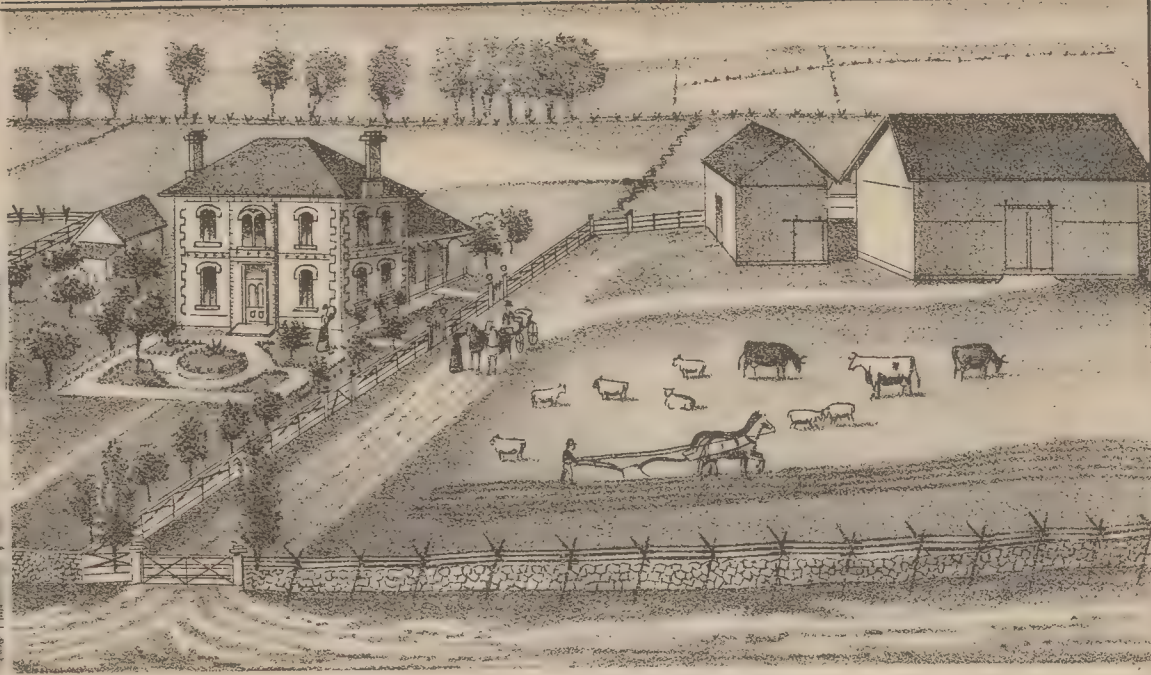


**RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE. PORT ELGIN, ONT.**





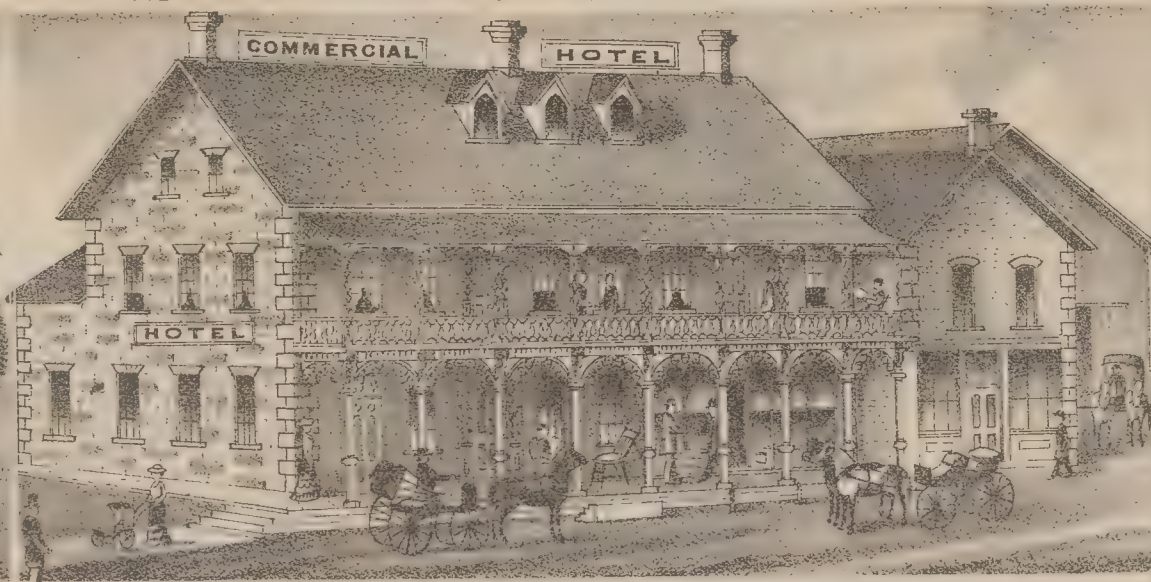
RES. OF **WM ESPLAN**, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO., ONT.



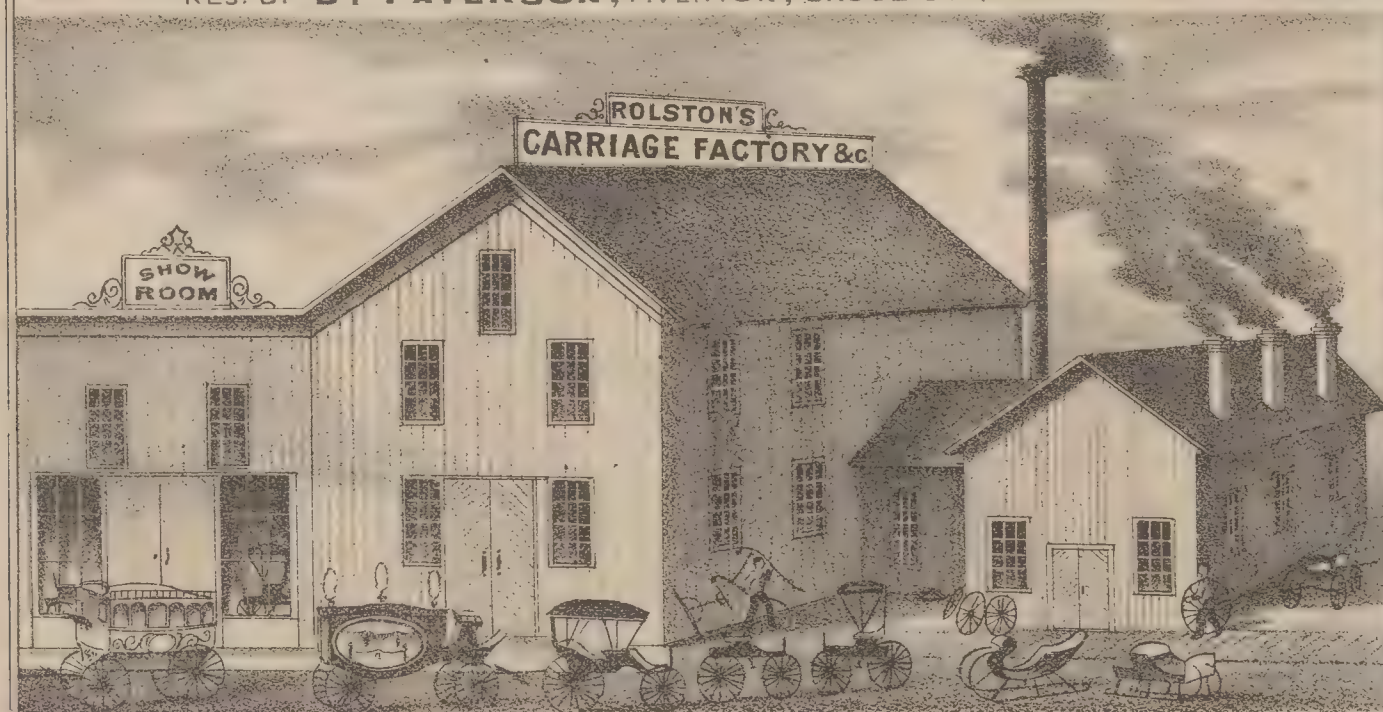
RES. OF **WM GRANGE**, CON 1, LOT 11, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO., ONT.



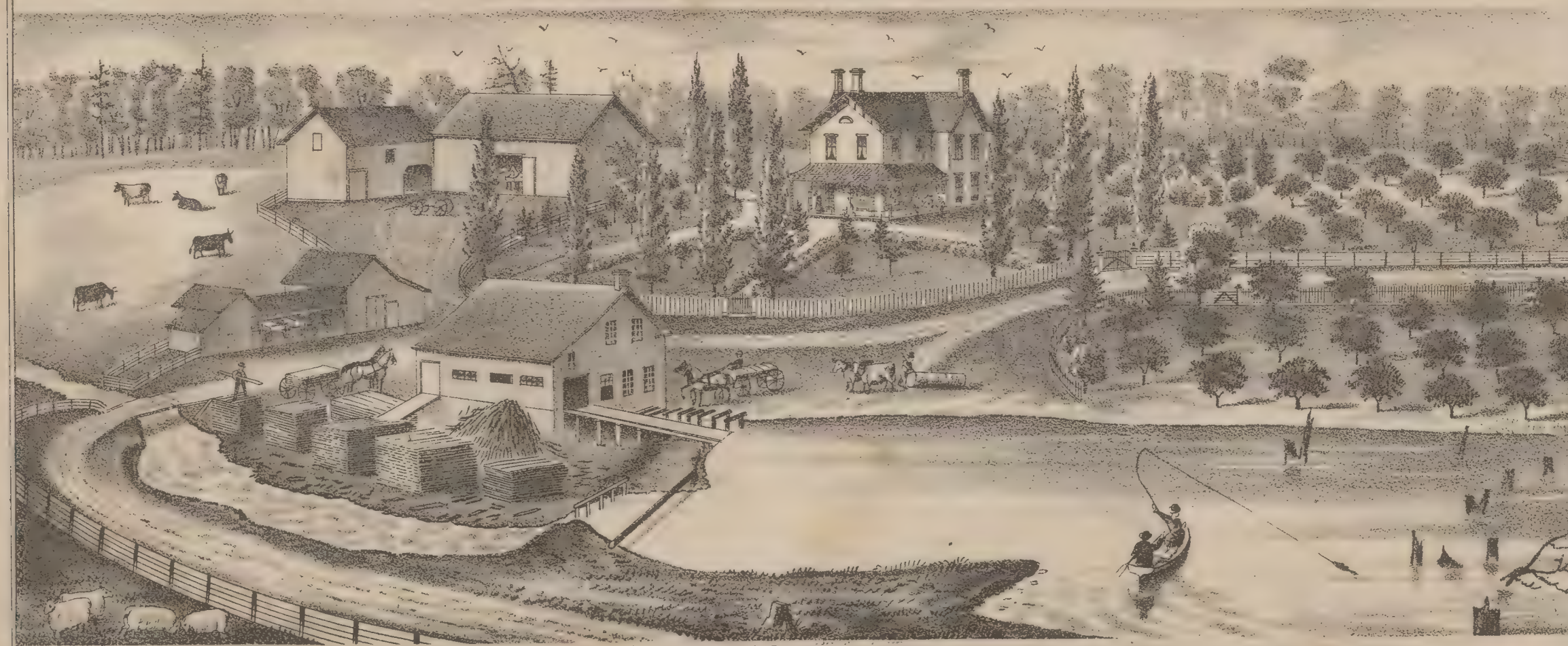
RES. OF **DR PATERSON**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. SALYERDS**, PROP. MILD MAY, ONT.



CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN ROLSTON**, WALKERTON, ONT.



MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF **ANDREW MCLEAN**, CON 14 LOTS 19, 20 & 21, CULROSS TP BRUCE CO., ONT.  
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES







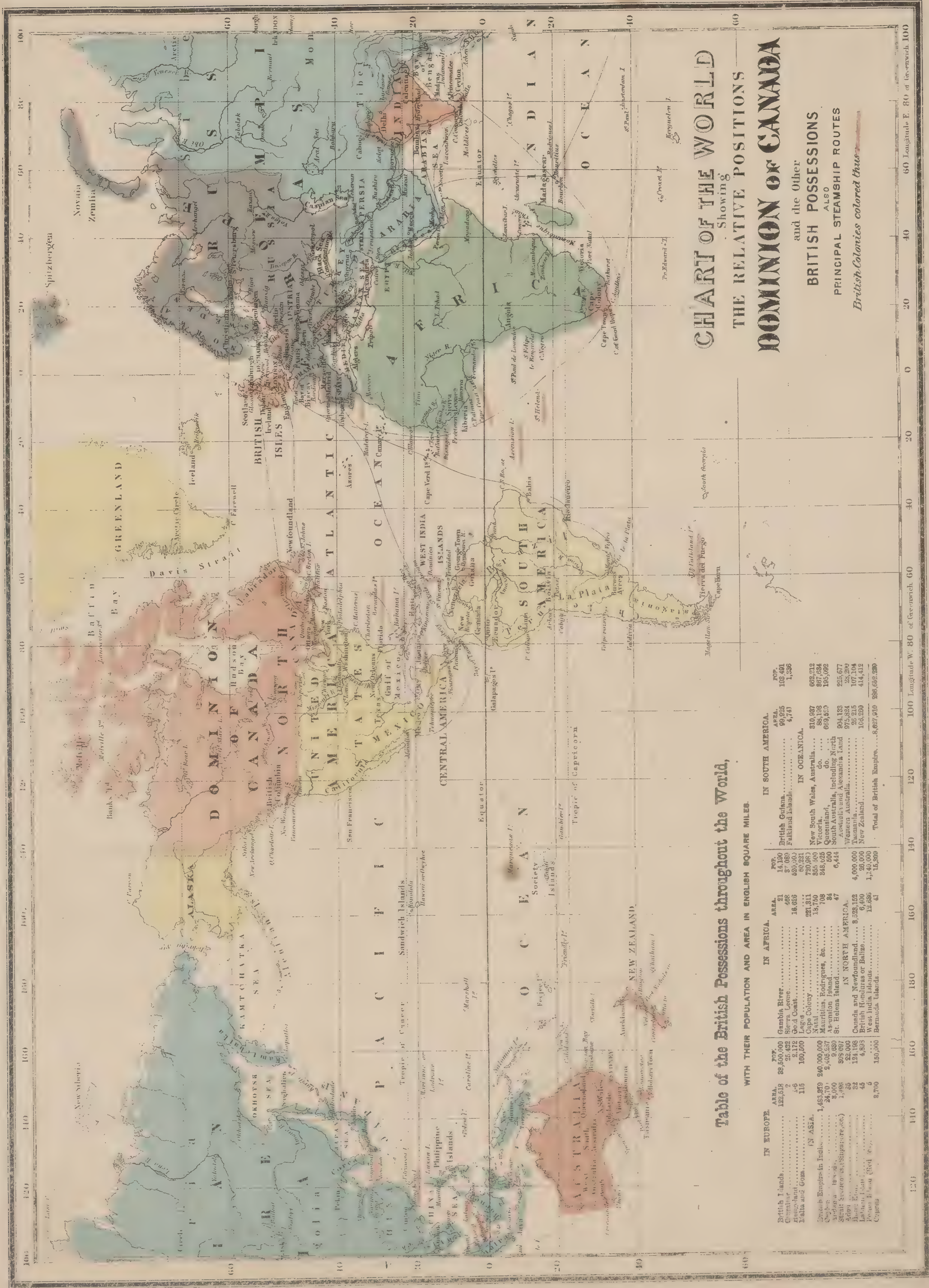


CHART OF THE WORLD  
Showing  
THE RELATIVE POSITIONS  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
and the Other  
BRITISH POSSESSIONS  
ALSO  
PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP ROUTES  
*British Colonies colored thus*

Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

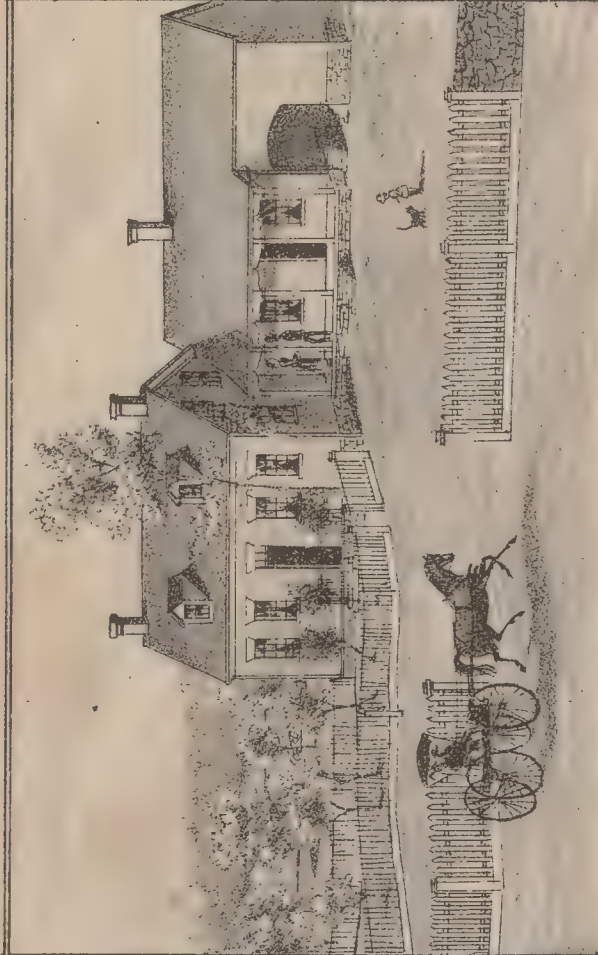
WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.

IN EUROPE			IN AFRICA			IN SOUTH AMERICA		
POP.	AREA.	POP.	AREA.	POP.	AREA.	POP.	AREA.	POP.
12,500,000	122,512	28,500,000	2,850,000	14,150	14,150	103,491	103,491	103,491
2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432	99,925	99,925	99,925
115	115	115	115	115	115	4,741	4,741	4,741
IN ASIA			IN OCEANIA			IN OCEANIA		
1,453,970	1,453,970	940,000,000	221,311	720,963	720,963	810,927	810,927	810,927
24,700	24,700	2,405,537	13,750	355,500	355,500	88,138	88,138	88,138
8,000	8,000	9,080	708	248,695	248,695	669,453	669,453	669,453
1,983	1,983	22,000	47	6,424	6,424	225,677	225,677	225,677
25	25	124,193	9,231,122	4,000,000	4,000,000	975,824	975,824	975,824
46	46	4,853	12,586	1,440,000	1,440,000	103,569	103,569	103,569
2,700	2,700	150,000	41	15,809	15,809	286,692,280	286,692,280	286,692,280
IN NORTH AMERICA			IN NORTH AMERICA			IN NORTH AMERICA		
1,453,970	1,453,970	940,000,000	221,311	720,963	720,963	810,927	810,927	810,927
24,700	24,700	2,405,537	13,750	355,500	355,500	88,138	88,138	88,138
8,000	8,000	9,080	708	248,695	248,695	669,453	669,453	669,453
1,983	1,983	22,000	47	6,424	6,424	225,677	225,677	225,677
25	25	124,193	9,231,122	4,000,000	4,000,000	975,824	975,824	975,824
46	46	4,853	12,586	1,440,000	1,440,000	103,569	103,569	103,569
2,700	2,700	150,000	41	15,809	15,809	286,692,280	286,692,280	286,692,280

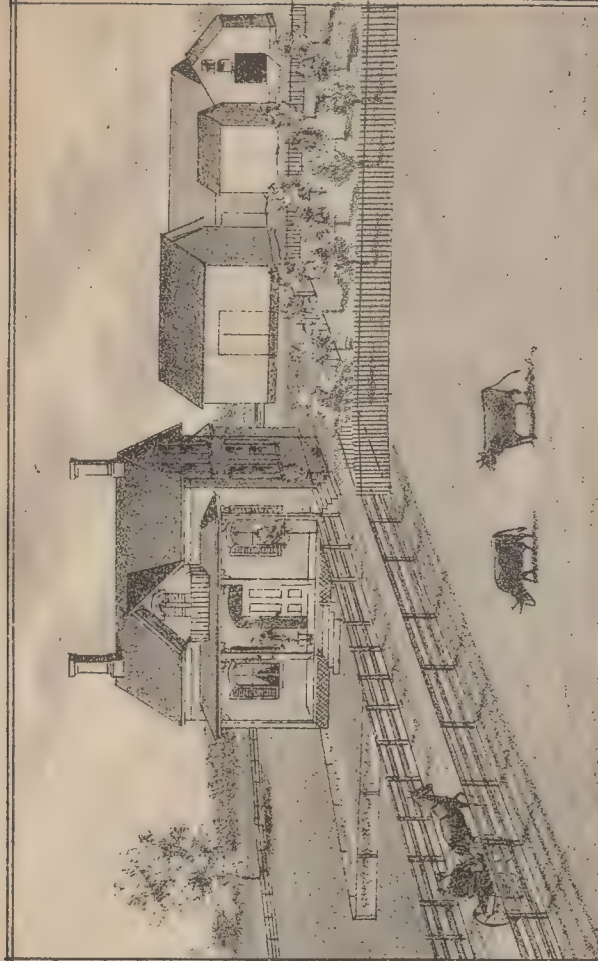




"APPLE HILL" RES OF JOHN MUIR ESQ. HINCHIN BROOK T<sup>P</sup> HUNTINGDON CO P.Q.



RES. OF GEORGE ROWE ESQ., FRANKLINCENTRE, HUNTINGDON CO P.Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ELDER, ESQ., HUNTINGDON, P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF L. HAINAULT ESQ. SHERIFF OF THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS, BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q.



RES. OF S. A. BELKNAP, KNOWLTON, BROME CO P.Q.



THE RES. OF R. MARSHALL, GRANBY T<sup>P</sup> SHEFFORD CO P.Q.



THE RES OF MARTIN L. COLLINS ESQ EAST FARNHAM T<sup>P</sup> BROME CO P.Q.





THE RES. OF GEO. ADAMS ESQ., CARRIAGE MAKER, DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF H. MACLACHLAN ESQ., CAMDEN TP., KENT CO., ONT.



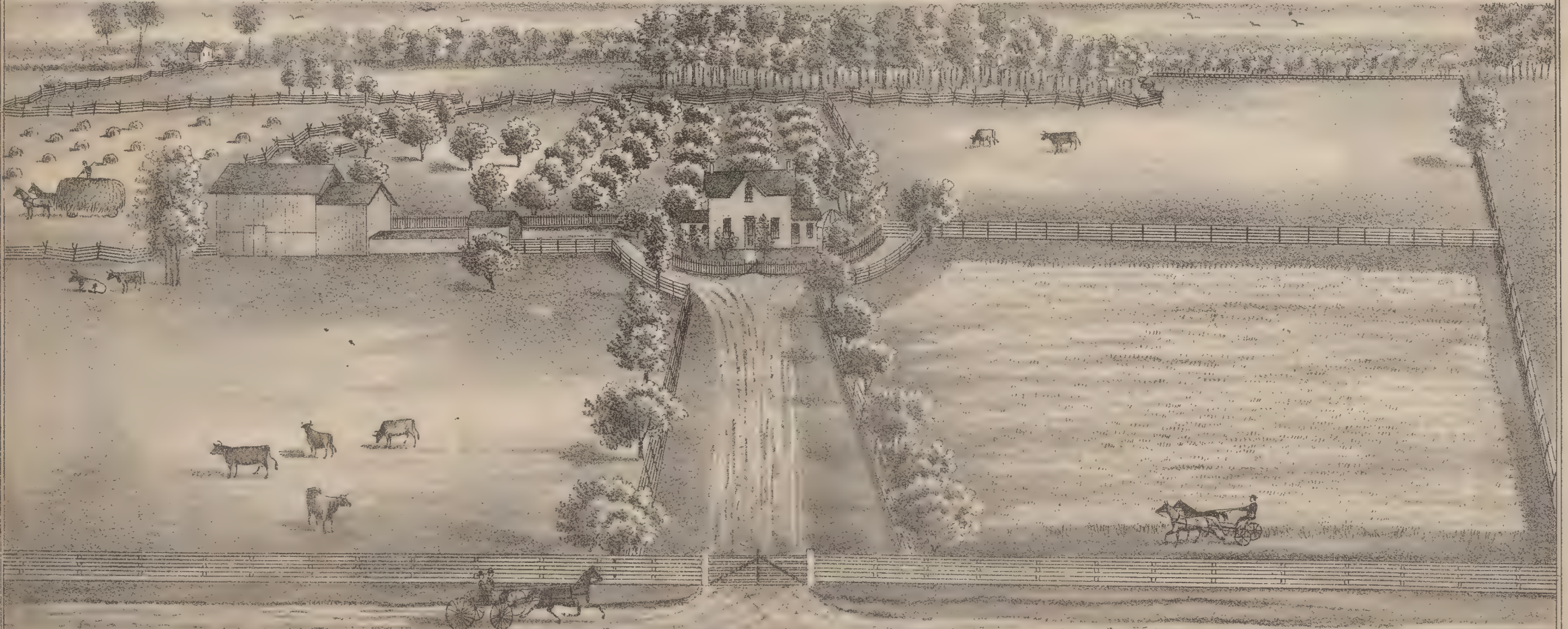
RES. OF PETER M<sup>C</sup> CORVIE, CON. 12, LOT 15, MARIPOSA TP. VICTORIA CO., ONT.



RES. OF THOS. GRIMSTON, LOT 23, CON. 9, MARIPOSA TP. VICTORIA CO., ONT.

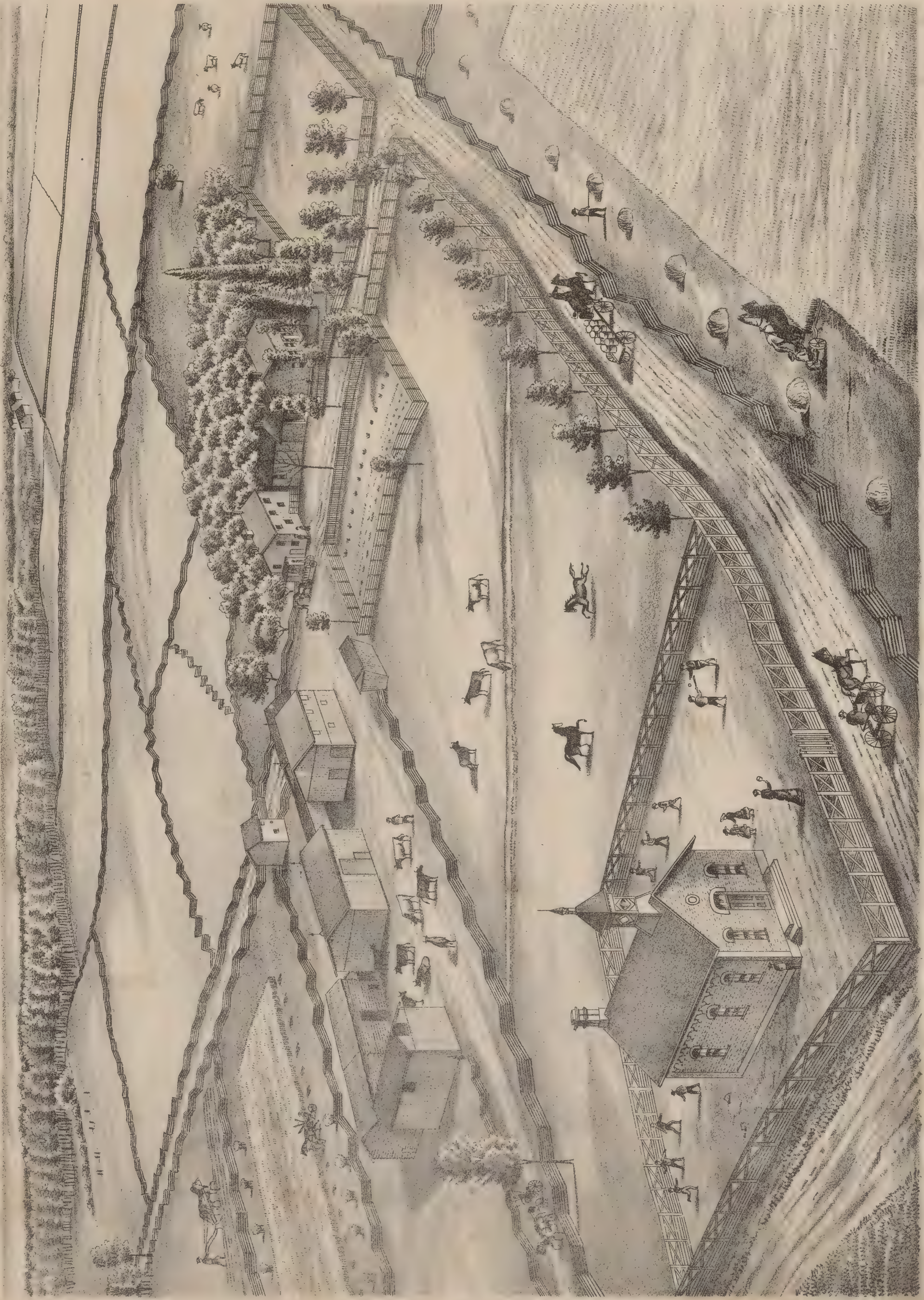


HAMILTON'S BLOCK, LINDSAY, ONT.



RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF WM BRADLEY, NEAR DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.





RES. OF JAS. BULLER ESQ., SOUTH-HALF LOT 13, CON. 6, HOWARD TP., KENT CO., ONT.





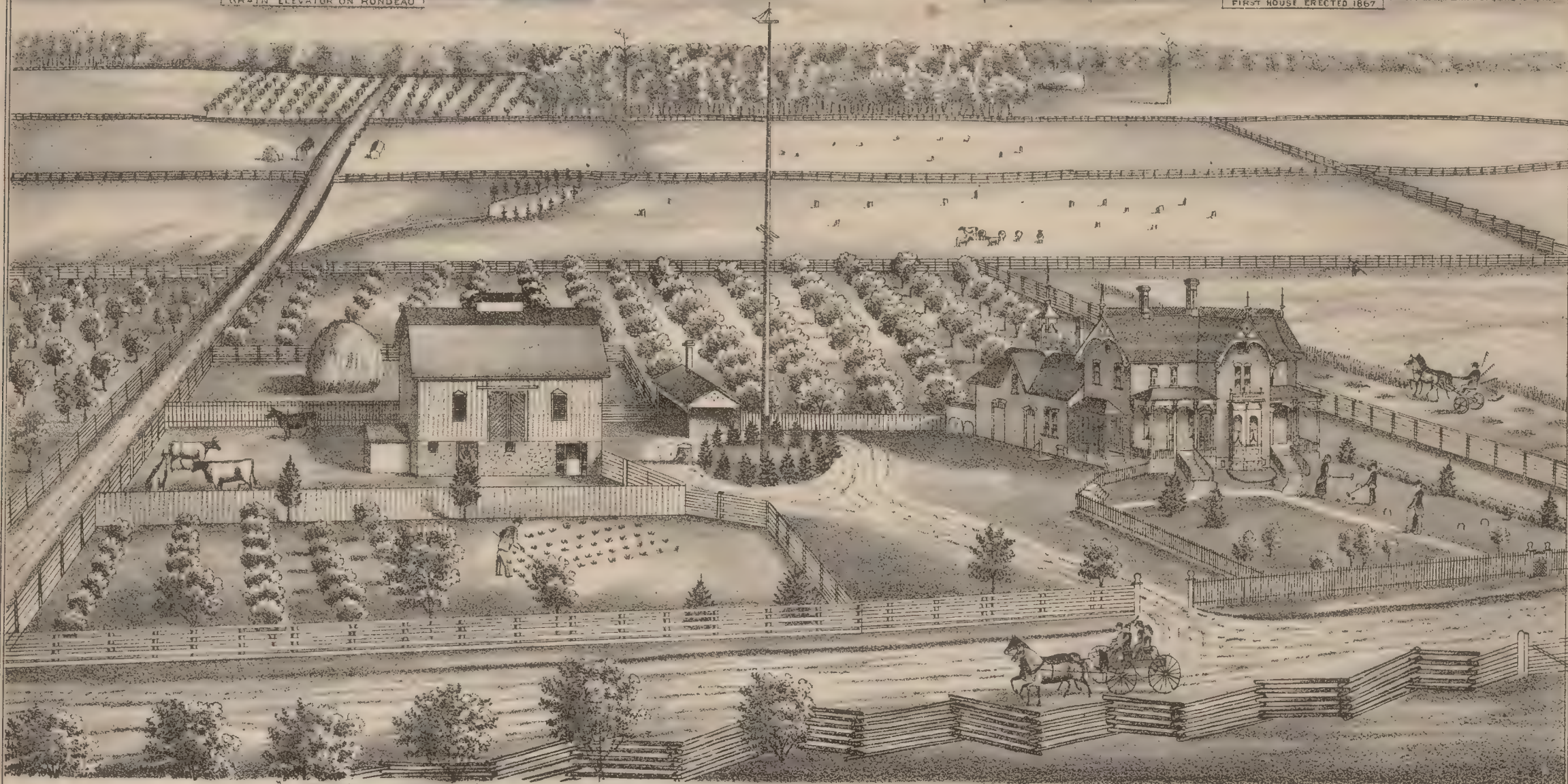




GRAIN ELEVATOR ON RONDEAU



FIRST HOUSE ERECTED 1867



BAY VIEW THE RES. J. M. SOPER ESQ., HARWICH TP., KENT CO. ONT.



THE RES. OF WM NORTHWOOD ESQ., CHATHAM, ONT.

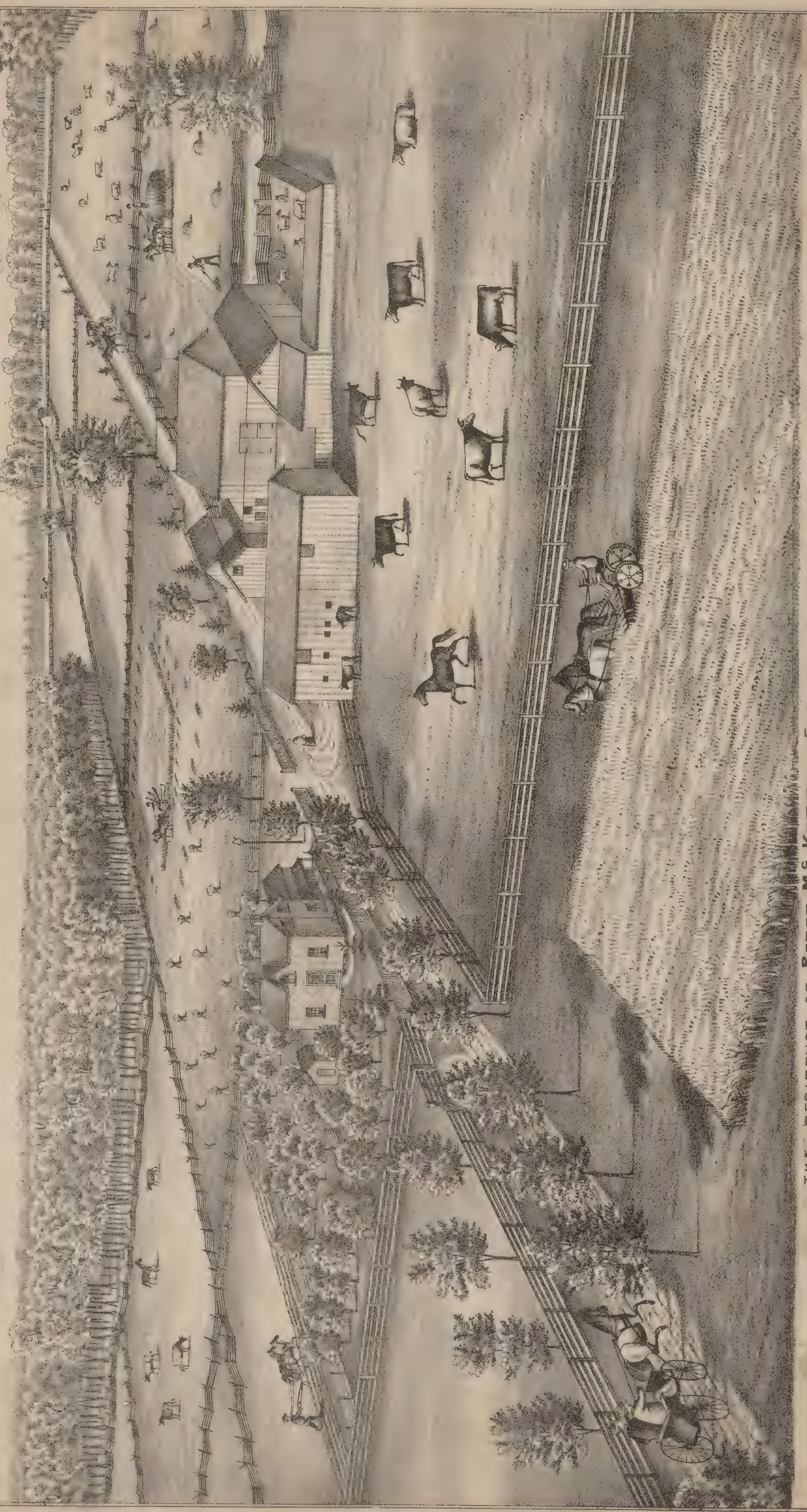




Mrs. M. Kerrall

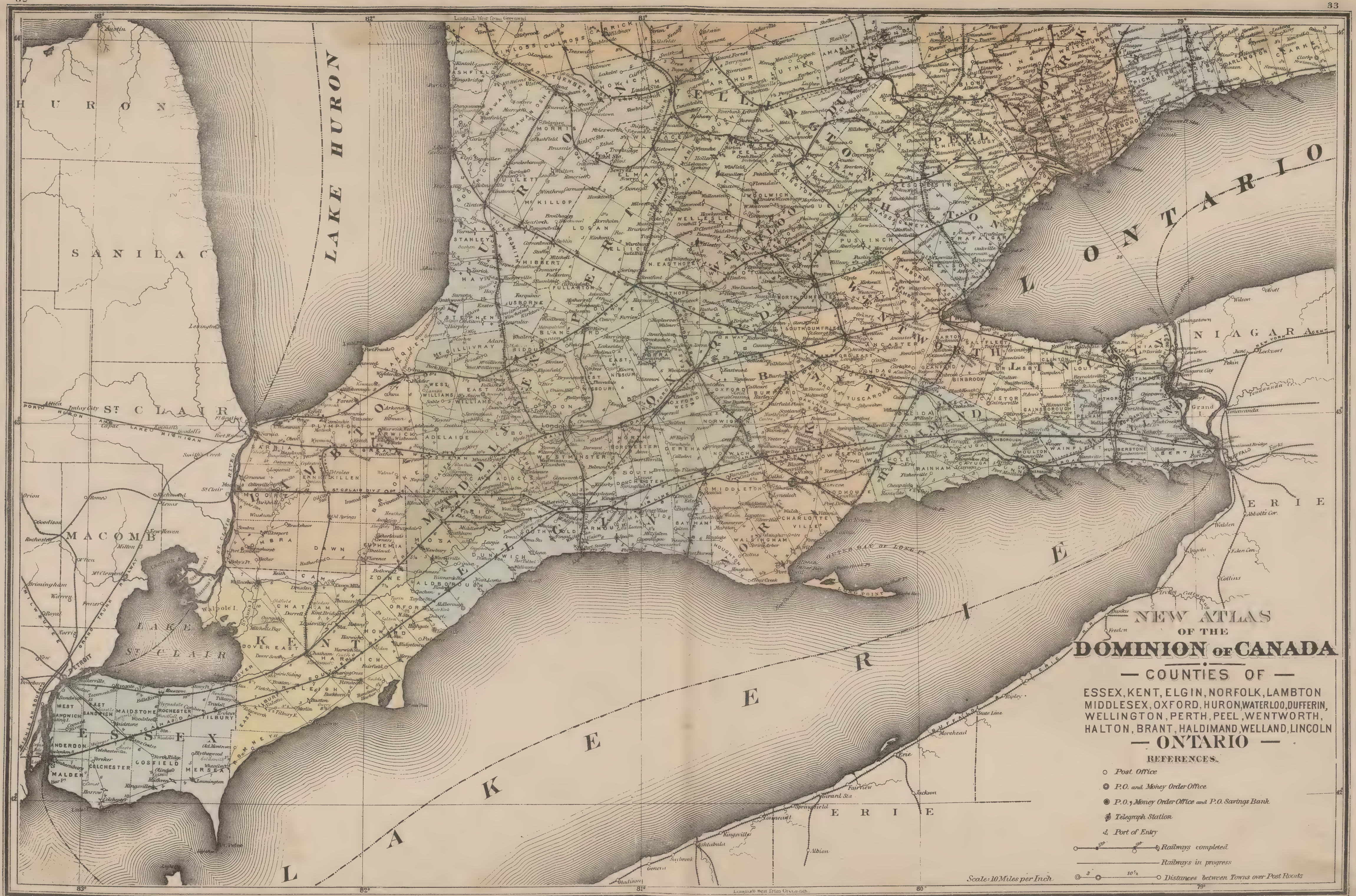


Peter M. Kerrall Esq.



THE RESIDENCE OF PETER M. KERRALL ESQ., CON. 5 LOTS 15-16, CHATHAM TP., KENT CO., ONT.



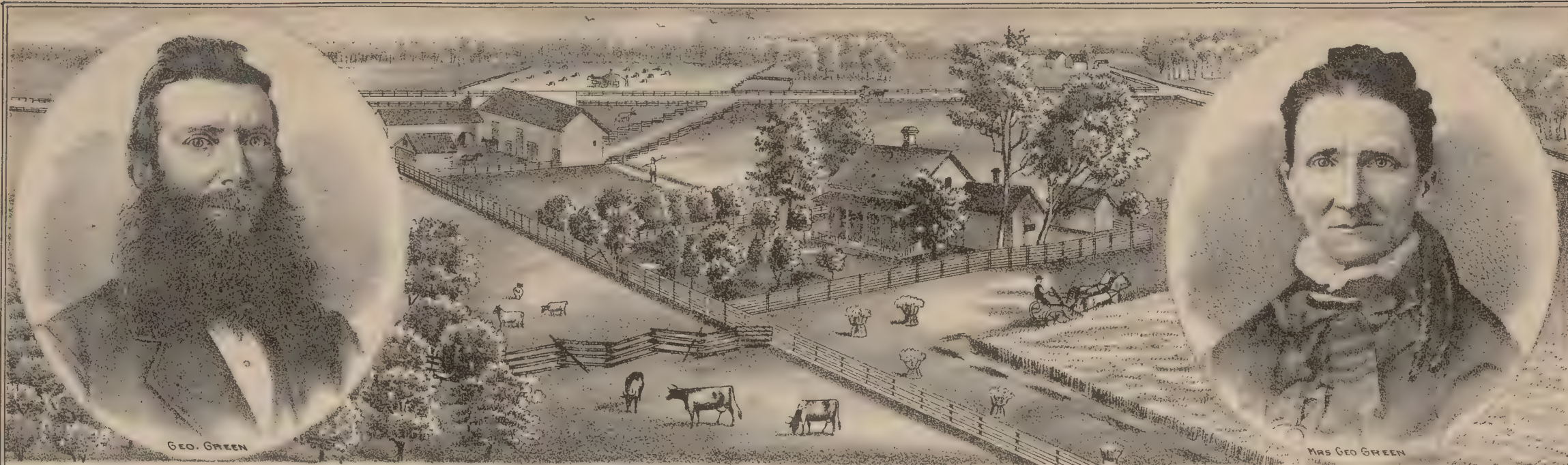


NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —  
ESSEX, KENT, ELGIN, NORFOLK, LAMBTON  
MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, HURON, WATERLOO, DUFFERIN,  
WELLINGTON, PERTH, PEEL, WENTWORTH,  
HALTON, BRANT, HALDIMAND, WELLAND, LINCOLN  
— ONTARIO —

- REFERENCES.
- Post Office
  - P.O. and Money Order Office
  - P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
  - ⚡ Telegraph Station
  - ⚓ Port of Entry
  - Railways completed
  - Railways in progress
  - Distances between Towns over Post Roads





Geo. Green

Mrs Geo Green

THE RES. OF **GEORGE GREEN ESQ.**, CON. 5, LOTS 18 & 19, CHATHAM TP. KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE & MILL OF **C.T. PRANGLEY ESQ.**, LOT 3, CON 7, CAMDEN TP, KENT CO., ONT.



Mrs D S Denhardt

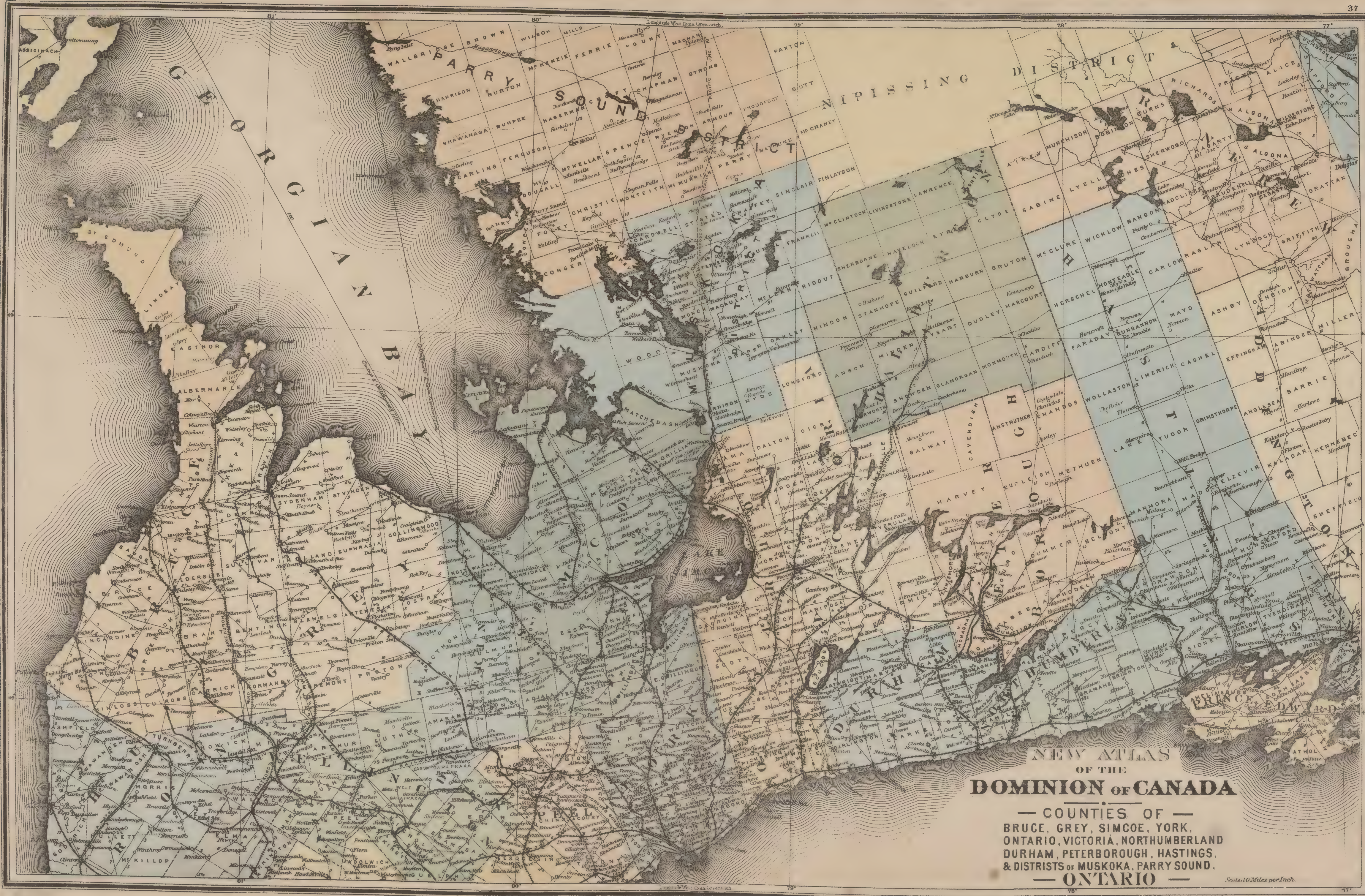
D S Denhardt

THE RES. OF **D. S. DENHARDT ESQ.** GENL FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, LOT 9, CON. 14, CHATHAM TP, KENT CO., ONT.













*David Gairdner,*  
(DECEASED)  
*Late Clk. of Kincardine Tp.*  
ONT.



*Charles Wickham*  
*Kincardine Tp - ONT.*



*William Hunt.*  
*Arran Tp. - ONT.*  
*One of the first Municipal Council.*



*Ira Fildford,*  
*One of the 1st Settlers of Teeswater,*  
ONT.



*John Douglass*  
*Arran Tp. - ONT.*



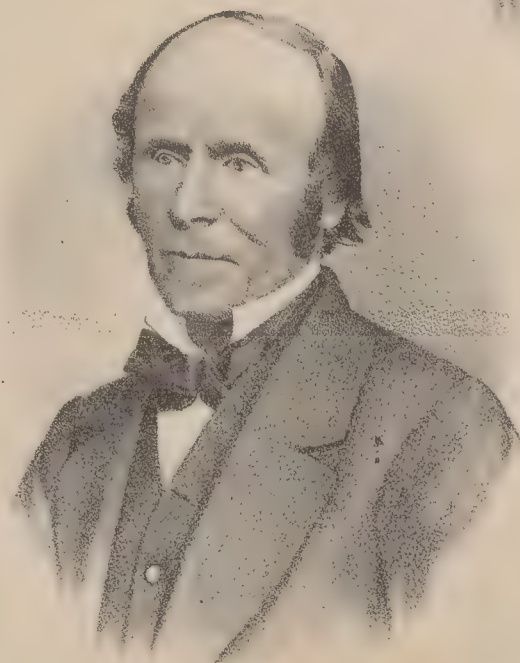
*Luke Gardner*  
*Arran Tp. - ONT.*



*James Reekie.*  
(DECEASED)  
*Sailed in Kincardine Tp, 1854*  
ONT.  
*Formerly in British Navy.*



*Yours Truly*  
*Thomas Beaman*  
*Elkinstone Tp. ONT.*

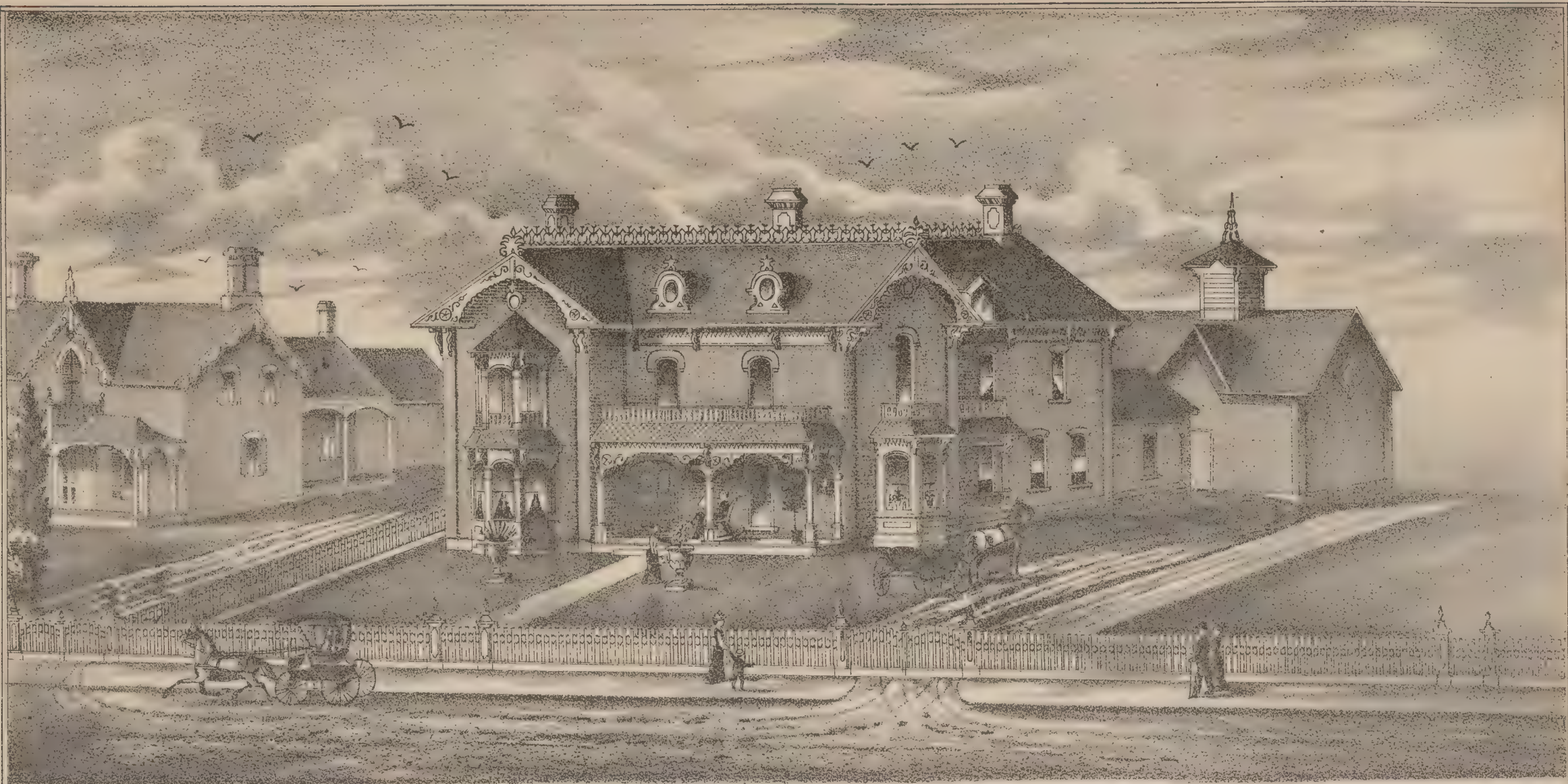


*William Miller,*  
*Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.*  
ONT.



*Yours truly*  
*John A. Roads*  
*Hanover, Ont.*

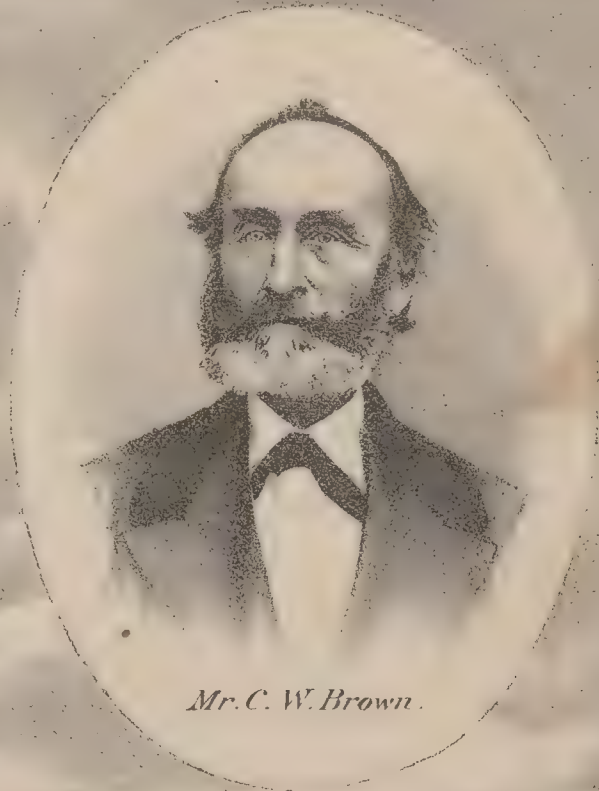




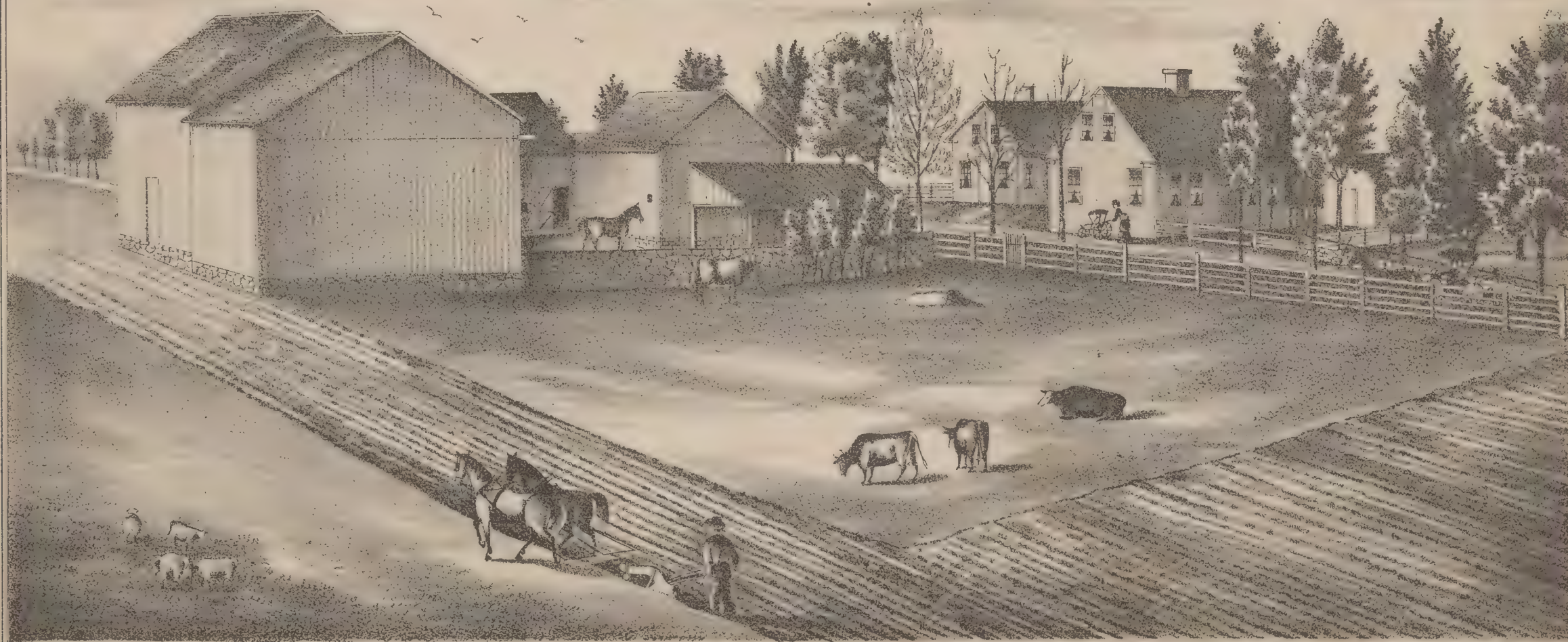
RES. OF CHAS, PEMBERTON, ESQ, KINCARDINE, ONT.



Mrs. C. W. Brown.

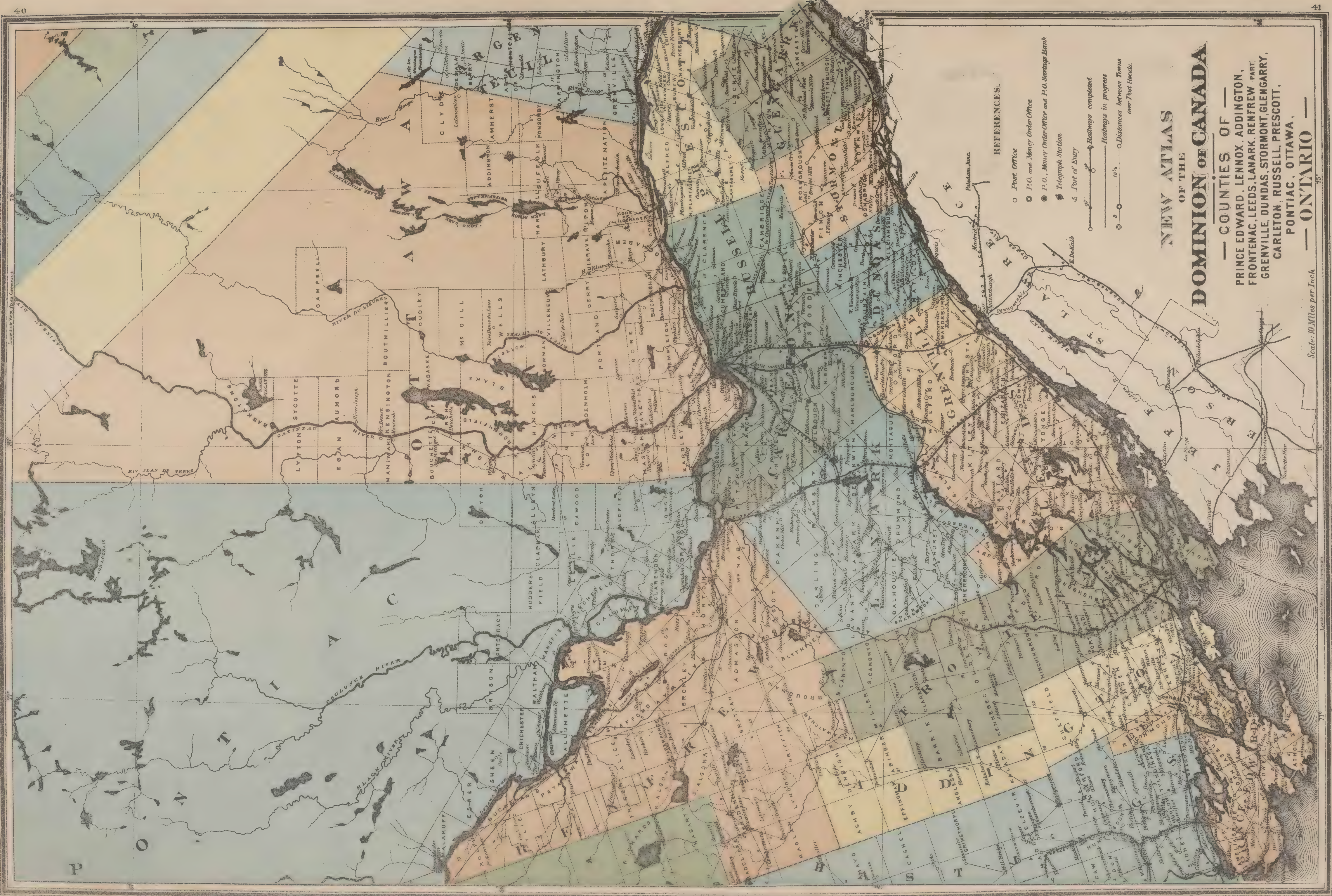


Mr. C. W. Brown.



THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN ESQ, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, P.Q. CON8, LOT 17.





**NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA**

— COUNTIES OF —  
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,  
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART)  
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,  
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,  
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,  
— ONTARIO —

**REFERENCES.**

- Post Office
- ⊙ P.O. and Money Order Office
- ⊙ 1st O., Minor Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⊙ Telegraph Station
- ⊙ Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch





*W. W. Weari*  
Judge, Lindsay.



*Geo Kempth*  
Sheriff, Lindsay.



*R. Deacui*  
Ex Mayor, Lindsay.



*R. P. Martin*  
Barrister at Law, Lindsay.



*M. D. Con*  
Ex Mayor of Lindsay.



*J. M. Pace*  
Registrar, Surrogate Court,  
Lindsay.



*R. Adam*  
Reeve of Mariposa.



*Geo. D. Millar*  
Clerk First Div. Court  
Co. of Victoria.





*William McIndoo—Deceased  
Born 1811—Mariposa.*



*Peter McCorvie  
Mariposa.*



*Joseph Perrin  
One of Original Settlers, Mariposa.*



*D. Carmichael  
Mariposa.*



LINDSAY MILLS — NEEDLER & SADLER PROPRS., LINDSAY.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THORNDIKE ESQ., OAKWOOD, VICTORIA CO., ONT. — THIS FARM 153 ACRES. —









*Mrs. O. G. Brown.*



*Mr. O. G. Brown.*



THE RESIDENCE OF O. G. BROWN, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, PQ, CON 8, LOT 18





*John Little,*  
(DECEASED)  
*One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.*  
ONT.



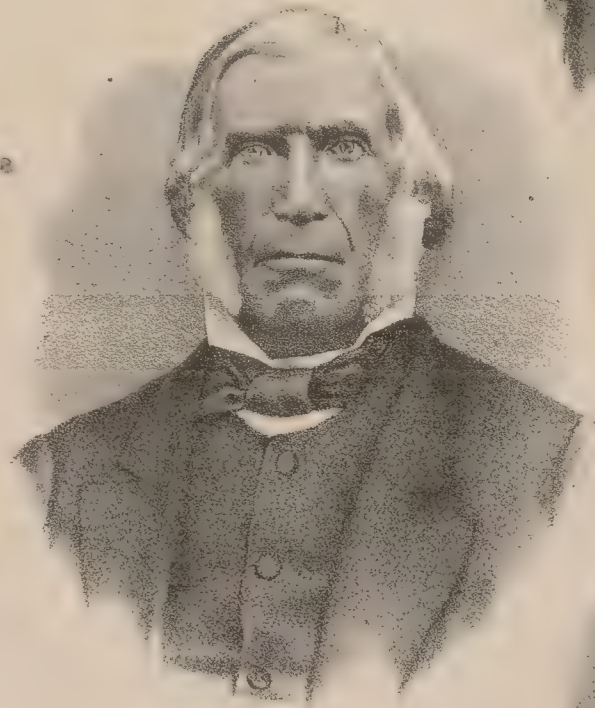
*A. S. Elliot,*  
*Chesley — ONT.*



*Duncan Kerr,*  
*of*  
*Brant Tp. ONT.*



*Thomas Todd,*  
*One of the first Settlers in*  
*Brant Tp, ONT.*



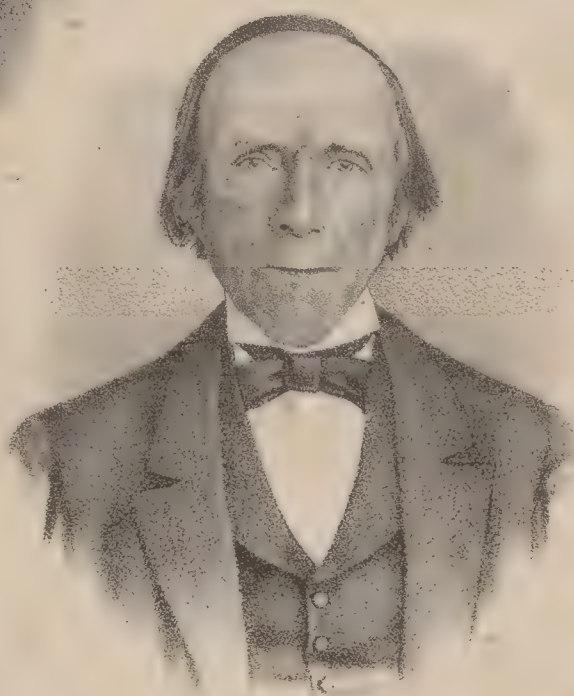
*William Johnston*  
*or "King Johnston"*  
*1st Settler in Brant Tp,*  
ONT.



*William Miller, J.P.*  
*of Kincardine Tp.*  
ONT.



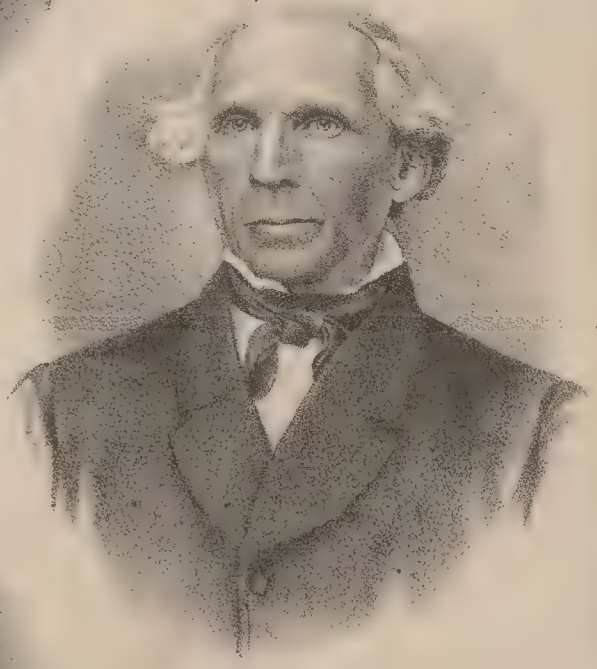
*Christian Hassenjager*  
*2nd Settler in Hanover*  
ONT.



*Richard Guinn*  
DECEASED.  
*One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp.*  
ONT.

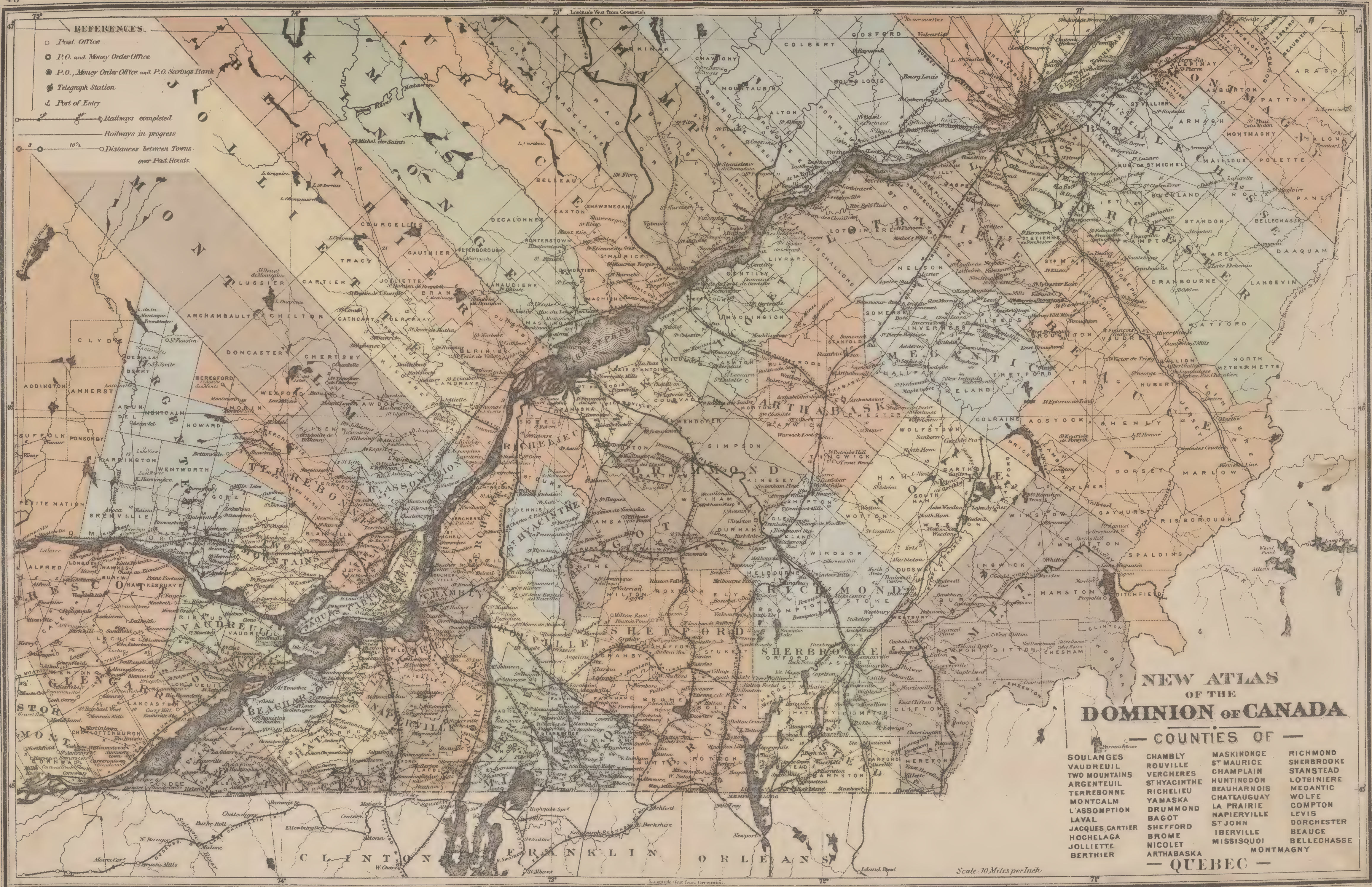


*John Grainger,*  
BRANT TP, ONT.



*Andrew Bingham,*  
*Pioneer of Carick Tp,*  
ONT.









*Lemuel Sherman,*  
*Reeve of Thamesville, Ont.*



*G. C. Marshall*  
*Merchant & Millowner-Merton, Ont.*



*J. S. Bell*  
*Dea<sup>d</sup> Harwich Tp., Ont.*



*Rev. J. W. King*  
*Buxton - Ont.*



*Daniel Coughell*  
*Reeve of Harwich Tp., Ont.*



*Alex. Gault*  
*Ex M.P.P. - E. Tilbury Tp., Ont.*



*D. M. Lawrence*  
*Merchant-Thamesville, Ont.*



*W. S. Stripp*  
*Merchant,*  
*Buckhorn, Ont.*



*John Mason*  
*Reeve of Orford Tp., Ont.*



*Stephen White*  
*Ex Reeve of Raleigh Tp., Ont.*





*Wm. Northwood* *Rufus Stephenson*  
*Ex Mayor - Chatham, Ont.* *M.P. - Chatham, Ont.*



*Wm. Greig*  
*Ex Mayor - Chatham, Ont.*



*L. Owens*  
*Ex Warden - Chatham Ont.*



*J. McCreary* *P. D. McKellar*  
*M.P.P. - E. Kent.* *Registrar - Chatham, Ont.*



*Hon. Joseph Northwood,*  
*Chatham, Ont.*



*John Garner*  
*Chatham, Ont.*

*Thomas Stone* *J. K. Holmes* *M.P.*  
*Chatham, Ont.* *Chatham, Ont.*









Mrs. Thos. Fee



Thos. Fee

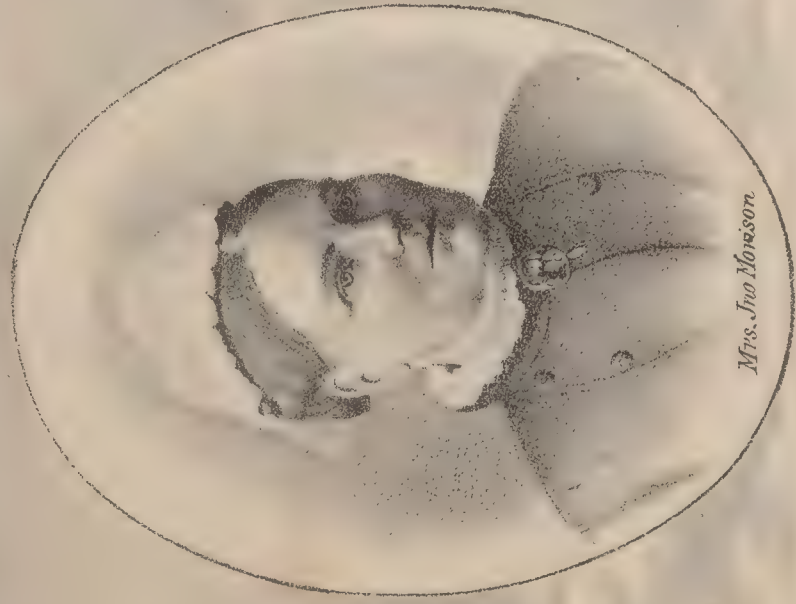


HOMWOOD — STOCK FARM. RESIDENCE OF THOMAS FEE, ADJOINING LINDSAY. FARM CONTAINING 200 ACRES



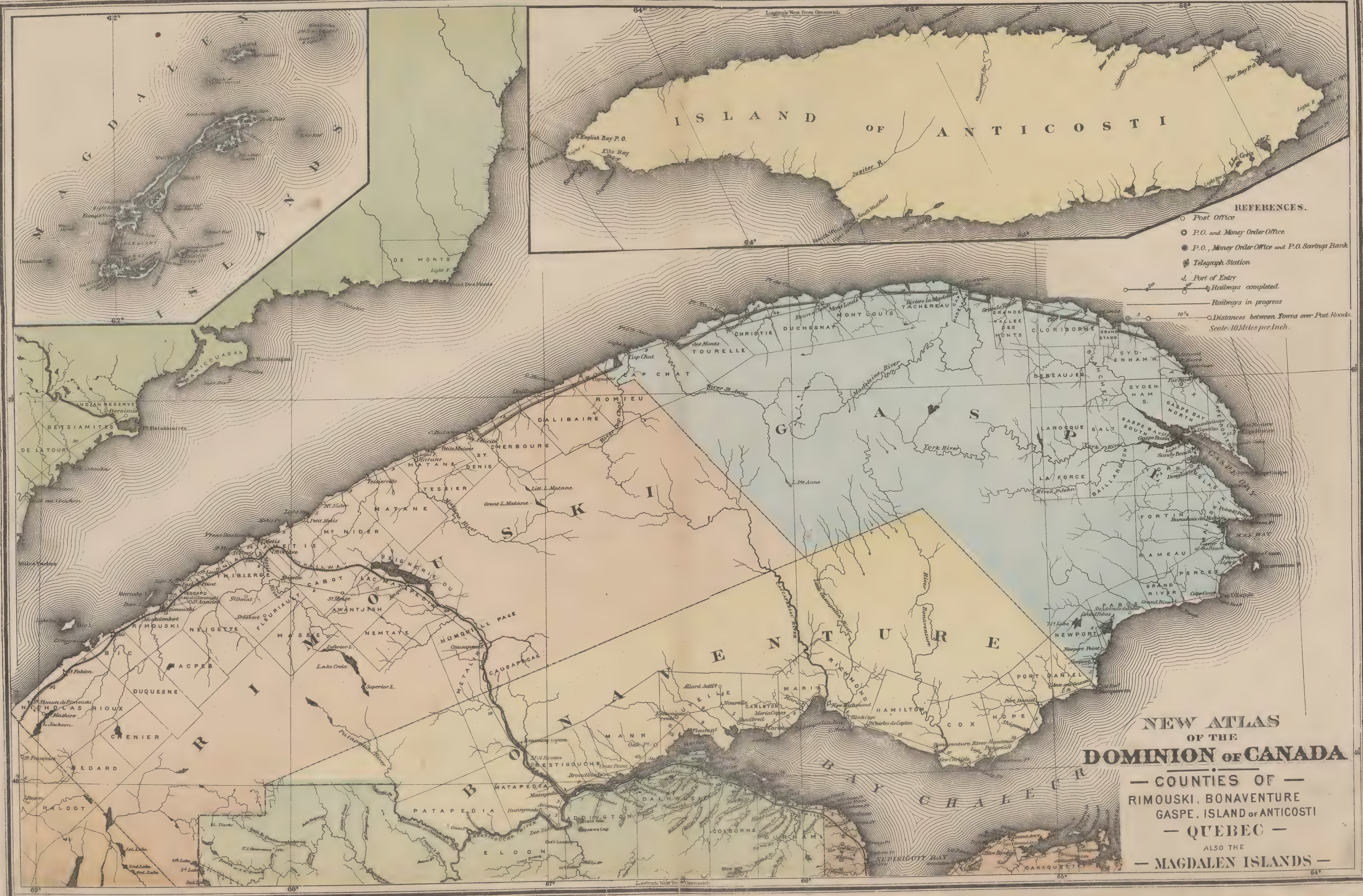
MILL PROPERTY & TOWN RES. OF THOMAS FEE, WELLINGTON ST., LINDSAY, ONT.





THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN MORISON, WOODVILLE, VICTORIA CO., ONT.





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  - P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
  - ⊙ Telegraph Station
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  - Railways completed
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  - Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
  - Scale 10 Miles per Inch.

NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
— COUNTIES OF —  
RIMOUSKI, BONAVENTURE  
GASPE, ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI  
— QUEBEC —  
ALSO THE  
— MAGDALEN ISLANDS —





*Jas Taylor M.D.*  
TARA, ONT.



*Wm Sloan M.D.*  
BLYTH, ONT.



*John Hunter,*  
Kincardine (Town Clerk)



*John S. Tolton,*  
WALKERTON, ONT.



*Michael Fischer,*  
Many Years Reeve of GARRICK,  
BRUCE CO, ONT.



*Richard Rivers,*  
President of the Nhn. Exhibtn Socty.  
WALKERTON, ONT.



*Peter Stewart McLaren,*  
BRUCE TP. - BRUCE CO.  
ONT.



*Edward Mc Donald,*  
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON,  
ONT.



*D.A Mac Crimmon M.D.*  
LUCKNOW, ONT.



*James Murphy M.D.*  
MILDMAY, ONT.





CARGILL'S GENERAL STORE  
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES & FLOUR

TENEMENT HOUSES  
YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY CARGILL, PROP.

FLOUR MILL  
YOKASIPPI, BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.

MILLERS RESIDENCE  
BARN  
RES. OF A.S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT.



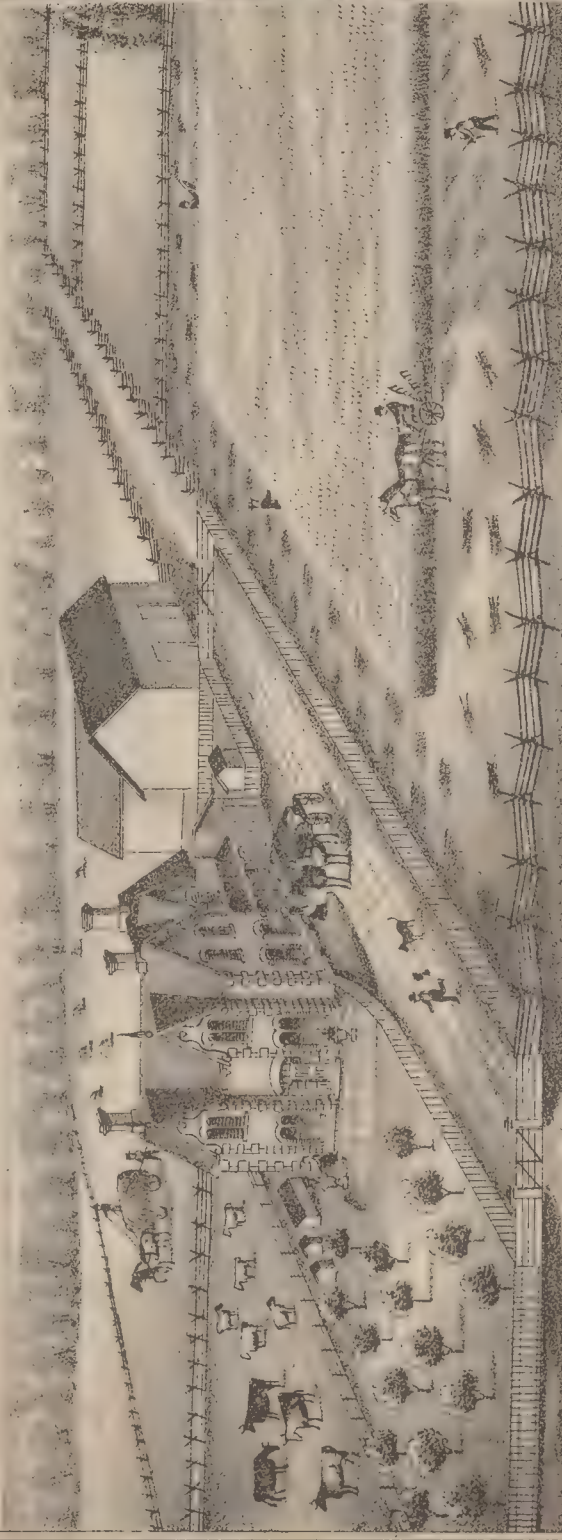
RESIDENCE OF J.H. ADAMS

HANOVER, GREY CO, ONT.

RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.



RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CONB, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF HENRY DICK CONB. LOT 14, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO, ONT.



RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT, JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.

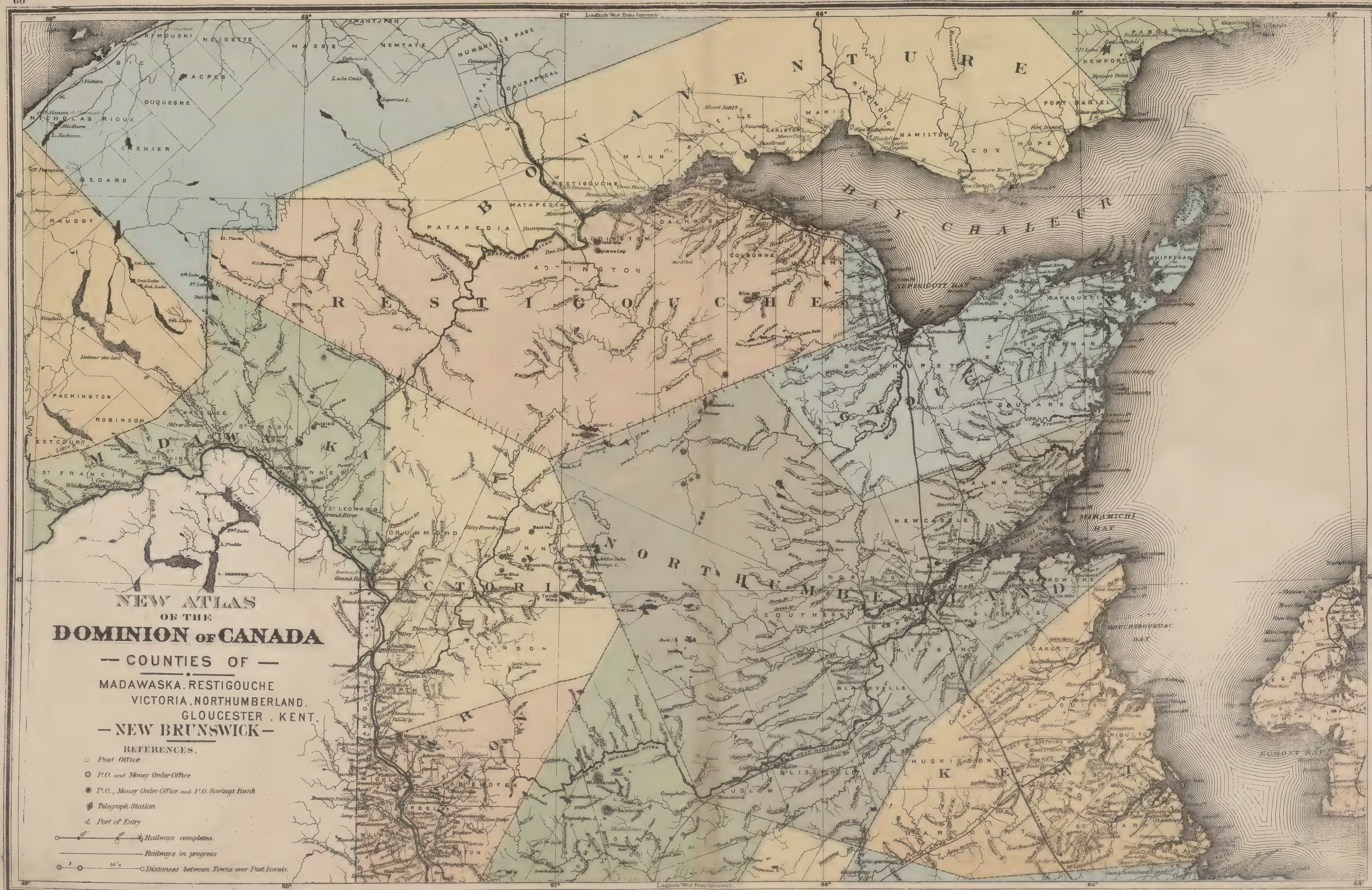


RES OF Wm. BROOKIE, CON 16, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON A LOT 37, GREENOCK TP, BRUCE CO.

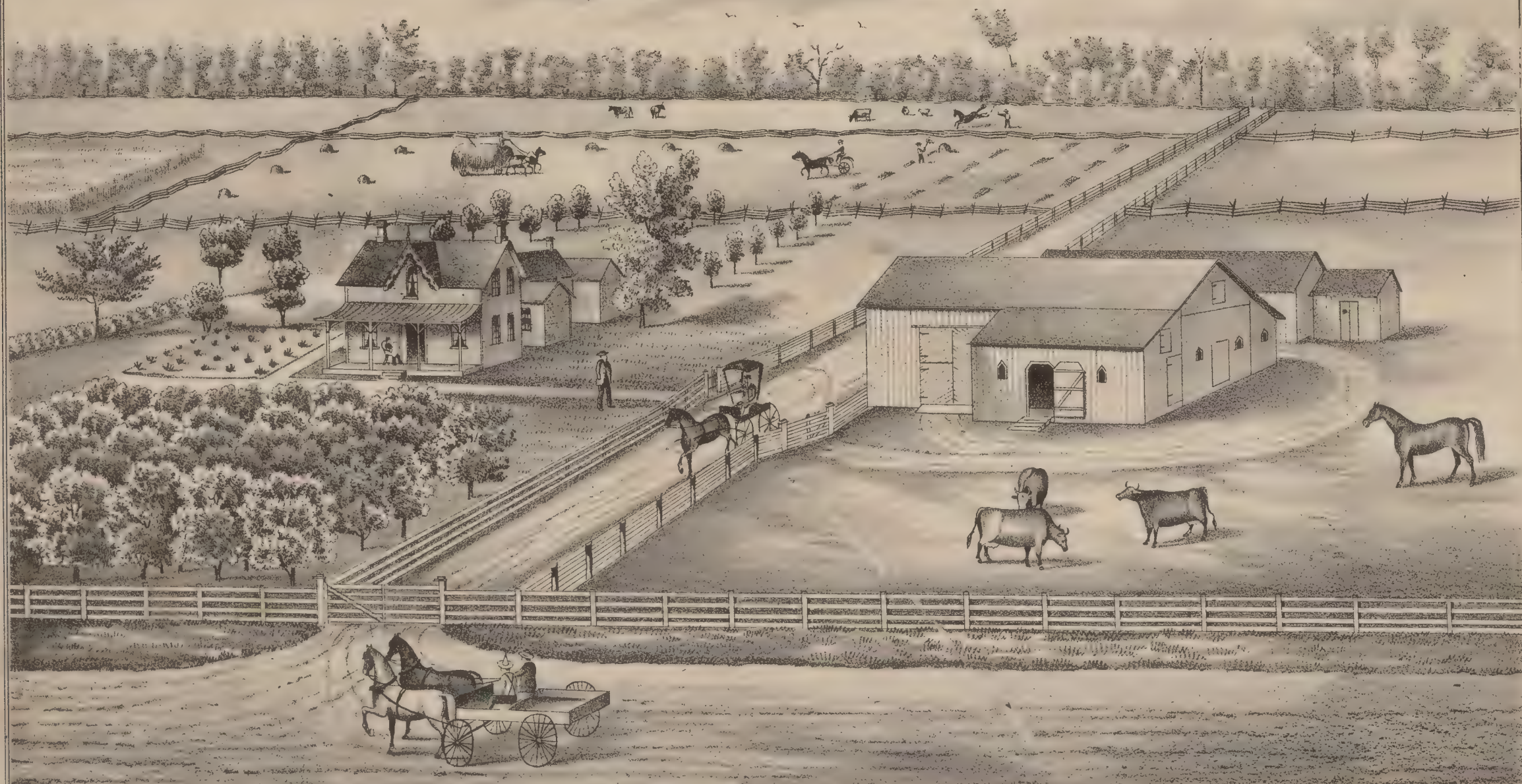








RES. OF **THOS. FAWCETT ESQ**, BANKER, WATFORD, LAMBTON CO, ONT.



RES OF **JOHN NESBITT, ESQ**, CON 1, LOT 26, PLYMPTON TP. LAMERTON CO, ONT.





RES. OF HENRY HENDRA, CON. 7, LOT 6, ENNISKILLEN TP., LAMBTON CO., ONT.

BOOT & SHOE STORE OF C. J. WAGSTAFF, PORT LAMBTON, ONT.

RES. OF T. B. FARLEY, PETROLEA AND HOUSE AT MARTHAVILLE, LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RES. OF PETER GRAHAM ESQ., M.P.P. CON. 4, LOT 12, WARWICK TP., LAMBTON CO., ONT.



RES. OF MRS. C. M. JAMES, CON. 3, LOT 14, WARWICK TP., LAMBTON CO., ONT.









*Geo. Sneath,  
Tp. Clerk of Vespra.*



*Hugh Mc Carroll,  
of W. Gwillimbury.*



*Mrs. Jas. Mc Dermott*



*Jas. Mc Dermott,  
Tecumseth Tp.*



*Thos. Drury, Oro Tp.  
One of Original Settlers.*



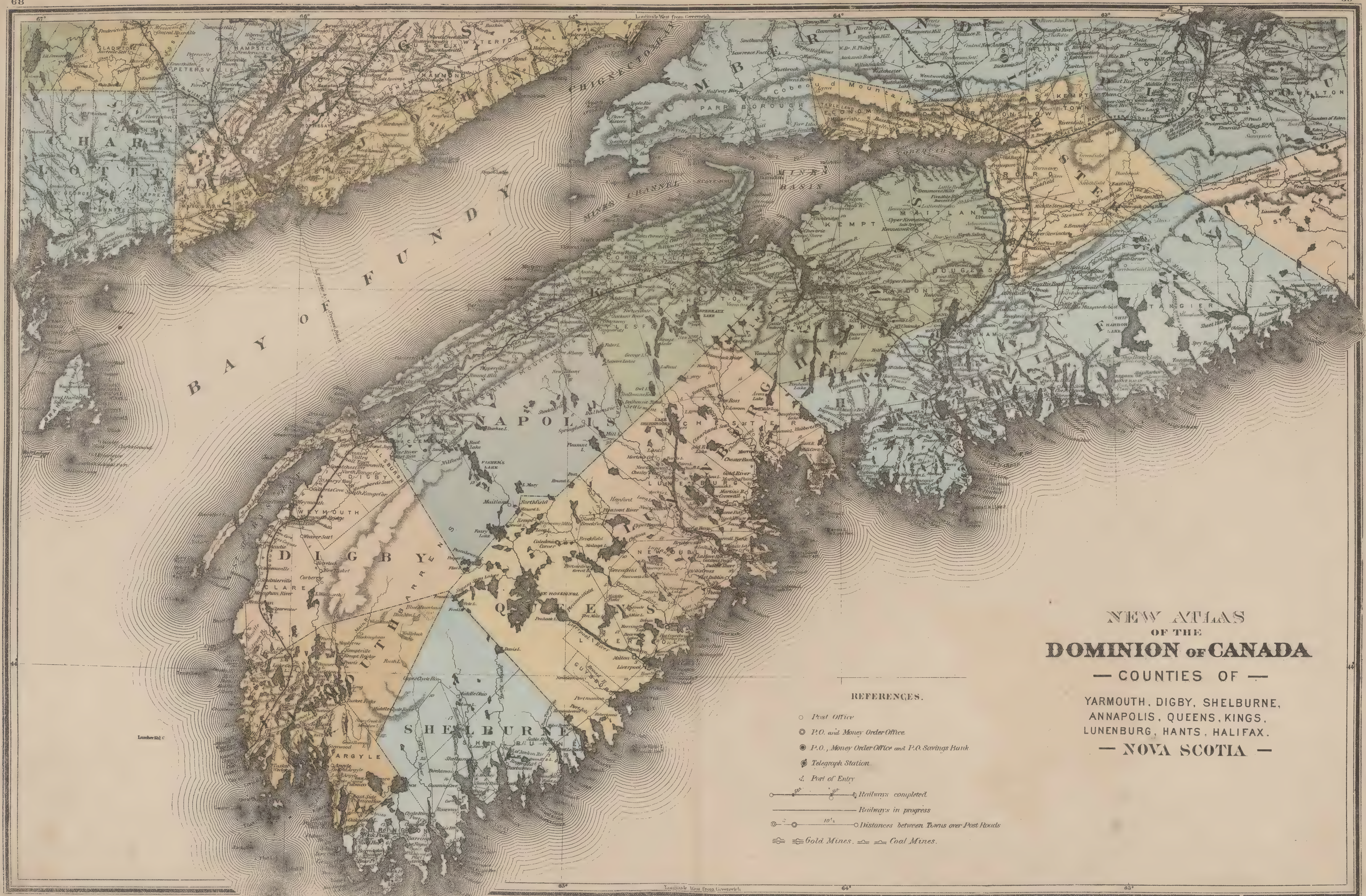
*Joseph Walker,  
Founder of Walkerton, Ont.  
Born in Tecumseth Tp.*



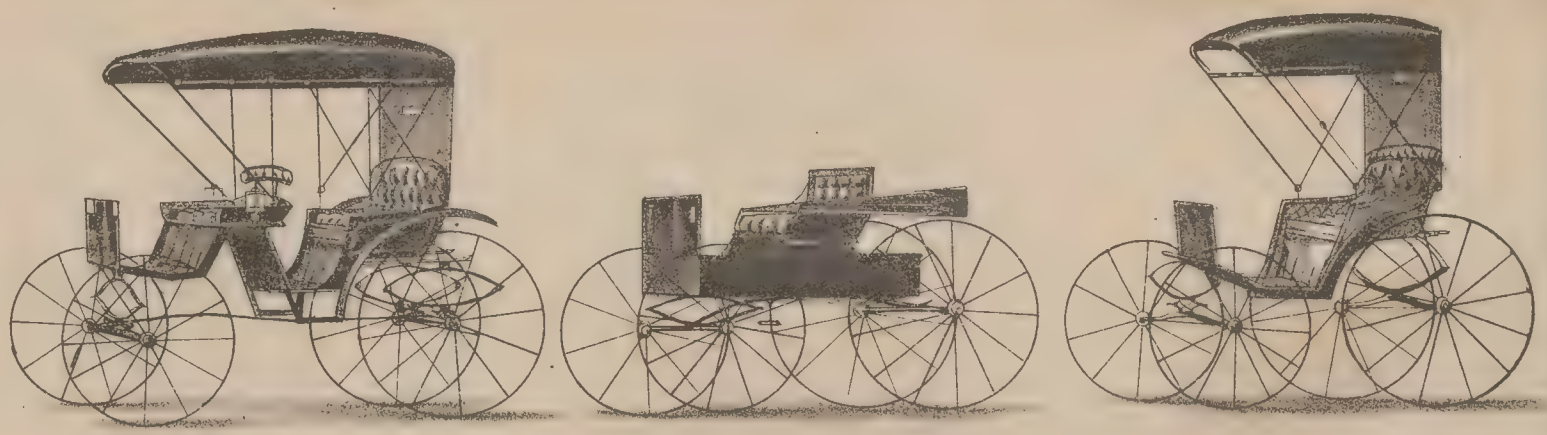


ST. JAMES CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY. REV. FRANCIS M. SPIRITT PASTOR, SOUTH ADJALA, SIMCOE CO. ONT.







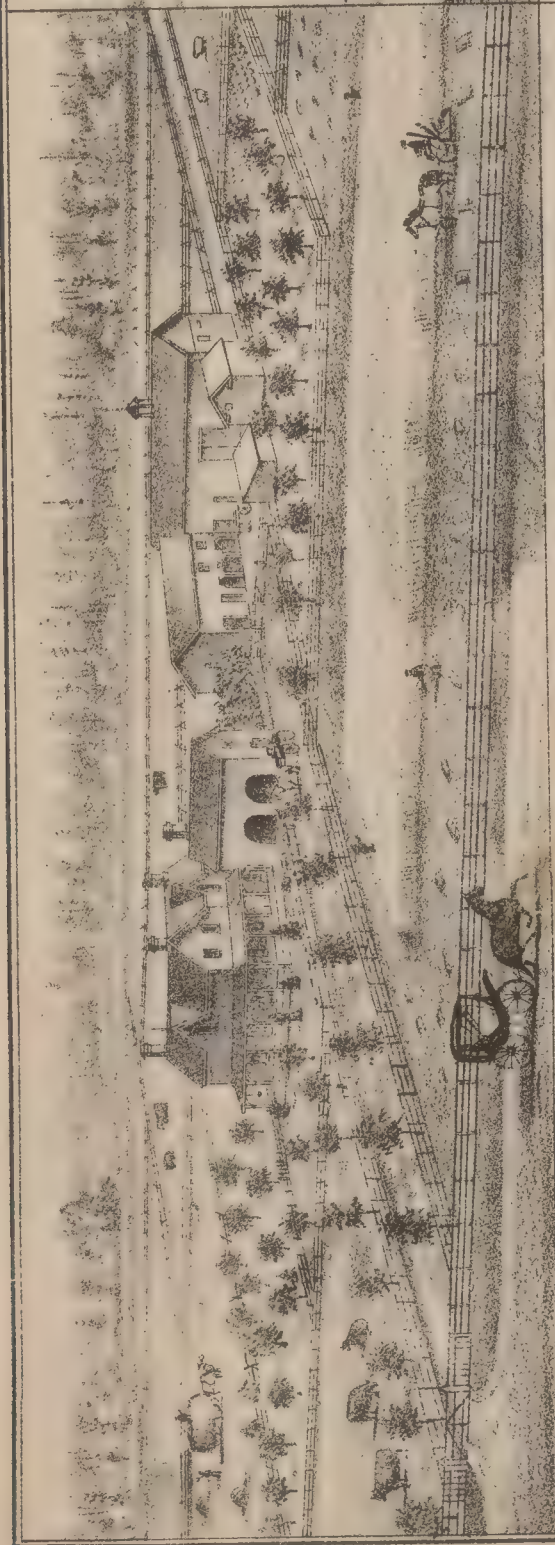


RAMSAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORKS, ORILLIA, ONT.



CENTRAL HOTEL, THOS. COLLINS PROP., COLLINGWOOD, ONT.





RESIDENCE OF ANDREW WANLESS, CON. 4, LOT 11, TOSSORONTIO T<sub>2</sub> ONT.



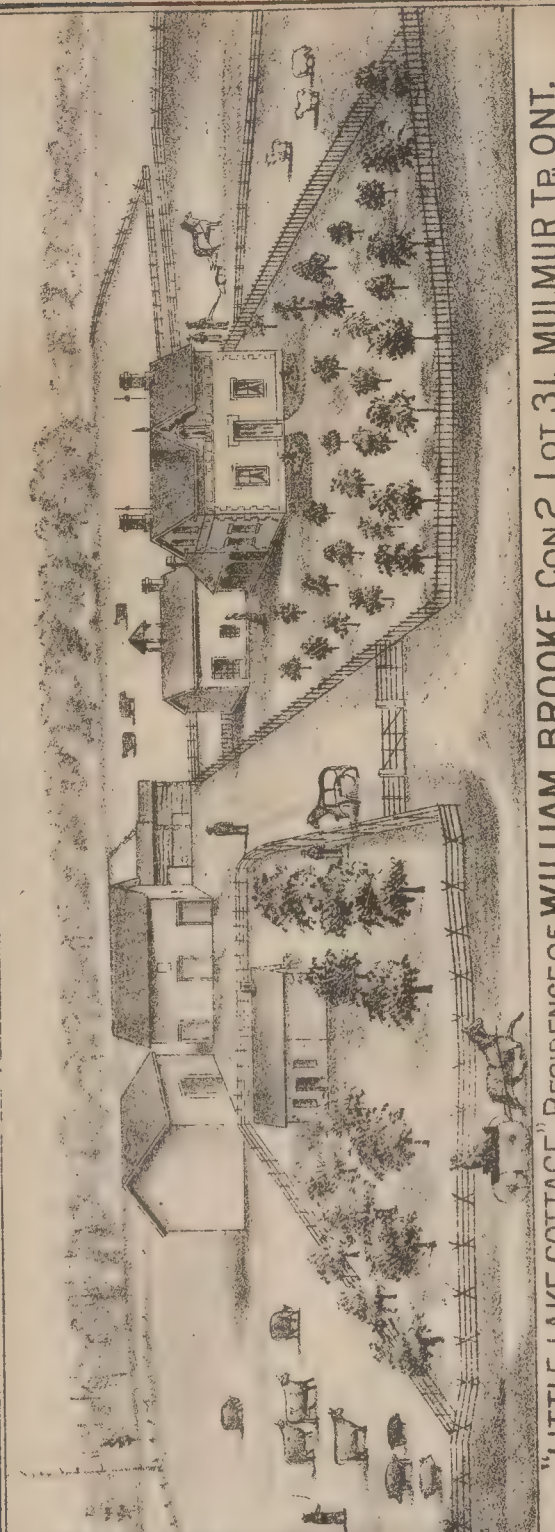
RESIDENCE OF H. R. WHITESIDE, CON. 5, LOT 7, ESSA T<sub>2</sub> ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT LEADLAY, CON. 7, LOT 16, VESPRE T<sub>2</sub> ONT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TUPLING CON. 2 W., LOT 27, MULMUR T<sub>2</sub> ONT.



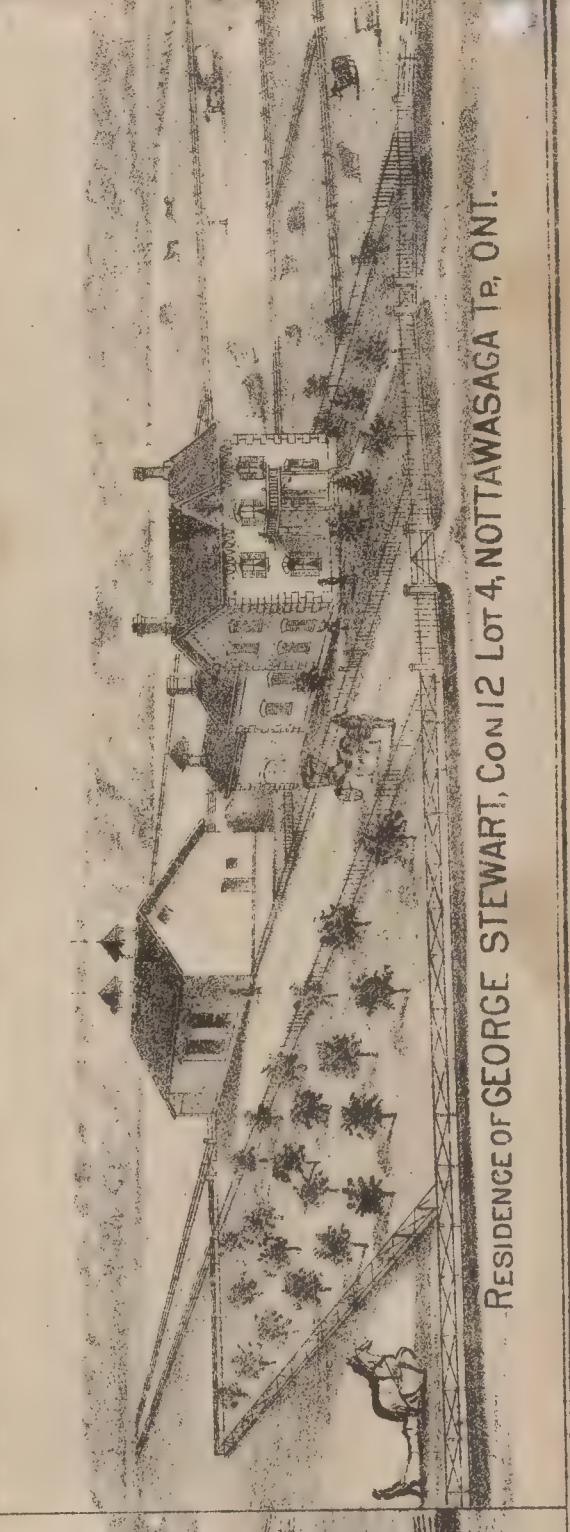
"LITTLE LAKE COTTAGE" RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BROOKE, CON. 2, LOT 31, MULMUR T<sub>2</sub> ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN COPELAND (DECEASED) CON. 3, LOT 27, MULMUR T<sub>2</sub> ONT.

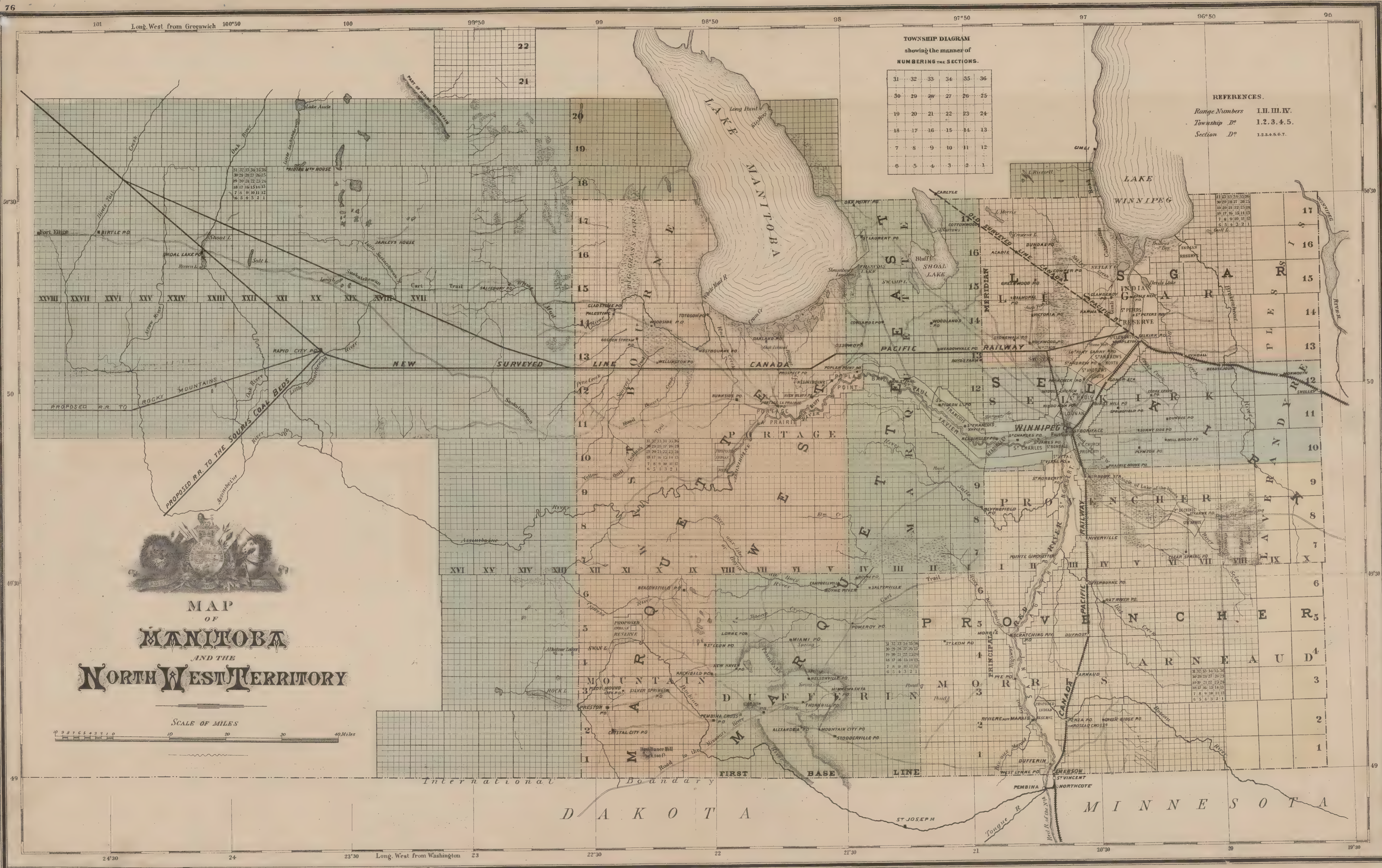


RUSTIC VILLA, RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LEACH, CON. 9, LOT 26, NOTTAWASAGA T<sub>2</sub> ONT.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE STEWART, CON. 12 LOT 4, NOTTAWASAGA T<sub>2</sub> ONT.









*Rev. Thos. Hughes*  
*Kent Co.*



*L. H. Johnson*  
*Ex Warden - Kent Co.*



*Thos. Gillespie*  
*[Born in 1805] Kent Co.*



*Duncan Mc Kinlay Sr.*  
*Howard Tp., Ont.*



*Rev. T. Hanna*  
*Walpole Id., Ont.*



*Isaac Trevice,*  
*of Camden Gore, Ont.*



*Am. Duggall*  
*Wallaceburg, Ont.*



*Matthew Martin*  
*Dep't. Reeve of Tilbury East, Ont.*



*Dr. J. B. Newman,*  
*Wallaceburg, Ont.*



*Robert Ferguson*  
*Ex Warden of Kent Co., Ont.*





*W. R. Fiddows*

*Clerk of Harwich Tp, Ont.*



*Jos. Montgomery*

*Dover East, Ont.*



*David Wilson*

*1<sup>st</sup> Dep<sup>y</sup> Reeve of Harwich Tp, Ont.*



*Chas. Colby,*

*(Born in 1800) Harwich Tp, Ont.*



*Geo. Young*

*Member of old District Council - Harwich Tp.*



*Archd. McDiarmid*

*Ex Dep<sup>y</sup> Reeve of Howard Tp, Ont.*



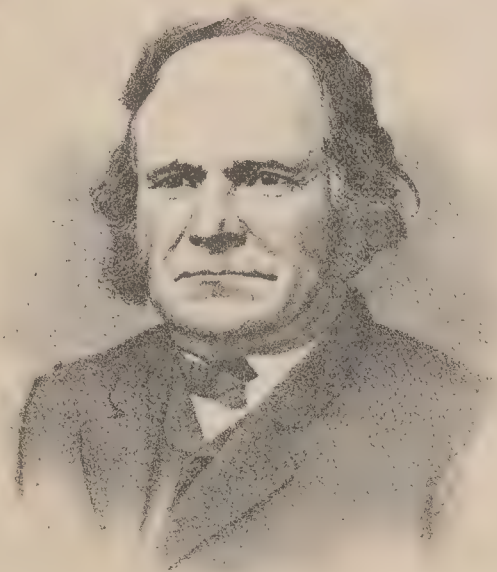
*Thos. Jackson [Deceased]*

*Member of old District Council and 1<sup>st</sup> Reeve of Romney Tp, Ont.*



*J. C. Jackson*

*Merchant - Ridgeway, Ont.*



*Enoch Stevens*

*Blenheim - Ont.*



*Andrew Wilson*

*Ex Reeve of E. Wilbury - Ont.*





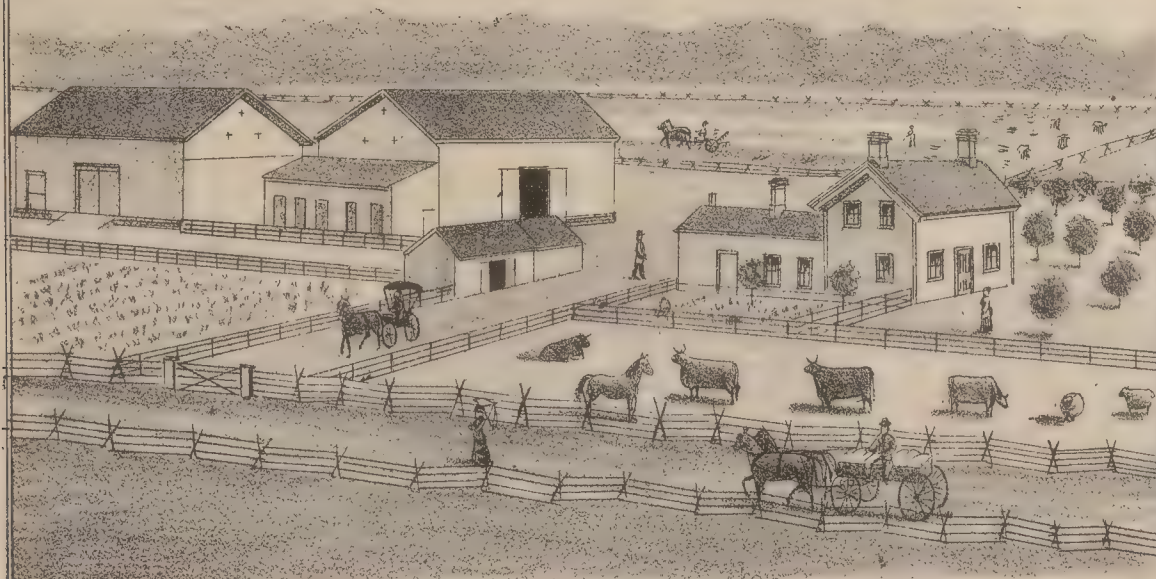




RESIDENCE OF **JOHN GRAHAM**, CON 1, LOT 9, TOSSORONTIO TP. ONT.



RES. OF **W.H. PARTRIDGE**, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM CATTLE, CON 1, LOT 17, VESPRAT? ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **P. CAIN**, CON 8, LOT 13, SUNNIDALE TP. ONT.



RES. OF **G. SIDDALL** [NATIVE OF YORKSHIRE] CON 3, LOT 28, MULMUR TP. ONT.

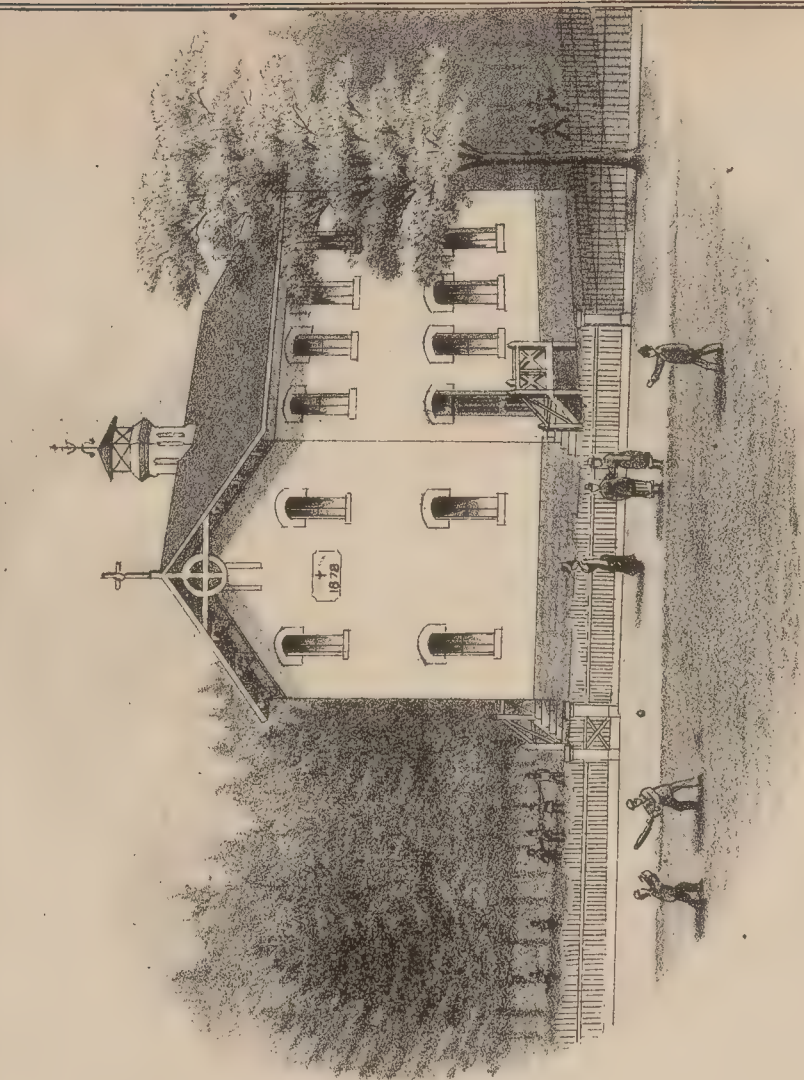
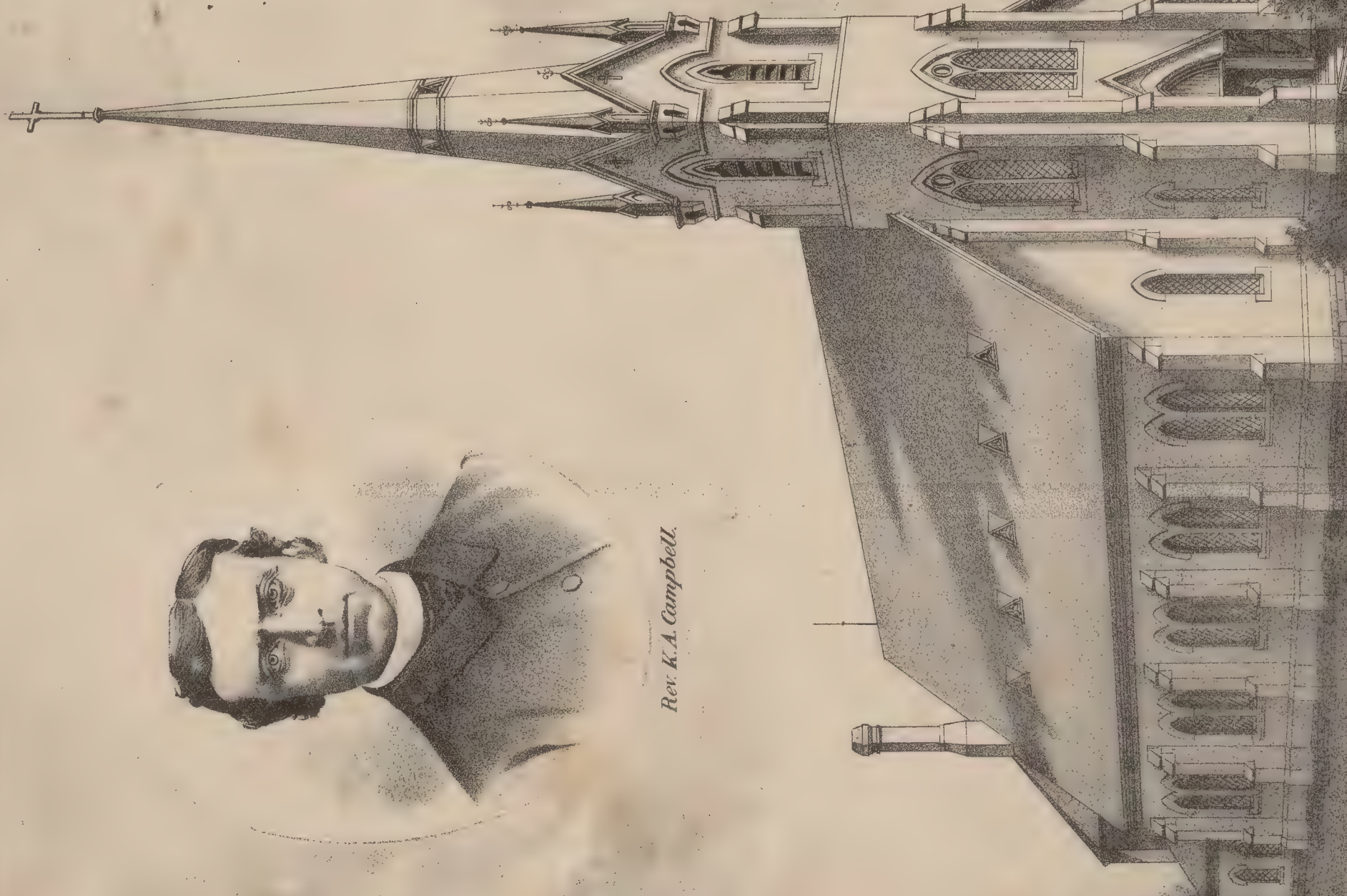


"THE REVERE HOUSE" **W.H. M<sup>C</sup> DOUGALL**, Propr. ALLISTON, SIMCOE C<sup>O</sup> ONT.





Rev. K.A. Campbell.



SCHOOL HOUSE.

CHURCH OF THE ANGELS GUARDIAN AND PRESBYTERY, REV. K.A. CAMPBELL, PASTOR, ORILLIA, ONT.









Archibald Ferguson  
2nd Dept. Reeve of Mullersburg Tp.

John M. Gorham  
Dept. Reeve of Vespra.



William Switzer  
Dept. Reeve of Sunnyside Tp.



Matthew Roman Geo. P. Hughes  
Ex Reeve of Adolphus Tp. Kennansville, Clk. of Adolphus Tp.



O. J. Phelps  
Phelpstown.



J. A. Mather  
Tp. Treasurer of Sunnyside.  
New Lowell P.O.



J. B. Rose  
Bond head.



Charles Harvie  
Dept. Reeve of Onitlia Tp.



Charles Pallen  
Tp. Clerk of Innisfil.





*Thomas Long*  
M.P.P. Collingwood.



Rev. Dr. Lett, L.I.D., D.D.  
[Deceased]



*Wainwright*  
Mayor of Orillia.



*W. Noble Rutledge*  
Coldwater. Warden of Co. in 1877.



*W. F. Little*  
M.P. for South Simcoe.



George McManus, Ex M.P.P.  
Mono Centre.



*M. Stephens*  
Glencairn.



*Adam Ouelgeon*  
Mayor of Collingwood.



T. R. Ferguson, M.P.  
[Deceased] Cookstown.



*Wm. H. Parkhill*  
M.P.P. Randwick P.O.





MAP  
SHOWING THE  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET No 2

Scale 30 Miles per Inch.





MAP  
SHOWING THE  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.  
SHEET NO. 1.

Scale 30 Miles to one inch









Wm. Bennett,  
Tecumseh Tp.



Mrs. Wm. Fletcher,  
Alliston.



Wm. Fletcher [Deceased],  
1st Settler at Alliston.



James Beard, Jarratts Cos.  
One of Original Settlers of Oro Tp.



Archibald Colquhoun [Deceased]  
Mansfield P.O.



Mahlon Snigley, Innisfil.  
One of Original Settlers.



WOOLLEN MILL

LUMBER MILLS

NICOLSTON PROPERTY

FLOUR MILL

OF JOHN NICOL, ESSA TWP., ONT.

BARN

STORE

RESIDENCE



MILLER'S RES.

RESIDENCE & MILLS OF GEORGE FLETCHER, ESSA TWP., ONT.

SAW MILL

RESIDENCE

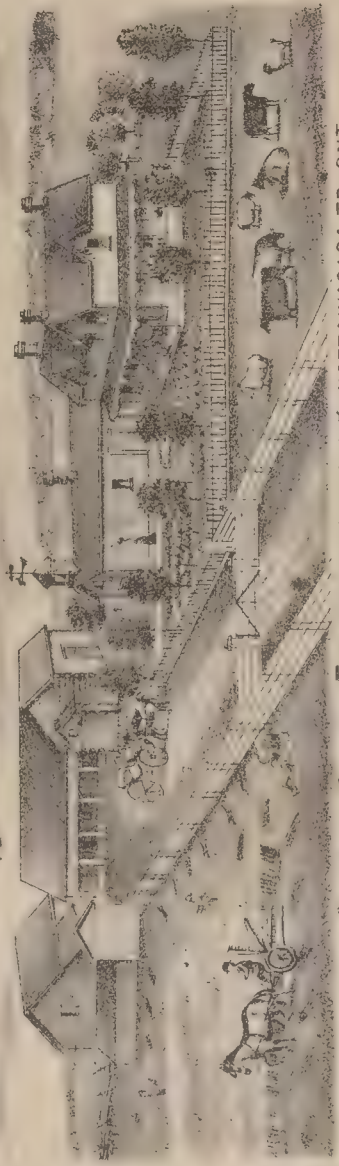




RES. & STORE OF J. S. CHANTLER, NEWTON ROBINSON, TREDUMSETH TP. ONT.



RES. OF R. T. BANTING, COOKSTOWN, ESSA TP., ONT.



"PROSPECT HILL" RES. OF ALLEN FLACK CON. 6, LOTS 3, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



CHESNUT COTTAGE RESIDENCE OF ROBERT WILKINSON, CON. 12, LOT 13, INNASFIL TP., ONT.



RES. & FLOUR MILL OF J. J. CARRUTHERS, CREEMORE, NOTTAWASAGA TP., ONT.



"CAMPER DOWN FARM" RES. OF DAVID NICOL, CON. 7, LOT 2, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



RES. OF D. E. BUIST, NOTTAWA, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.

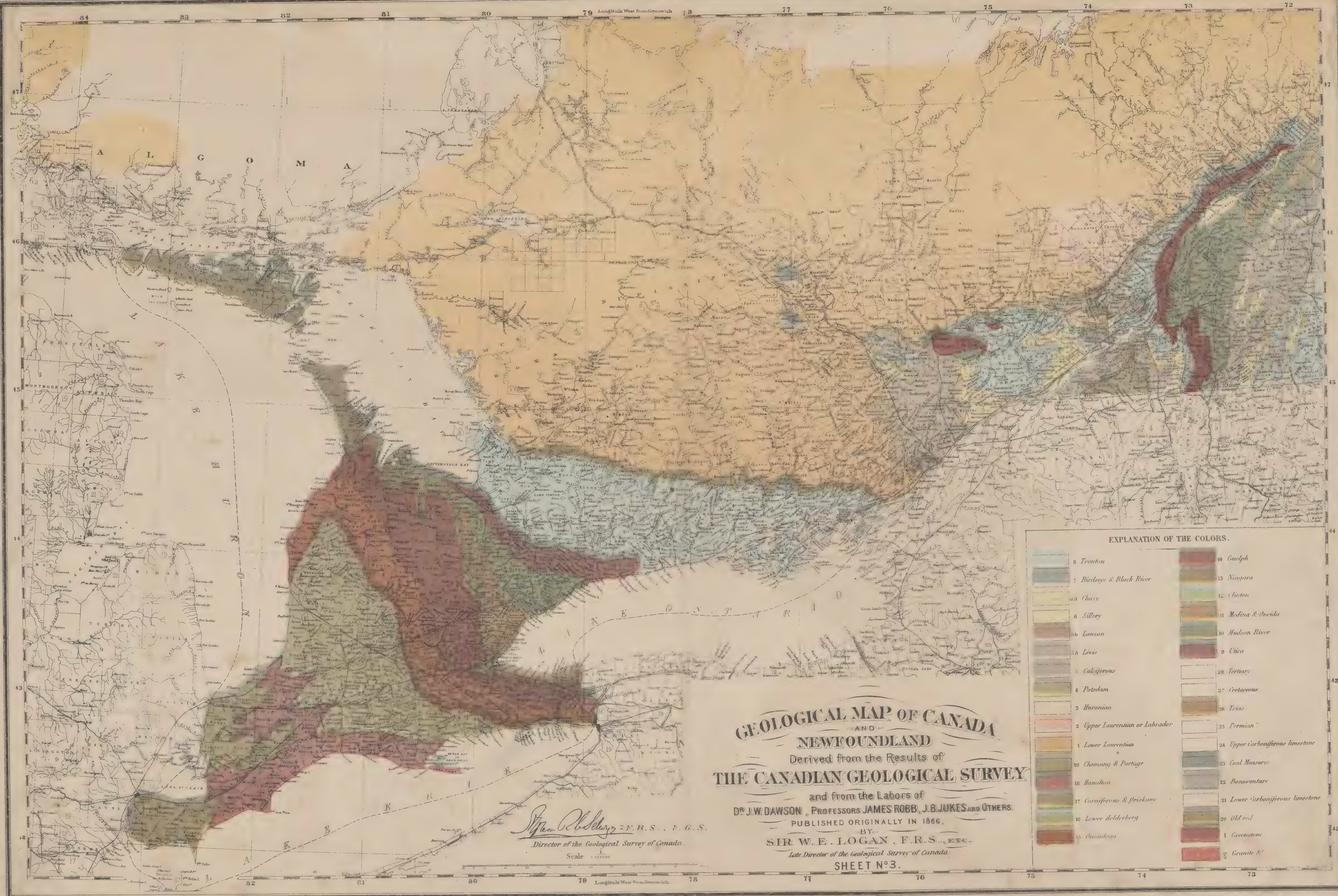


SHAMROCK HOUSE RESIDENCE OF J. R. COFFEY, CON. 1, LOT 10, NOTTAWASAGA TP., ONT.



"EVERETT FARM" CONTAINING 300 ACRES. PROPERTY OF JOHN SMITH, CON. 7, LOT 10, TOSSORONTIO TP. ONT.



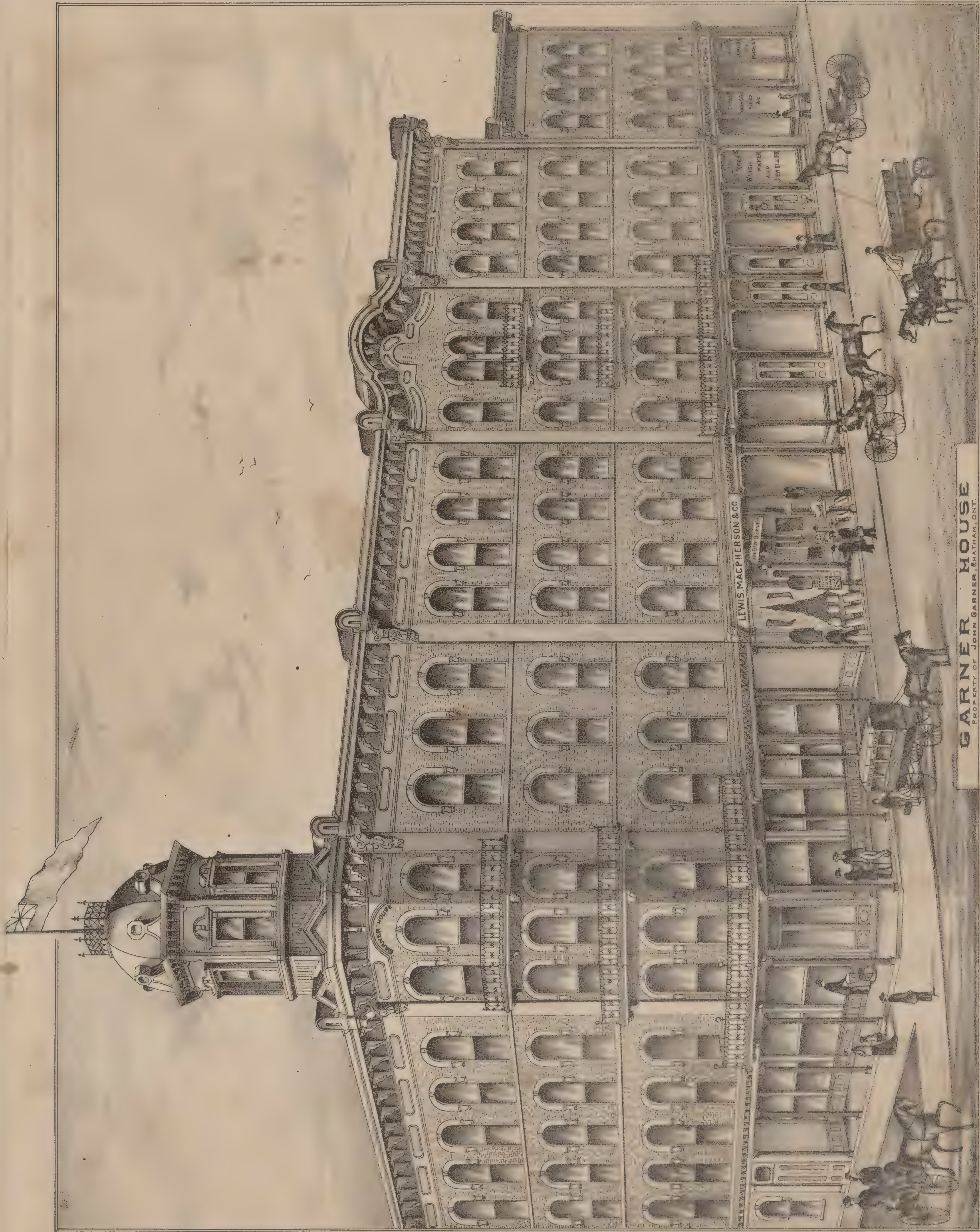






CHURCH OF OUR - LADY - HELP - OF - CHRISTIANS - , WALLACEBURG.





**GARNER HOUSE**

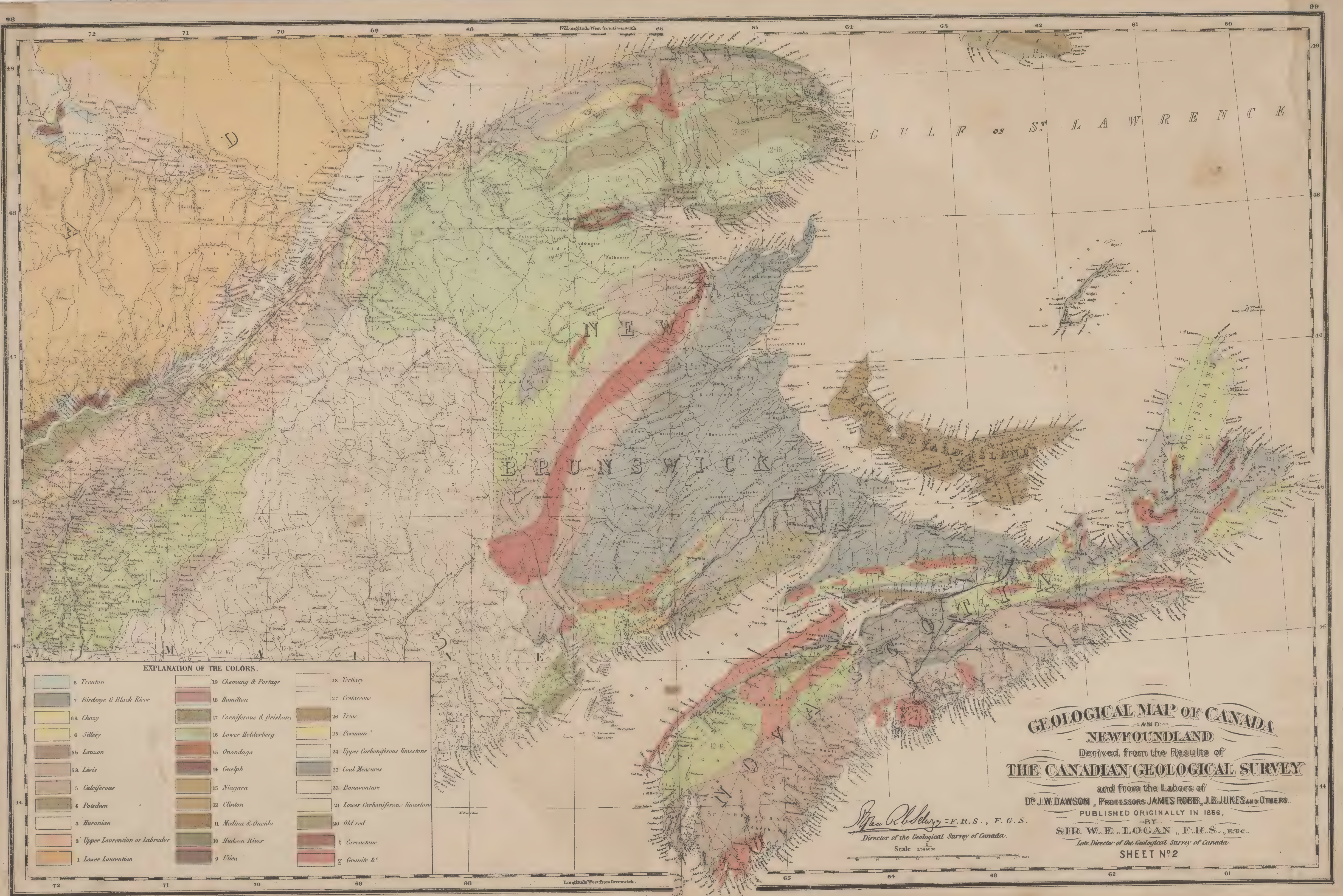
PROPERTY OF JOHN GARNER, CHATHAM, ONT.  
LEWIS, MACPHERSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF  
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS & MILLINERY.

W. FRUTLEY, ARCHITECT, CHATHAM, ONT.  
POST OFFICE BLOCK

JAMES REEVE, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

G. A. POWELL, CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, CHATHAM, ONT.  
HAMP, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES & SPECIALTY





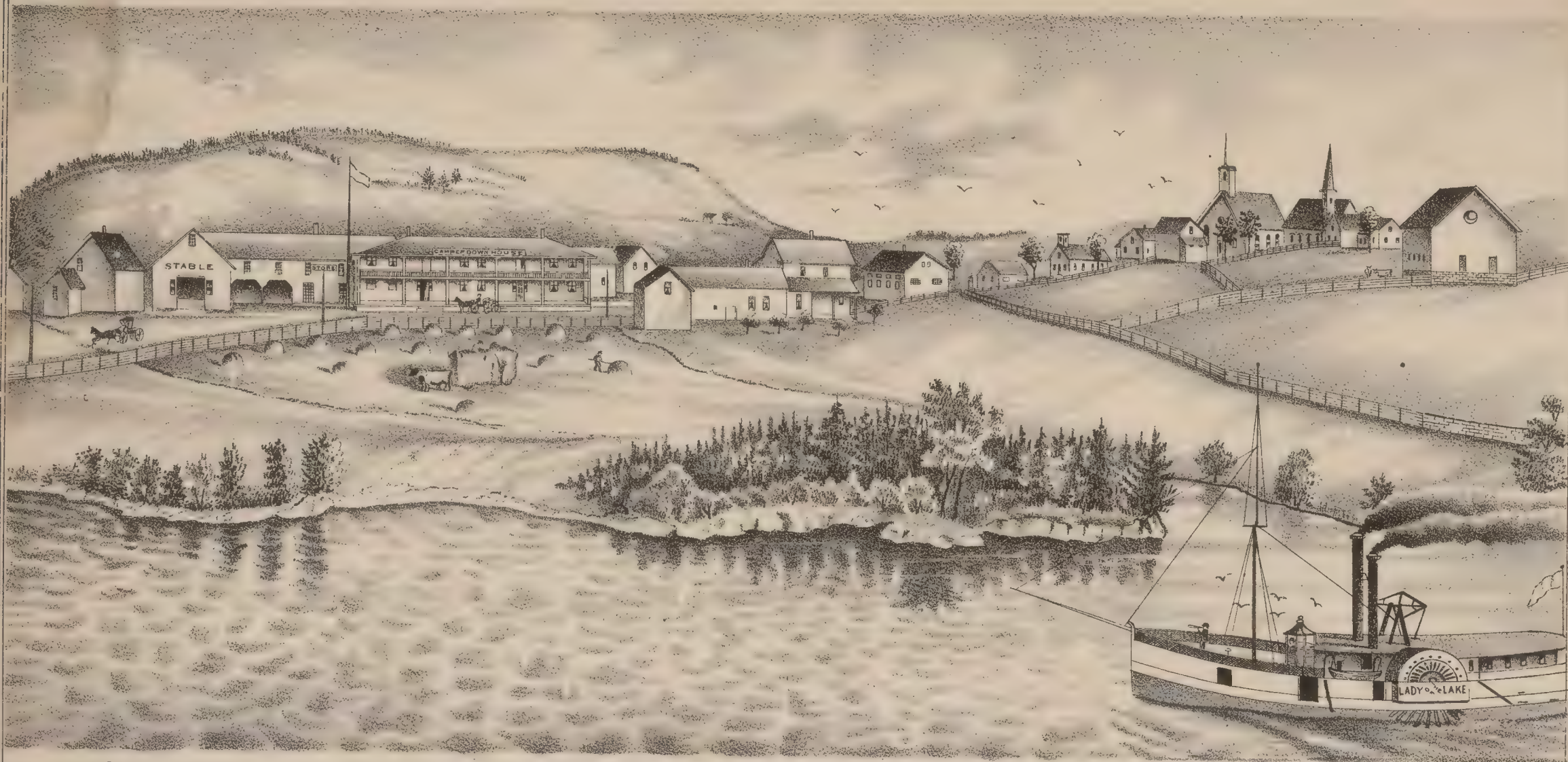
EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 Trenton	19 Chemung & Portage	28 Tertiary
7 Birdseye & Black River	18 Hamilton	27 Cretaceous
6a Chazy	17 Corniferous & Friskany	26 Trias
6 Silery	16 Lower Helderberg	25 Permian?
5b Lauzon	15 Onondaga	24 Upper Carboniferous limestone
5a Lévis	14 Guelph	23 Coal Measures
5 Califerous	13 Niagara	22 Bonaventure
4 Potsdam	12 Clinton	21 Lower Carboniferous limestone
3 Huronian	11 Medina & Onondaga	20 Old red
2 Upper Laurentian or Labrador	10 Hudson River	t Greenstone
1 Lower Laurentian	9 Utica	g Granite &c

**GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA**  
AND  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
Derived from the Results of  
**THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
and from the Labors of  
DR. J. W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J. B. JUKES AND OTHERS.  
PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866,  
BY  
SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.  
Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.  
**SHEET N°2**

*W. E. Logan* F.R.S., F.G.S.  
Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.  
Scale 1:500,000



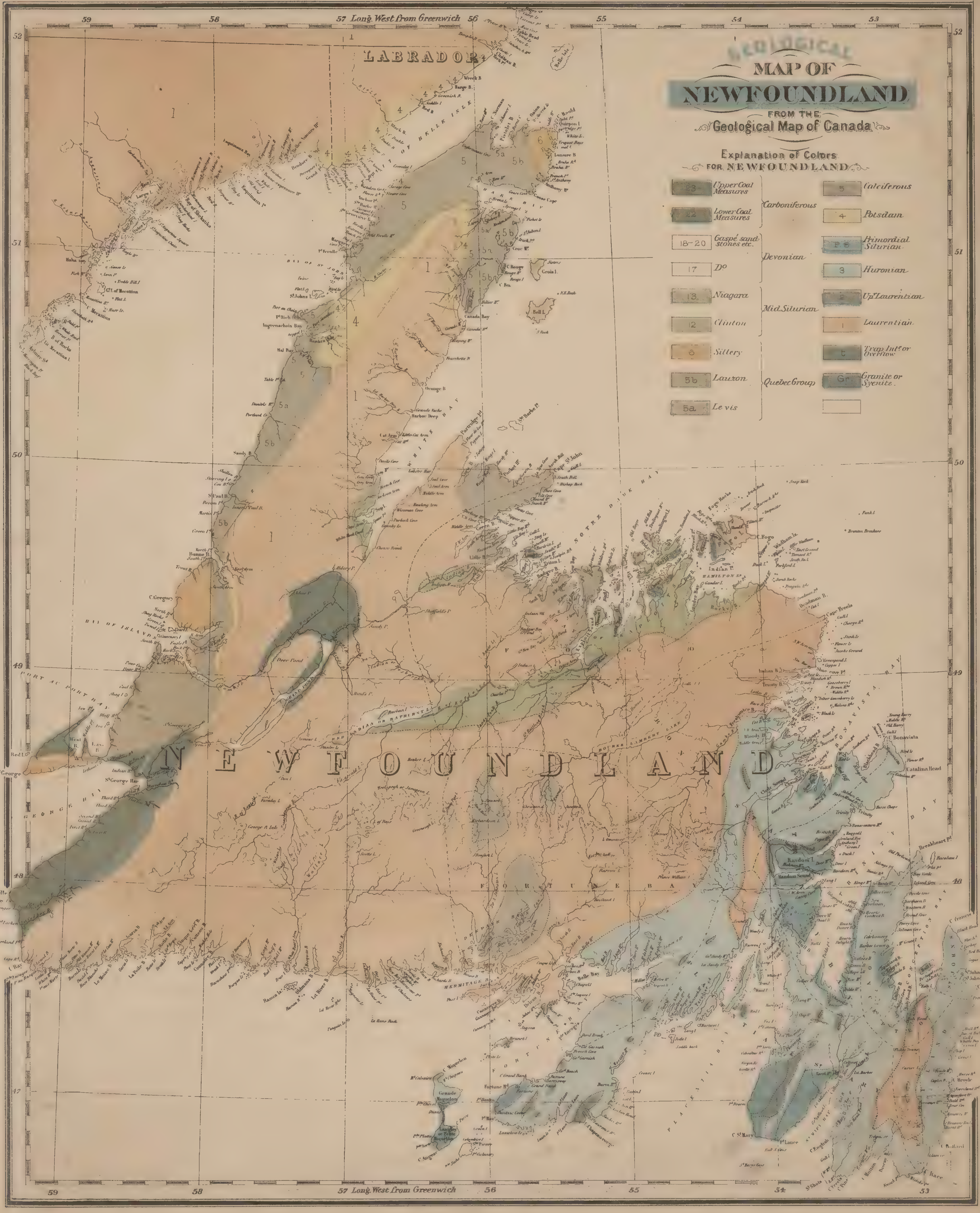


THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF W. E. TUCK ESQ, VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHIREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.-Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF L. E. PARKER ESQ, EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.





# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM THE Geological Map of Canada

Explanation of Colors FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

18-20	Gaspé sandstones etc.	5	Calcareous
17	D <sup>o</sup>	4	Potsdam
13	Niagara	3	Huronian
12	Clinton	2	Up. Laurentian
6	Sillery	1	Laurentian
5b	Laurzon	t	Trap Int' or Overflow
5a	Levis	Gr	Granite or Syenite

Carboniferous

Devonian

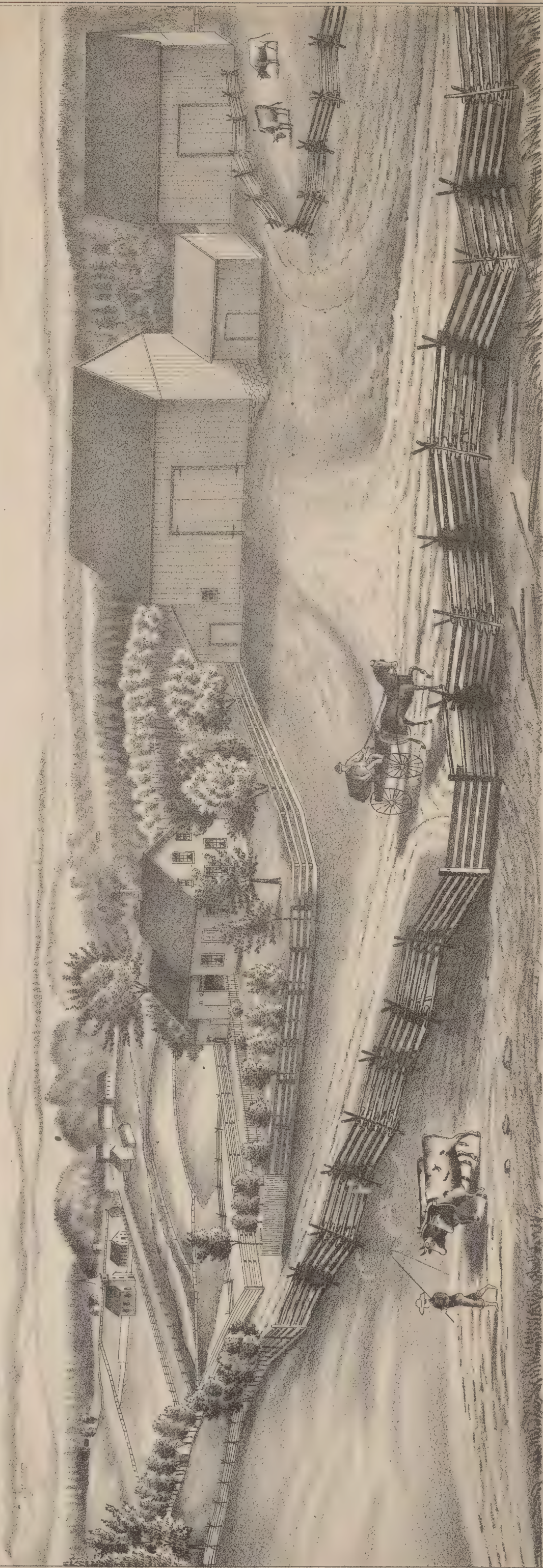
Mid-Silurian

Quebec Group









THE RESIDENCE OF J. B. SHIRLIFF, ESQ., HATLEY TP., QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE.]





MAP OF  
THE COUNTY OF  
**KENT**  
SCALE  
200 CHAINS TO  
ONE INCH  
ONTARIO

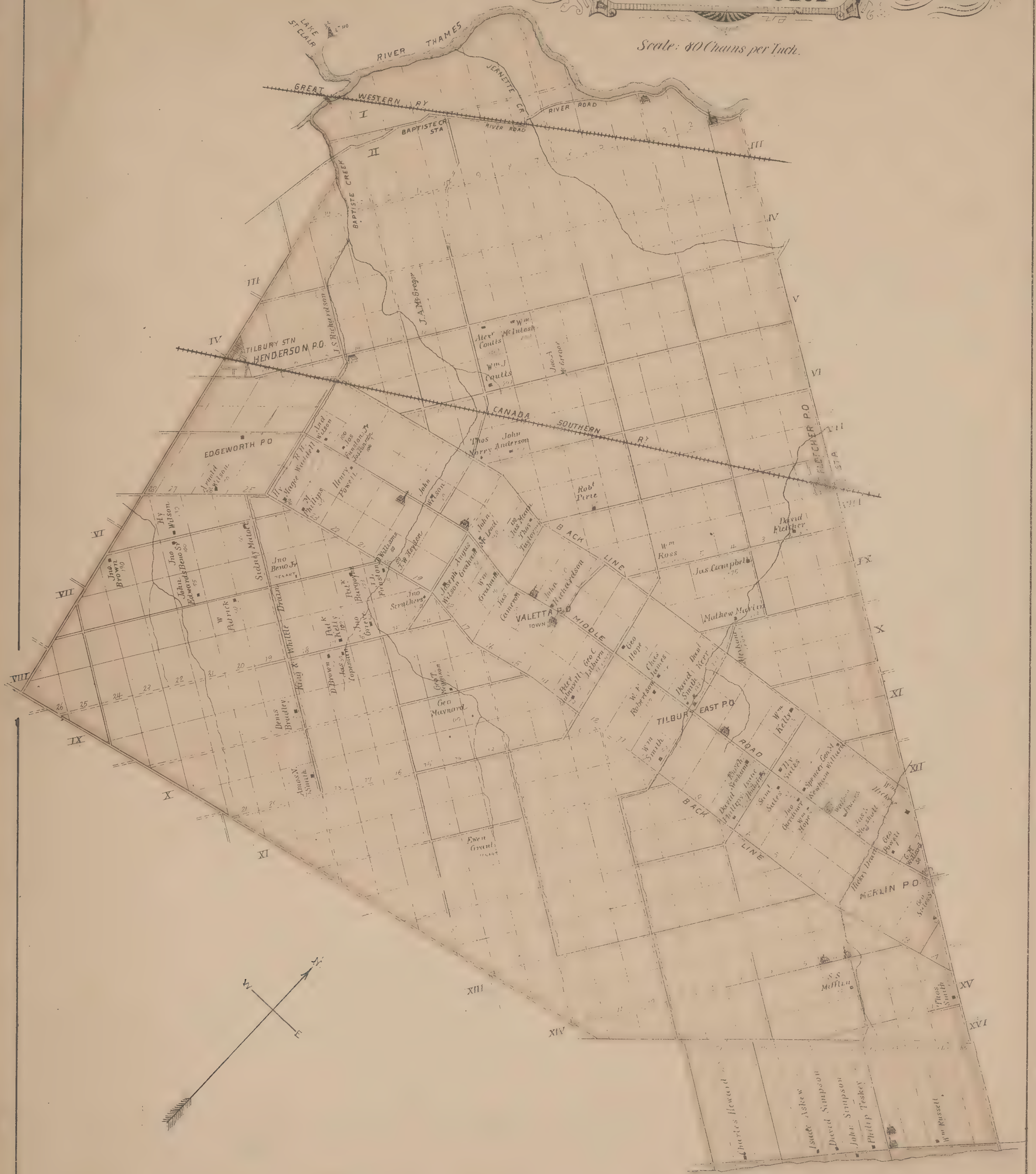


MAP OF

E. & W. TILBURY

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.



LAKE ERIE



MAP OF

E. &amp; W. DOVER

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

WALPOLE ID.

St. Anne's Island

CHENAL ECARTE RIVER

RIVER

LITTLE BEAR CR.

MITCHELL'S BAY

MITCHELL'S BAY RD.

OLDFIELD RD.

LITTLE BEAR CR.

BALDOON P.O.

BALDOON P.O.

BALDOON P.O.

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BALDOON P.O.

BALDOON P.O.

LAKE ST. CLAIR

ST.

LAKE

WEST DOVER

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

DOVER SOUTH

TOWN OF CHATHAM

6 W. RY.







# MAP OF

# ORFORD

**TOWNSHIP**

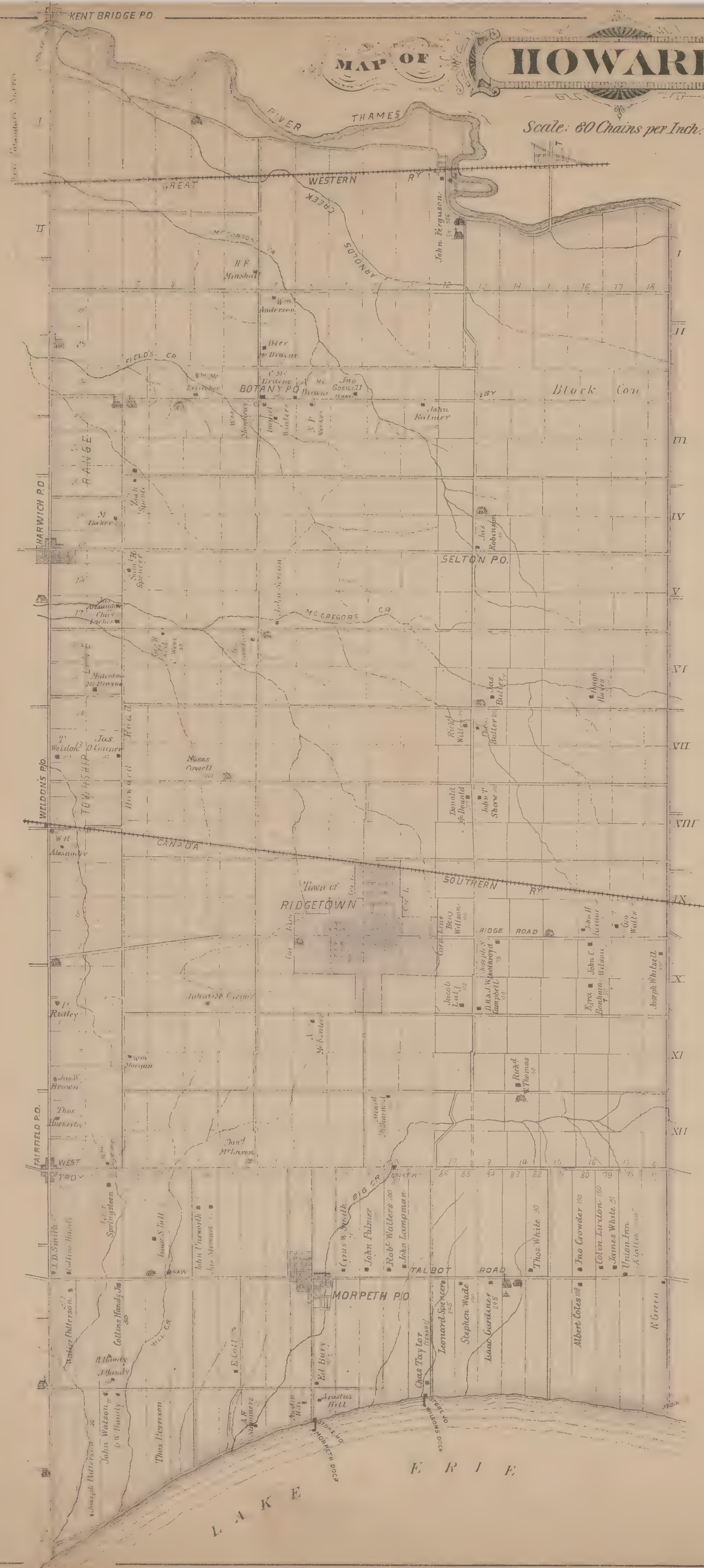
Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.



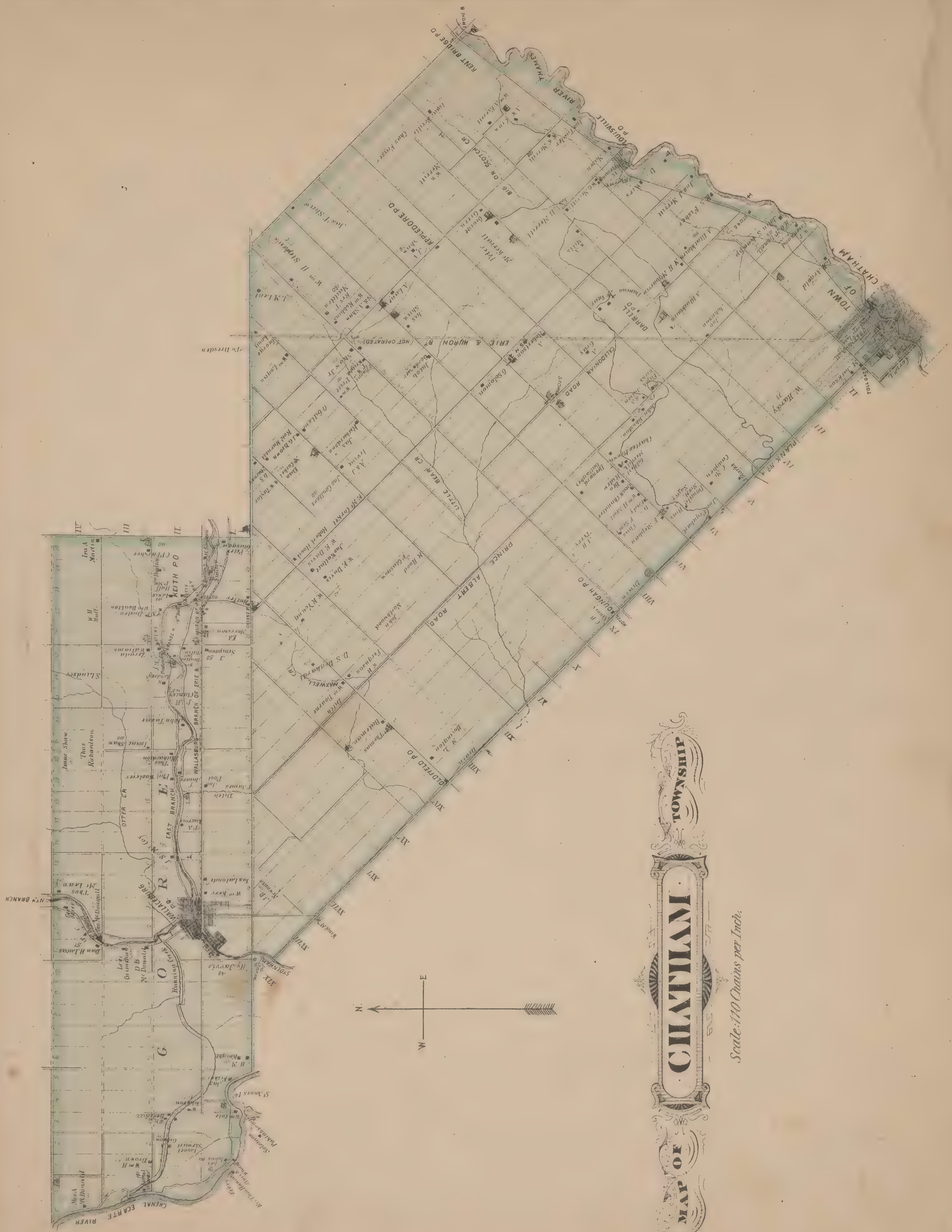


**TOWNSHIP**

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.

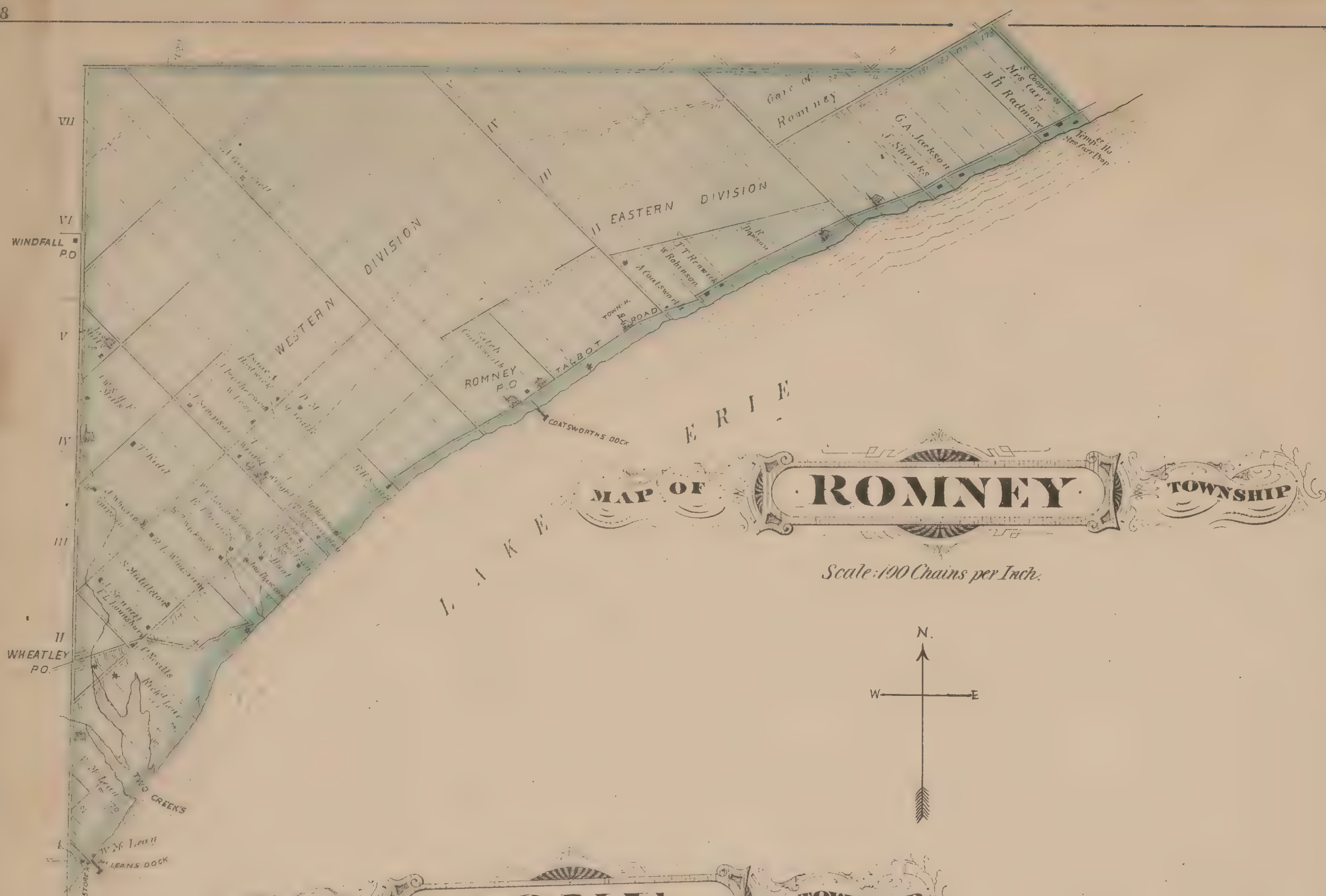




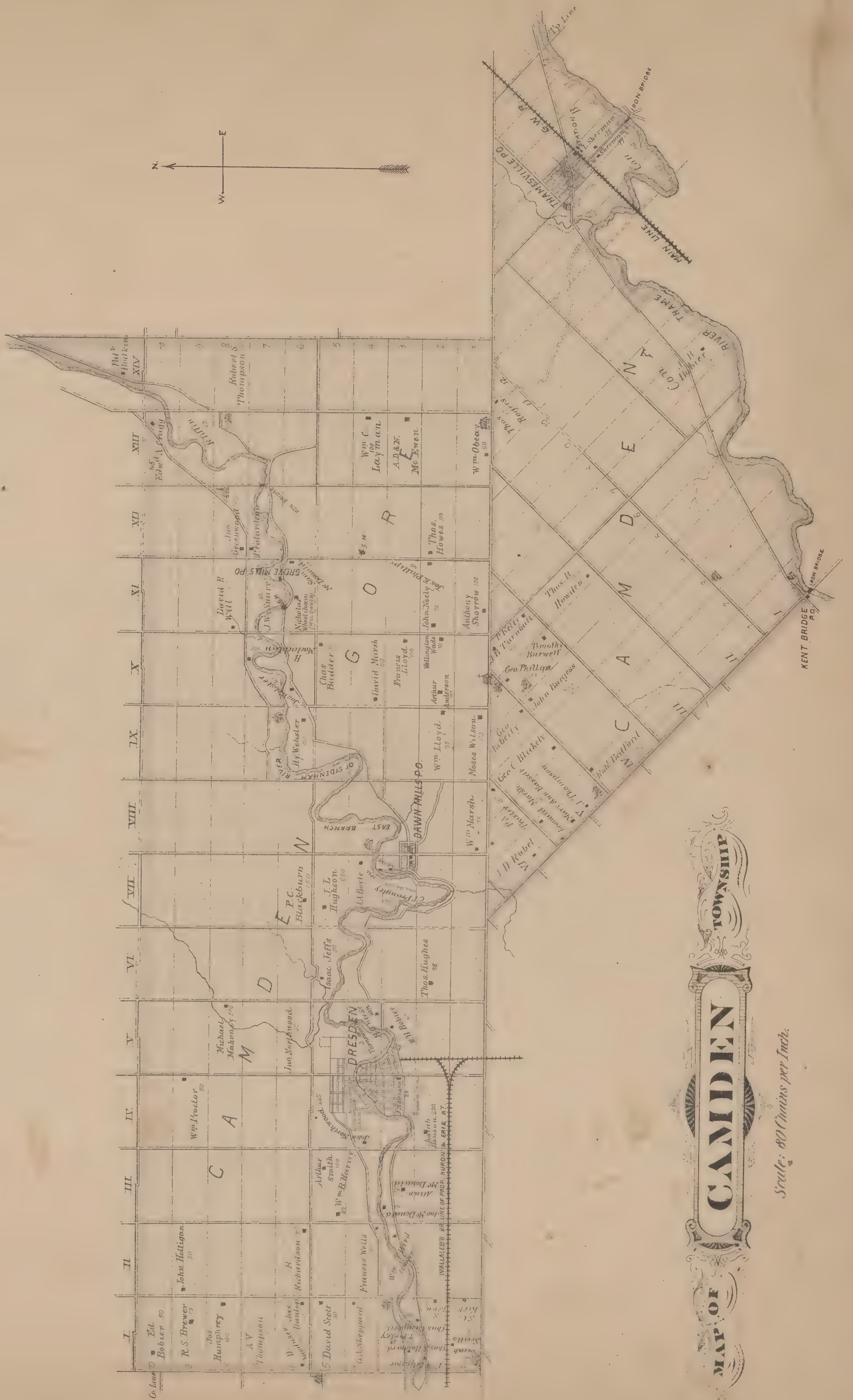


WALPOLE 1899



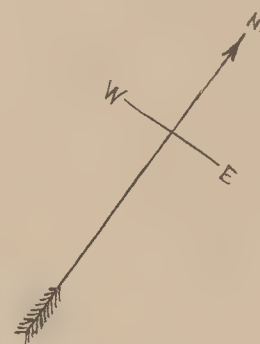








Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.









# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Morrison, Edwin, farmer. Lives on Lot 26, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, of which he owns 100 acres. Is a Canadian; born 1840. Settled in the county, 1865. P.O. address, Dresden.

Murney, D. S., farmer on Lot 17, Con. 12, Chatham Gore. Owner of 125 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Ontario, 1827. Has lived in Kent County from 1876. P.O. address, Dresden.

Madden, Rev. Thomas, minister of the W. M. church, and farmer. He has 150 acres of land, partly situated in Lot 20, Con. 9; valued at \$6,000. Born at Kingston, Ontario, 1805. Settled in Kent County, 1860. P.O. address, Dresden.

Merritt, Gilbert, farmer. Owns 80 acres in Lot 5, Con. 6; worth \$5,000. Born in the township in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Mills, W. A., farmer on Lot 14, Con. 4. Owns 200 acres, valued at \$15,000. Is at present Township Clerk. He was born here in 1846. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, J. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 16, Con. 3. He owns 31 acres in that lot and 82 in Lot 16, Con. 4; valued at \$7,000. Born in the township, 1840. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, W. W., farmer. Resides on Lot 18, Con. 1, of which he owns 75 acres; also 25 in Lot 21, Con. 5; together worth \$6,000. Was born in the township, 1848. P.O. address, Louisville.

Mason, Christopher, farmer on Lot 16, Con. 1. Owns 55 acres, worth \$5,000. Was a member of the Township Council. Born in Howard Township, Ontario, 1827. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, W. G., farmer. Lives on Lot 15, Con. 3, and owns 275 acres; valued at \$16,000. He was born in the township in 1855. For some time he was a member of the Township Council. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, J. G., farmer. Resides on Lot 12, Con. 1, of which he has 80 acres, also owns 25 acres of Lot 21, Con. 5; together worth \$5,000. Born here in July, 1842. P.O. address, Louisville.

Nazrey, Mrs. M. A., widow of the late Rev. William Nazrey, Bishop of B. M. E. Church of Canada. Resides on Lot 2, Con. 6, and owns 54 acres; value, \$4,000. Was born in the United States, 1816. Came to Kent County in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Neville, Isaac, farmer and butcher. He has 140 acres, of Lot 23, Con. 4, and has lived in the county from 1871. Born in the Province, 1824. P.O. address, Kent Ridge.

Pahtahsong, Solomon, farmer on Walpole Island, where he owns 84 acres. Born at McGregor's Creek in the township, 1804. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Perry, D. A., farmer on Lot 28, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, owning 45 acres, worth \$2,500. He was born in Addington County, Ontario, 1842, and came here in 1856. P.O. address, Dresden.

Pool, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, and is owner of 100 acres. He settled in the county in 1859. Was born in Cambridgeshire, England, 1834. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Price, William, farmer, and fruit-grower on Lot 18, Con. 9, and owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. He also breeds and deals in horses; settled in the county in 1860. Was born in the State of Virginia, U.S., 1815. P.O. address, Dresden.

Richardson, Thomas. Owns 250 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. 2, and Lots 20 and 21, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. He came here in 1874. Born in Ontario, 1846. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Richardson, Jas., farmer. He has 104 acres, situated in Lots 13 and 16, Con. 9, and Lot 15, Con. 10; worth \$5,000. Settled here in 1855. Was born in Kentucky, U.S., 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Robbins, William, farmer on Lot 19, Con. 8. He owns 54 acres, valued at \$3,000, and has lived in the county since 1858. Was born in Tennessee, U.S., 1833. P.O. address, Dresden.

Ross, Donald, farmer, fruit-grower and stock-breeder. He has the W. 3 of Lot 2, Con. 6, 100 acres, and settled in the county in 1848. Was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rider, Benjamin, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 7, owning 50 acres, and has also 25 in Lot 2, Con. 9; together worth \$3,000. He has lived in the county since 1854. Born in the State of Delaware, U.S., 1825. P.O. address, Chatham.

Robertson, Andrew, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 6. Owns 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. He has lived in the county since 1841. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1840. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stewart, Lionel, farmer. He has 151 acres, situated in Lots A and 1, Con. 3; also Lot 2, Con. 2, Chatham Gore. Born near Chatham, 1818. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Steer, George, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 4, of which he has 90 acres. He settled in Kent County, October, 1838. Was born in England, 1831. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Simpson, J. C., farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 135 acres, situated in Lot 30, Con. 1, and Lot 27, Con. 8, Chatham Gore. Came here in 1855. Previous to this he carried on business as a cabinet maker at Brighton. Born at Newcastle, Ontario, 1823. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shaw, Isaac, farmer and lumber dealer. Owns 300 acres of land, situated in Lot 21, Con. 3, and Lots 20 and 21, Con. 4, Chatham Gore; worth \$7,000. Born in Ireland, 1831. Came here in 1852. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Simpson, Joseph, farmer. Lives on Lot 25, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, and owns 50 acres. He came to this county in 1857. Born at Hexham, England, 1819. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Shaw, James, Jun., farmer, and stock breeder on Lot 18, Cons. 8 and 9. Owns 150 acres, worth \$8,000, and settled here in 1842. Born in Sligo, Ireland, 1832. P.O. address, Dresden.

Scott, C. E., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 7; valued at \$4,000. Settled here in 1862. Was born at Baltimore, U.S., 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stephens, W. H., farmer. Owns 1,500 acres, partly situated in Lots 21, 22 and 23, Con. 8. He is the present Reeve, Township Clerk and Assessor. Was appointed a J.P. four years ago, and is also a Commissioner of the Q.B. Came here in 1853. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1823. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shaw, S. & A., farmers, owning 100 acres, valued at \$6,000, on Lot 19, Con. 8. They were born in the township in 1846 and 1849. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shaw, J. T., farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 7, of which he has 118 acres, and 20 acres in Lot 23, Con. 7; together worth \$5,000. Has held the office of J.P. ten years, and has lived in the county since 1820. Born in the United States, 1818. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Shaw, James, farmer on Lot 17, Con. 7, owning 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Has held various municipal offices. He came to the county in 1837. Born in County Sligo, Ireland, 1806. P.O. address, Appleton.

Stephan, F., farmer, contractor and builder. Owns 50 acres of Lot 2, Con. 7; worth \$4,000. Settled here in October, 1866. Born in Prussia, 1816. P.O. address, Chatham.

Salomon, George, farmer, and stock-breeder on Lot 12, Con. 8. He owns 50 acres, valued at \$2,000, and has lived in the county since 1856. Born in State of Virginia, 1827. P.O. address, Chatham.

Scott, W. H., farmer &c. He owns 100 acres of land, situated in Lots 3 and 4, Con. 7. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1833. Came to Kent County, 1867. P.O. address, Chatham.

Starks, James, farmer, owns 11 acres in Lot 1, between Cons. 5 and 6; worth \$1,000. He was born in Detroit, U.S., 1810. Settled here in 1862. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shaw, J. V., farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 6, and owns 25 acres; also has 125 in Lot 19, Con. 6; together worth \$8,500. Is Postmaster at Appleton. Born in Nova Scotia, 1829. Came to Kent County in 1851.

Tassie, John, farmer, and is also general agent for Crawford & Co., agricultural implement makers, London, Ont. He has 130 acres, situated in Lot 22, Cons. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore, and 200 acres in Lot 27, Con. 5, Sombra Township; valued at \$12,000. Was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1829. Settled here in November, 1874. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Tiffin, John, farmer on Lot 25, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, of which he owns 30 acres. He has lived in the county since 1822. Came from Ireland, where he was born in 1820. P.O. address, Dresden.

Taylor, W. W., farmer. Lives on Lot 16, Con. 12. He owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500, and has lived in the county from 1850. Born in the United States, 1814. P.O. address, Dresden.

Travis, Henry, farmer on Lots 10 and 11, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Owns 140 acres; worth \$8,000. Born in Halton County, 1833. Settled in county, 1869. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Traxter John, farmer. He has 125 acres of Lot 18, Con. 1; valued at \$10,000, and has lived here since 1821. He was born on the homestead. P.O. address, Louisville.

Woolver, Philip, farmer. Owns 147 acres, situated in Lot 19, Cons. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore; value, \$8,000. Settled here in 1873. Was born in Welland County, Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Williams, Zerada, farmer on Lot 25, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. He has 100 acres on the E. 3 of the lot. Settled in the county in 1852. Born on Big Island, Prince Edward County, Ontario, 1835. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Wallace, John, farmer, and fruit-grower on Lot 12, Con. 12. He owns 100 acres. Came here in 1856. Was born in the State of Virginia, U.S., 1829. P.O. address, Dresden.

Wright, T. W., farmer, and breeder of thoroughbred stock. He has 115 acres of Lot 17, Con. 9, worth \$7,000; also owns village property in Dresden, Ontario, and land in Dakota, U.S. Has been Deputy-Reeve of the township. Is the present Collector and Bailiff. Born in Leeds, Ont., 1822. Came here in 1838. P.O. address, Dresden.

Urquhart, John, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 6. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000, and settled in this county, September, 1837. Was born in Scotland, 1808. P.O. address, Chatham.

Wicks, Elijah, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 5, and owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1854. Was born in England, 1826. P.O. address, Chatham.

Wees, Dorman, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 1. He has 160 acres, worth \$10,000, and settled in Kent County in 1837. Born in Cramahe Township, Ontario, 1833. P.O. address, Louisville.

Young, W. R., farmer, and stock-breeder on Lot 11, Con. 13. Is owner of 50 acres, worth \$3,000, and came here in 1873. Was born in Prince Edward County, 1829. P.O. address, Dresden.

## TOWNSHIP OF DOVER.

Asher, John, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 17, Con. 10, East Dover; worth \$3,000. Came to the county in 1839, from Prince Edward County, Ont., when four years old. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Adams, Edward, farmer and builder. Is owner of 215 acres, worth \$11,500, and lives on Lot 18, Con. 11, East Dover. He was Postmaster and School Trustee, and has lived in the county from 1855. Was born in York County, 1822. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bennett, William, farmer. He has 144 acres of Lot 18, Con. 12, East Dover; worth \$6,000. Is a native of Ohio, U.S., and was born in 1842. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bishop, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 12, West Dover, and is owner of 350 acres. He came to the county in 1841. Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1813. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bishop, W. A., Postmaster at Baldoon. He also farms 50 acres of Lot 19, Con. 11, East Dover, which is valued at \$3,000. Was born in Gloucestershire, England, 1839, and came here with parents in 1844. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bobier, Arthur, farmer on Lot 14, River Front Con., East Dover. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$9,000, and settled in Kent County in 1866. Born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bechard, J. M., general merchant, lumber dealer and mill owner, Paineourt. Has lived here since 1844. He held the office of Township Treasurer some time.

Bagnell, Samuel, farmer on Lot 1, River Front Con., West Dover. He has 202 acres, and settled here in 1850. Was born in West Meath, Ireland, 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chalmers, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 33, West Baldoon Road Con., East Dover. Is owner of 175 acres, valued at \$9,000, and settled here in 1843. Born in Waterford, Ireland, 1818. P.O. address, Oldfield.

Clements, W., farmer on Lot 13, River Front Con., East Dover, owning 370 acres. He came to this county in 1852. Born in Norfolk County, England, 1828. P.O. address, Chatham.

Crow, William A., farmer on Lot 10, River Front Con., East Dover. He owns 51 acres, valued at \$5,000. Has been Assessor and Collector for the township, and lived in the county from birth, 1816. P.O. address, Chatham.

Crow, Alfred, farmer on Lot 3, River Front Con., East Dover. Owns 38 1/2 acres, worth \$3,000. Was born in the township, May, 1849. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dunlop, Robert, farmer. He is owner of 200 acres, situated in Lot 13, Con. 12, East Dover; valued at \$7,500. Has been a Councillor. Is now a Justice of the Peace. He came to the county in 1850, from Glasgow, Scotland. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Donovan, Jeremiah, school teacher. He has 100 acres of Lot 19, Con. 8, East Dover. Was Township Clerk for East and West Dover for several years, and has lived in Kent County since 1866. Born in Ireland, 1845. P.O. address, Oungah.

Doolittle, T. L., farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 5, East Dover. He owns 150 acres, worth \$9,000, and came here in 1853. Born in Prince Edward County, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, Jacob, farmer on Lot 12, River Front Con., East Dover. He has 64 acres, valued at \$8,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Chatham.

Evans, J. J., farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 10, East Dover. Is owner of 50 acres, value, \$3,000, and came here in 1852 with parents. Born in Durham County, 1849. P.O. address, Oungah.

Evans, J. G., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 10, East Dover, and owns 50 acres, worth \$5,000. Was born in Durham County in 1844. Came here in 1851. P.O. address, Oungah.

Fleming, J. W., farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 5, East Dover. He has 50 acres, valued at \$5,500. Came here in 1877, from Elgin County. Was born there in 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Foot, George, farmer, J.P. and Reeve. He resides on Lot 16, River Front Con., East Dover. Has lived in the county from 1836. Was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1802. P.O. address, Chatham.

Grant, William, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 4, east of Baldoon Road, East Dover. Is a J.P., and has lived in the county from 1842. Was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, 1827. P.O. address, Chatham.

Gordon, James and Charles, farmers, owning 100 acres of Lots 3 and 4, River Front Con., East Dover. They are brothers, and were born in the county in 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hyatt, David, farmer and lumber dealer on Lot 19, Con. 11, East Dover. He owns 90 acres, worth \$6,000, and has lived in the county from 1838. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1824. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Highgate, James H., farmer and fruit-grower. He has 100 acres of Lot 25, Con. 11, East Dover; valued at \$5,000. Came here in 1845. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1817. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hinek, W. A., farmer on Lot 17, Con. 8, East Dover, and owns 52 acres; worth \$4,000. Came here in October, 1875. Was born in Camden Township, 1850. P.O. address, Oungah.

Hind, Arphaxad, farmer on Lot 15, Con. 7, East Dover. Is owner of 100 acres, value, \$6,000, and settled in the county in 1857. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Harris, A. W., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 2, East Dover. He owns 100 acres, worth \$8,000, and came from the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born. P.O. address, Chatham.

Jacob, Anne, farming on Lot 6, River Front Con., East Dover, and owns 50 acres; worth \$5,000. Has lived on the farm from 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Jacob, John A., farmer. Lives on Lot 5, River Front Con., East Dover, of which he owns 100 acres, valued at \$11,000. Was born on the lot in 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.

Kinny, C. B., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 9, East Dover, and owns 53 acres. He has also 63 1/2 acres in Lot 1, Con. 9, Chatham Township. Was born in the Province in 1833. Came to Kent County, 1838. P.O. address, Oungah.

McKenzie, Roderick, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, West Baldoon Road, East Dover. Settled here in 1850. Born in Chatham Township, 1845. P.O. address, Oungah.

McTavish, Hugh, farmer on Lot 23, Con. 1, East Dover, of which he owns 63 acres; valued at \$8,000. Came to the county in 1860. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1850. P.O. address, Chatham.

McGarvin, Patrick, farmer. Living on Lot 17, River Front Con., East Dover. He has 200 acres of land, worth \$20,000. Born in Harwich, Ontario. P.O. address, Chatham.

McLeod, Donald, farmer. He owns 133 acres in Lot 3, River Front Con., West Dover; valued at \$5,000. He settled here in May, 1868. Born in Glengarry County, 1822. P.O. address, Chatham.

Montgomery, Joseph, farmer on Lot 19, Baldoon Road Con., East Dover. He owns 320 acres, and came here in 1860. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, 1825. P.O. address, Oungah.

Nightingale, George, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, River Front Con., West Dover. He owns 133 acres, worth \$5,000, and has lived in the county from 1844. Born in England, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

O'Neil, Mary Agnes, teacher. Came to Kent County in 1867. Was born in Peel County, 1854. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Owen, Edwin, farmer. He has 300 acres, situated in Lot 17, Con. 12, East Dover; worth \$15,000. He was born in Middlesex County, 1827. Settled here in 1837. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Parrish, John, farmer, and owns 150 acres of Lots 16 and 17, Con. 13, East Dover. He settled in Kent County, September, 1856. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1818. P.O. address, Chatham.

Peterkin, Alexander, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 13, East Dover. Owns 100 acres, worth \$5,500. Was born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1832. Settled in this county, 1864. P.O. address, Mitchell Bay.

Porter, Prince, farmer on Lot 26, Baldoon Road Con. He owns 36 acres, and settled here in 1853. Was born in Kentucky, U.S., 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Porter, John, farmer and linen weaver. He has 50 acres of land, worth \$3,000, situated in Lot 26 of Baldoon Road Con. Born in Ireland, 1817. Settled in the county in 1845. P.O. address, Oungah.

Paxton, John, farmer on Lot 8 of Baldoon Road Con. He owns 100 acres, valued at \$10,000, and has lived in the township since birth, 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Paxton, Robert, farmer on Lots 23 and 24, Con. 2, East Dover. He has 100 acres, worth \$10,000, and has lived in the county for over 40 years. Was born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Pollard, Robert, farmer and drover. Owns 125 acres of Lot 22, River Front Con., East Dover; worth \$16,000. Settled in the county in 1871. Born in Suffolk County, England, 1822. P.O. address, Chatham.

Paulucci, Geo., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 2, East Dover. Has 69 acres, worth \$7,000, and settled in the county, 1846. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1831. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rae, Cornelius, farmer on Lot 19, Con. 12, East Dover. Is owner of 270 acres, valued at \$9,500. He came to this county in 1846. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1832. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Raymond, C. W., merchant and Postmaster, Mitchell's Bay. Is also overseer of Fisheries. He owns 50 acres of Lot 12, Con. 9, East Dover; worth \$2,500. Settled here in 1873. Born in Middlesex County, 1837. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Rankin, Thomas J., farmer on Lot 18, Con. 11, East Dover. Owns 135 acres; value, \$8,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1838. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Rankin, R. J., farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 11, East Dover, and owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Was born in the township in 1841. P.O. address, Chatham.

Richmond, John, farmer on Lot 10, Baldoon Road Con. He owns 150 acres, worth \$15,000, and was born here in 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.

Richmond, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Baldoon Road Con. He was born here in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Roberts, Alex., Jun., farmer on Lot 19, Con. 3, East Dover. Owns 100 acres; value, \$10,000. Was born in Chatham, 1842. Settled here in 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stokes, Robert, farmer on Lot 21, Baldoon Road Con. He has 208 acres, worth \$12,000. Came to Kent County in 1856. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1824. P.O. address, Chatham.

Smythe, Thomas, farmer on Lot 24, Con. 10, East Dover. Owns 150 acres, worth \$10,000, and has lived in the county from 1846. Was born in Limerick, Ireland, 1810. P.O. address, Oungah.

Smith, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 1, East Dover. He owns 160 acres, worth \$18,000, and has lived in the county since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stringer, W. N., farmer on Lot 14, River Front Con. Owns 54 acres, worth \$5,000, and has lived here from 1845. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Smith, W. J., farmer on Lot 11, River Front Con. He owns 207 acres, valued at \$22,000, and has lived on the farm from birth, 1850. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stenton, George, farmer on Lot 19, Con. 5, of which he is tenant. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1830. Has lived in the county from 1857. P.O. address, Chatham.

Terry, Charles, farmer. Is owner of 96 acres in Lot 24, Con. 3, East Dover, valued at \$12,000. He was born in Toronto, 1825. Settled here in 1848. P.O. address, Chatham.

Walker, James, farmer and Township Clerk on Lot 18, Con. 10, East Dover. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Came to the county in 1873. Was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1828. P.O. address, Baldoon.



# Biographical Directory of Kent County Subscribers.

## BOTHWELL.

Batt, C. W., builder. Is a native of Hampshire, England; born, 1846. Settled in this county in 1871. Brown, Isaac, mill overseer. Born in Canada, 1822. Came here in 1854. Dadswell & Finigan, butchers. They also own the W. 1/2 of Lot 13, Con. 10, 100 acres, in Zone Township. Came to Kent County in 1866. Griffiths, Thomas, resident. He has lived in Kent County from 1855. Was born in Herefordshire, England, 1828. Holland, W. C., publisher of *Bothwell Times*. Came to the county in 1868. Was born in London, Ontario, 1855. Harris, T. W., dealer in harness and carriage trimmings. Was born in Zone Township, 1857. McCraney, D., M.P.P., barrister and M.P.P. for East Kent. See biographical sketch. Misner, William, carpenter and joiner. Was born in Bothwell, 1853. Poynter, W. H., hotel-keeper. Was born in England, and came here in 1878. Reid, C., manufacturer and builder. Is a Town Councillor, and was Mayor five years. Born in Argyle-shire, Scotland, 1828. Settled here in 1865. Richards, H., proprietor of an ashery. Has been four years in the Council. Came to the county in 1866, from England, where he was born in 1844. Taylor, John, Postmaster and Division Court Clerk. Was first Mayor of Bothwell. He settled here in 1857. Came from Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1808.

## CHATHAM.

Arthur, John, photographer. Came to Chatham in 1878. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1852. Bell, A., Judge of County Court, and President of the Mechanics' Institute. Berard, Augustus, hotel-keeper. Came to Chatham in 1840. Was born in New York, 1832. Bolcock, A. R., fruit tree agent. Was born in the United States in 1855. Buchanan, U. U., publisher and editor. Barfoot, S., postmaster. Born in the county. Bogus, J. T., nurseryman at Batavia, New York State. Baby, William, broker. Has lived in the county since birth, 1844. Ball, William, lumber merchant. He came to the county in 1842. Is a native of Warwickshire, England; born, 1837. Brodie, J. L., land agent and auctioneer. Settled here in 1874. Was born in Scotland, 1838. Burt, R. C., chemist and druggist. Born here in 1847. Bowes, J. W., general grocer and provision dealer. He came here in 1875. Born in Canada, 1859. Buffington, H. C., American Consul. Was born in the United States in 1816. Baird, William, agricultural implements and sewing machines. He has lived in the county since birth, 1850. Brown, Robt., saddle and harness maker. Came here in 1871. Born in the Province in 1858. Baby, F. E. Was for some time Reeve of Dover Township, and has lived in the county from 1838. Campbell, Archibald, proprietor of Chatham Marble Works, since 1879. Born in Province of Ontario, 1845. Campbell, A., merchant miller and ex-Deputy-Reeve. Born in Howard Township, 1845. Comode, William, contractor and builder. Came here in 1869. Was born in the Isle of Man, 1843. Cameron, D., wood merchant and proprietor of the McNaughton House. Has lived in the county since 1867. Coupland, W. G., cartage agent for G. W. Railway, agent for Carling's Lager, and coal merchant. Was born in England, 1844. Came to this county in 1871. Crofts, Charles, sawmaker and repairer. Settled here in 1875. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1835. Dobbyn, W. R., publisher and editor of *Chatham Tribune* since 1877. Birthplace, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.; born, 1850. Evans, H. M., proprietor of livery stable. He has lived in Chatham since 1854, and was born here. Evans, Israel, livery proprietor and license inspector. He came to the county in 1826, and has held the office of Warden. Born in the United States, 1822. Flook, J., contractor and builder. Was born in the county in 1847. Gosnell, T. S., Inland Revenue officer. He has lived in the county since birth, 1850. Gausepohl, Rev. W., clergyman. Settled here in 1878. Born in Prussia, 1841. Garner, John, proprietor of the Garner House. He came to the county in 1850. Is an Englishman; born 1808. Gregory, K., dealer in cigars, tobaccos, pipes and fancy goods, and owner of billiard parlor. Came here in 1872. Was born in Toronto, Ontario. Gorens, Simon F., mason. Came to Chatham in 1870. Born in Pittsburg, U.S., 1850.

Gondreau, H., merchant tailor, and has lived in the county since 1839. Born in Quebec, 1834. Goudreau, J. E., clerk. Has lived in Chatham since birth, 1858. Gray, W., ex-Mayor of Chatham. He came here in 1852. He owns 620 acres in the county; 100 acres of which are situated in Lot 19, Con. 1, Chatham Township. Born in Scotland, 1826. Gustin & Patterson, proprietors of livery stables. Hammond, C. E., painter and picture framer. He came here in 1877 from the United States. Born, 1846. Hea, C. H., teacher. He has lived in the county since 1855. Born in that year. Holden, Isaac, proprietor of flour mills. Came to the county in 1854. Was born in the United States, 1829. Hall, Alexander, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. Born in Kent County, 1847. Hendershot, John, livery proprietor. He came here in 1878. Was born in Ontario, 1849. Hunton, Stanton, retired from business. Owns Hunton's Hall, Chatham. Was born in State of Virginia, 1815. Settled here in 1843. Jolliffe, R., furniture manufacturer. Commenced business here in 1879. Was born in Toronto, 1856. Jackson, T. W., merchant. He has been a Deputy-Reeve. Born in Harwich Township, 1848. Knight & Co., pork packers and grain dealers. They own 400 acres in the county. Kent, Lubin, general grocer. Born in England, 1819. Came here in 1858. Kemp, G. E., importer, wholesale and retail dealer in pianos, organs and general musical merchandise. P.O. address, Box 387, Chatham. Was born in Yorkshire, England, and settled here in 1866. Lowe, Robert, commission agent. He was Mayor of Chatham. Born 1838 at Staleybridge, England. Lewis, T. L. L., dealer in dry goods, millinery and general merchandise. Was born in the Province in 1839. Came to Chatham, 1872. Lamont, James, proprietor of the gas works at Chatham. Has lived in the county from 1852. Was born in Scotland, 1827. Luscombe, J. H., clerk. He came here in 1862 from England. Born 1837. McKellar, P. D., Registrar of Kent County. McLachlan, D., of the firm of Tennant & McLachlan, proprietors of Canada Business College. He has lived here since November, 1876. Was born in the Province in 1852. McHarvin, M. H., auctioneer and real estate agent at Chatham. He owns 115 acres in Lot 10, Con. 3, Chatham Township; value \$8,000. Born in the county in 1836. McPhilmey, Henry, boiler maker. He settled here in 1860. Born in Scotland, 1804. McKerral, P. E., hotel keeper. Was born in Argyle-shire, Scotland, 1833. Came here the following year. McColl, John Ross, solicitor and attorney. Born in the county, 1857. McLean, James C., carpenter and builder. He was born in East Dover Township, Ontario. McLerie, John, Great Western Railroad employee. Has lived here since 1867. Born in Scotland, 1825. McKay, Alister, lumber dealer. He settled in the county in 1868. Born in Scotland, 1840. Martin, G. G., cigar manufacturer. He has 35 acres of land in Lots 59 and 60, on Talbot Road; valued at \$2,500. Was born in January, 1842. Martin, Rev. N. H., Church of England clergyman. Came here in 1878. Was born in England, 1850. Mercer, Robert, jailer of the county jail. He is a native of the county, and was born in 1843. Mercer, John, Sheriff of Kent County. He settled in the county in 1833. Born in London, England, 1816. Morrish, John, bookseller and stationer, and importer of paper hangings. Has lived in Chatham from 1866. Born in England, 1837. Morrison, G. H., farmer, lives in Chatham. Settled in Kent County, 1867. Was born in the Province, 1847. Mary de Sales, M., of the Ursuline Academy, Chatham. Birthplace, Quebec. Mitchell, W. W., book-keeper. Proprietor of Rankin House. Came to Chatham in 1854. He was born in Scotland, 1848. Maggs, P. H., proprietor of Kent Marble Works. Was born in England, 1855. Came here in 1863. Marx, Fred., broker. Was born in Rhenish Prussia in 1833. Merrifield, W. K., tree agent and nurseryman. Here since 1875. Born in England, 1843. Nicholls, Isaac L., surgeon dentist. Came to Chatham in 1875. Born in Ireland, 1854. Northwood, William, maltster and shipping and forwarding agent. He was born here in 1842, and has been Mayor of the town. Northwood, J. M., harness merchant, and Town Councillor. Has lived here since birth, 1845. Northwood, John, farmer and real estate agent. He owns 1,300 acres of land in the county; worth \$65,000. Was born in Kent County, 1838.

Northwood, Charles, produce dealer. He has lived in the county from 1841. Was born here the same year. Northwood, Joseph & Son, lumber merchants. Oldershaw, James H., builder and lime manufacturer. He came to the county in 1846, when twelve years of age. Birthplace, England. Paterson, D. S., teacher at the High School, Chatham. Pennefather, J. G., collector of customs, Chatham. Patton, R. M. M., druggist. Came here in 1876. Born in Ireland, 1843. Park, James, master of King Street School. Has lived in Chatham since 1862. Was born in Ireland, 1812. Piggott, John, general dealer in lumber, shingles, lath, posts, &c. He settled here in 1869. Born in England, 1842. Powell, G. A., chemist and druggist in Garner House Block, King Street. Commenced business in 1879. Is a Canadian; born, 1851. Parkinson, Robert, manufacturer of engines, boilers and mill machinery. Came to Chatham in 1865. Born, 1826; birthplace, England. Richmond, A., marble worker. Has lived here since 1879. He was born in this Province. Radley, S. D., druggist. He is a native of Devon-shire, England, and was born in 1820. Reid, R. O., tailor's cutter and fitter. Came to Chatham in 1880. Reid, J. R., merchant tailor. Has lived here since 1865. Rose, C. H., money broker, &c. Was born in Dundas County, Ont., in 1833. Rogers, R. N., manager of the Federal Bank at Chatham. Robert, Francis, carriage manufacturer. Born in Toronto, 1837. Roche, E. J., cartage agent for G.W.R.R., coal merchant and agent for Carling & Co. He came to Chatham in 1861. Born in the United States, 1845. Ridley, H. K., dealer in hats, caps and gents' furnishings. He was born in Ontario, 1850. Robert, Francis, merchant miller and proprietor of Ontario Mills. He has lived in the county since 1840. Rutley, W. A., architect. Came to county in 1858. Was born in Toronto, Ontario. Savage, H. W., butcher. Came here in 1866. Born in England, 1832. Stephenson, Rufus, M.P. Born at Springfield, Mass., U.S. Was educated at Grantham Academy, St. Catharines. Has represented Kent County in House of Commons from 1867. Springer, Oliver, M.D., physician and surgeon. In 1861 he settled in Chatham. Born in Ontario, 1837. Sutherland, Thomas, contractor and builder. Came here in 1869. Was born in Ontario, 1843. Smith, R. O., banker and Canada Southern ticket agent. Has held the office of Mayor, and has lived in Chatham since 1837. Born in Norwich, England, 1827. Scane, E. W., barrister, &c. Was born in the county. Sivewright, J. P., physician and surgeon. Has lived in Chatham since 1854. Stone, Thomas, general and dry goods merchant. He settled here in 1847. Born in Ontario, 1827. Tennant & McLachlan, proprietors of Canada Business College at Chatham. Terry, J. H., general grocer. Has lived in the county since 1850. He owns 160 acres of land situated in S.E. part Lot 24, Con. 3, Dover Township, and N.W. 1/4 Lot 4, Con. 8, Chatham Township; valued at \$10,000. Born in 1823 at Toronto. Thompson, J. D., carriage and waggon builder. He came here in 1853, from England, and was born there in 1833. Tighe, W. H., general produce and commission merchant; also dealer in furs and hides. Born in Canada, 1853. Has lived here since 1866. Tilt & Trato, ornamental and house painters. Mr. Tilt has lived in the county since birth, 1854. Mr. Trato came here in 1866. He was born in the United States. Vanstone, S. W. Is a Canadian; was born in Stratford, Ontario, 1843. Warren, D., agent for R. Agur and Co. Has lived here from 1872. Born in Erie County, U.S., 1845. Wright, Maurice, teacher. He settled here in 1868. Was born in Ontario, 1842. Wilkins, D. F. H., teacher. Came to Chatham, 1878. Born in the United States, 1845. Whan, T. C., auctioneer. P.O. address, Box 418, Chatham. Born in London, England, 1837. He came here in 1876. Waterhouse, Joseph, grain and produce merchant. Has been here since 1870. Was born in England, 1835. Waddell, John, grocery and provision dealer. He was born in the town in 1854. Young, G. E., general grocer. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1841. Young, William, carriage and waggon builder. He was for some time a Town Councillor. Came to Chatham in 1853. Born in Scotland, 1838. Young, A., dealer in boots and shoes. Has lived here since 1862. Born in Scotland, 1840.

## DRESDEN.

Arnold, S. S., furniture manufacturer and undertaker. Has lived here since 1870. Born, 1858, in Chatham Township. Adams, George, waggon maker and blacksmith. He came to the county in 1862. Born in England, 1832. Bambridge, H. S., retired military officer. He came here in 1879. Born in London, England, 1844. Bird, B. N., steward on *City of Dresden*. He was born in the United States, 1823. Ball, S. J., general merchant. Came here in 1877. Born in the Province, 1852. Barker, Geo., boot and shoe maker. Here since 1873. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1851. Corner, L. H., contractor and builder. He came here in 1870. Born in the Province, 1847. Caldwell, J. M., hairdresser. He settled here in 1880. Born in the United States, 1833. Cuthbert, Alexander, harness maker. Born in Scotland, 1852. Settled in the county in 1873. Cragg, W. G., hotel-keeper. He is owner of 150 acres of land, worth \$3,000, situated in Raleigh and Camden Townships. Has lived in the county from 1871. Born in England, 1843. P.O. address, Dresden. Dines, W. W., iron and tin merchant. He came here in 1871. Born in the Province. Dewar, J. S., teacher. Settled here in 1876. Was born in the Province, 1858. Dolsen, D. S., gardener. He owns 4 acres on Isaac Street, Dresden. Was born near Chatham in 1813. French, Oscar, manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds. Born in the Town of Chatham, 1855. Foster, Edward, farmer and telegraph operator. He owns 50 acres of land in Lot 17, Con. 1, Dawn Township. Has lived in the county from 1879. Gordon, J. V., mechanic. Born in the United States, 1851. Came to Dresden in 1880. Gurly, W. W., dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. Has lived here since 1875. Born in Ontario, 1867. Hyde, Rev. J. H., Baptist minister. Hughes, H. S., printer and publisher of the *Dresden Times*; is also an insurance and land agent. Came to this county in 1858. Was born in England, 1843. Hart, Thomas. He has lived in the county from 1867. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1841. King, R. H., cabinetmaker. Born in the county, 1842. Kimmerley, P. S., contractor. Came here in 1874. Born in Hastings County, 1845. Leonard, J. L. H., grocer and provision merchant. He has lived in the county since 1870. Born in Prince Edward County, 1834. Lewis, J. G., proprietor of livery and sale stables. He settled here in 1873. Born in Ontario, 1857. McClellan, A. C., printer. Has lived here since 1864. Born in this Province, 1843. Merrill, J. P., carpenter and joiner. Settled here in 1870. Was born in the United States, 1859. Minaker, J. H., tanner and currier. Is also market Clerk at Dresden. Has lived here since 1871. Born in the Province, 1838. Marr & Hawkin, photographers. They have been in business here since 1876. Nelson, Samuel, carpenter and joiner. Came to Dresden in 1872. Born in Ontario, 1849. Pomeroy, J. Reynold, physician and surgeon. Powell, Peter, proprietor of flour mills at Dresden. Settled here in 1875. Was born in Ontario, 1849. Piggott, E., lumber dealer and contractor, also manufacturer of sashes, doors, blinds and mouldings. He came to Dresden in 1873. Was born in England, 1846. Ribble, Captain Asa, Captain of steamer *Victoria*, and an ex-Councillor. He was born in the county, 1841. Kauke, Charles, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, Dawn Township. Settled here in 1846. Was born in Ontario, 1838. Shaw, Sylvanus, hotel-keeper at Dresden. Selrag, David D., master mechanic. Here since 1878. Born 1852 in this Province. Sexsmith, John, lumberman. He owns 4 village lots, and was born in the county, 1847. Slater, B. F., harness-maker. He is a native of the county; born, 1859. Smith, Brothers, woollen manufacturers, merchant tailors and general merchants. They were born in the county. Thompson, A. V., tailor. He also farms 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1, Camden Gore; which is valued at \$5,000. He was born in the United States in 1817. Settled in Kent County, 1870. Trerice, A., lumber merchant. Has filled the offices of Village Reeve and Warden of the county. He owns 400 acres in the county, and settled here in 1855. Was born in Ontario, 1837. Tiffin, R., proprietor of the Green Mountain House at Dresden. He owns 60 acres of land in Lot 9, Cons. 13 and 14, Camden Gore; worth \$4,000. Has lived in the township from birth, 1845.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Tully, Edward, lumber merchant, Dresden. He is owner of 150 acres of land in Lot 17, Con. 3, and Lot 20, Con. 4, Dawn Township, Lambton County. Was born in Ontario, 1848.

Wagner, Jacob, farmer. Came to Kent County, 1855. Born in Kentucky, U.S. in 1836.

Walters, George, resident. Was born in the Province, 1854, and settled here in 1879.

Wees, C. W., machinist. Was born in Camden Township in 1850.

Walfenberg, Jesse, machinist. Came to Dresden in 1879. Born in Toronto Township, 1841.

Windover, W. H., general grocer. He owns 150 acres of land in the county since 1837. Was born in Ontario in 1846.

Weldon, Andrew, machinist and foundry man. He has lived in the county since 1837. Was born in Ontario in 1846.

Wees, R. G., resident. He owns 42½ acres in Lot 4, Con. 5, Camden Gore. Was born in Camden Township, 1841.

Waller, Henry, lumberman. Has lived in the county since birth, 1840.

Webster, Isaac B., proprietor of Dresden Tannery, and also deals in leather and findings. Is a Village Councillor. Was born in Ontario, 1842. Came here in 1866.

Wannamaker, G. A., carriage manufacturer and general blacksmith. Settled here in 1865. Was born in the Province of Ontario.

Wells, E. H., dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware and cutlery. Came here in 1871. Was born in the Province, 1841.

Winter, H. E., physician and surgeon. Has lived here since 1865. Born in Ontario, 1830.

Williston, D. D., conveyancer, accountant and draughtsman. He has lived in the county since birth, 1831.

Willson, Miss Ada, teacher. She was born in the Province, 1861.

Wilkins, Samuel, commercial traveller. Residence, 461 King Street, London. Was born in London, England, 1838.

## RIDGETOWN.

Atkins, J., manufacturer of patent caskets. He came here in 1879. Is a native of Ohio.

Anderson, J. A. C., Fire, Marine, Life and Real Estate Agent. Came to Ridgetown in 1878. He was born in Wellington County, Ontario, 1848.

Britton, E. grocer and liquor merchant. Has lived in the town since birth, 1848.

Benton, N. S., hotel-keeper. Was born in the United States in 1803.

Boughner, W. H., hardware merchant, Erie Street. He settled here in 1870. Born in Lincoln County, 1835.

Brice, Francis, architect. Address, Erie Street. Is a native of Ireland; born 1835. Came to Kent County when 10 years of age.

Constable & Somerville, publishers of East Kent Plaindealer, since 1876.

Coffey, Jas. T., auctioneer for the county. Has lived here since 1865. Born in Wentworth County, Ontario.

Craig, J. R., merchant. Came here in October, 1878. Was born in Pontiac County, Quebec, 1857.

Campbell, D. L., brick manufacturer. Was born in Howard Township, Ontario, 1851.

Davidson, Robert, merchant tailor. Came here in 1874. Was born in Belfast, Ireland, 1839.

Elliott, J. A., banker. Came to Ridgetown in 1875.

Ellison & Stanton, marble dealers. Mr. Ellison is an Englishman; born, 1856. Came here in 1869.

Fish, L. W., shoemaker. Here since 1878. Was born in New York, 1817.

Floeter S. B., station agent for Canada Southern Railway at Ridgetown. Was born at Chatham, 1853.

Gibson, Charles, engineer. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1837. Came to the county in 1857.

Hay, M. G., bookseller and stationer. Is also the Montreal Telegraph Company's agent. Born at St. Thomas, 1858. Has lived in the county from 1867.

Hewitt, L. C., painter. Here from 1877. Was born in New York State, 1842.

Hunter, George, butcher and drover. Came here in 1877. Born in Huron County, Ontario, 1849.

Jackson, J. C., merchant. He was born in Romney Township, Ontario, 1832.

Lambert & Smith, proprietors of livery stable. Commenced business here in 1880.

Lamont, J. G., carriage maker. He came here in 1877. Was born in Elgin County, 1850.

Lutz, N., proprietor of livery stable. Settled here in 1873. Born in Waterloo County, 1853.

McGillivray, J. K., school teacher here since 1879. Was born in Bruce County, 1856.

McBrayne, W. S., school teacher. He was born in the county in 1860.

McNulty, T. R., plasterer and decorator. Settled here in 1877. Born in Ireland, 1847.

McKay, Henry, window blind manufacturer. Born in Kent County, 1859.

Mills, N., attorney-at-law. Came to Ridgetown in 1879. Was born in the county in 1846.

Morgan, E. F., money lender. Settled here in 1880. Born in Nova Scotia, 1822.

Porter, Henry, gentleman. Came here in 1855. Born in Manchester, England, 1846.

Potts, Sylvester, proprietor of livery stables. He has lived in the county since birth, 1853.

Ross, James A., hotel-keeper. He came here in 1877. Born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1844.

Smith, Dr. Jacob, physician and surgeon. Was Reeve of Ridgetown and Warden of county. Came to Kent in 1845. Born at Beamsville, Ontario, 1831.

Skey, Frederick, accountant and insurance agent. Birthplace, England.

Smith, P. C., L.D.S., surgeon dentist. Has been in practice here since 1878. Was born in Norfolk County, Ontario, 1836.

Whyte, John, banker. Came to the county in 1875, and was Reeve in 1879. Born in Scotland, 1842.

Willson, Benjamin, grain dealer and Deputy Reeve. Owns 100 acres in Lot 12, Con. 9, of Howard Township. Born in the township, 1848.

## WALLACEBURG.

Arnold, Robert, Jun., grocer and provision dealer Born in York County, 1851. Came here in 1865.

Ayres, W. N., merchant tailor. Is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1835. Came to Kent County in 1858.

Ayres, Albert, proprietor of livery and sale stables, corner of Wellington and Lafitte Streets. Came to this county in 1850. Was born in Devonshire, England, 1842.

Bailey, N. A., of the firm of Fawcett, Livingstone & Co., bankers.

Becker, William, carriage blacksmith. He was born at Long Point, Ontario, in 1827. Settled here in 1858.

Dobie, Daniel, dry goods, hats, caps, furs, ready made clothing and gents' furnishings. Came here in January, 1879. Was born in Middlesex County, 1853.

Ferguson, Malcolm, printer. Was born in Lambton County, 1853. Settled here in 1877.

Fraser, Charles, Collector of Customs and Land Surveyor. Here since 1863. Born in England, 1825. Has 200 acres of land in Lot 23, Con. 5, Chatham Township.

Gillard, T. B., fire, marine and real estate agent. He acted as collector in 1879; is now a Councillor. Born in Durham County, Ontario, 1845. Came here in 1870.

Grant, P. J., proprietor of hotel and livery stables. He settled in the county in 1870. Was born in Glengarry County, Ontario.

Heath, W. H., manufactures builder's furnishings and all kinds of furniture. Has lived in the county since birth, 1845.

Howard, John, builder. Settled in Kent County in 1854. Was born in Kent County, England, 1838.

Johnson, L. H., U.S. Consul for twelve years. Is also Reeve, Warden and Councillor. He owns property in Wallaceburg, and has lived in the county nearly 60 years. Was born in Sombra Township, 1818.

Judson, Lester, painter. Is a member of Town Council. Was born in Lambton County, 1833. Came to this county in 1846.

Lalande, Jos., cabinet maker, builder and contractor, He owns 40 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Born in Canada, 1829. Settled in Kent County, 1859.

Langstaff, Miles, farmer and land agent. He has held municipal and other offices, and came to this county in 1857. Was born in York County, Ont., 1809.

Lundy, W. B., builder and contractor. He came here in 1873, and is captain of the Fire Brigade. Born in York County, 1847.

Lee, George, watchmaker, jeweller and engraver. Came to Wallaceburg in 1872.

McDonald, D. B., Postmaster and money broker. Also acts as Village Clerk. He owns 100 acres of land situated in Lots 10 and 11, Con. 3, Chatham Gore, and was born in the county in 1825.

McDougall, A., attorney and collector. He has held various municipal offices, and is at present in the Council. Holds the appointment of J.P. Was born in Sombra Township, Ont., 1829.

McDougall, L. A., farmer, collector and bailiff. He was born in Dover Township, Ont., 1814, and has lived in the county since.

McKelvey, Alexander, lumberman, dealer in oak and square timber. He came to the county in 1851. Was born in Leeds County, 1828.

McLennan, Farquhar, livery proprietor. Here since 1879. For twenty years was engaged in lumbering. Was born in Glengarry County, 1833. Came to Kent County, 1853. He owns 100 acres of Lot 24, Con. 5, Sombra Township.

Mitchell, George, M.D., physician and surgeon. Is Reeve of Wallaceburg, and came to this county in 1867. Was born in Elgin County, 1840.

Martin, Theodore, boot and shoe manufacturer. Has lived in this county since 1841. Was born in London, England, 1831.

Morris, Harvey, manufactures patent elm barrels, hoops and staves. Also deals in hardwood lumber. Born in Ireland, 1844. Settled in the county in 1851.

Mann, S. L., livery proprietor. Came here in 1873. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1845.

Misener, H. M., lumberman and farmer. Owns 300 acres in Chatham Gore; worth \$8,000. Settled here in 1872. Was born in Wentworth County, 1840.

Newman, Dr. J. B., physician and coroner. He owns 150 acres of land in Lot 3, Con. 18, Chatham Township. Is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was born in October, 1839.

Price & Hurley, grocers and grain merchants, corner of James and Duncan Streets. They are both Canadians. Mr. Price was born in 1850; Mr. Hurley in 1854.

Poat, W. A., carriage maker, general blacksmith and horse shoer. Born in England, 1854. Settled here in 1875.

Peck, W. R., ship-builder and contractor. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1846.

Ray, George, carriage manufacturer. Came to Kent County in 1865. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1839.

Smith, Calvin, pattern and carriage manufacturer. He was Assessor and Postmaster for years. Came here in 1840. Born in Ontario, 1811.

Sommerville, Dr. J. A., physician and surgeon. Settled in Wallaceburg, 1878. Was born in Kingston, Ontario.

## TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Anderson, Arthur, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 10, Camden Gore, 100 acres. He has held all the municipal offices, and has been resident in the county from 1843. Born in Ireland, 1816. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Athoe, Rev. Thomas, clergyman, Methodist Episcopal Church. Was settled here in 1879. Born in England, 1848. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bobier, J. B., farmer, lives on Lot 8, Con. A. He owns 200 acres; worth \$12,000. Was appointed J.P. for the county. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Blackburn, P. C., farmer and owner of 150 acres in Gore of Camden, situated in Lots 6, 7 and 8, Con. 6; value, \$6,000. Has lived in the township from birth, 1851. P.O. address, Dresden.

Boyle, J. A., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 6, Camden Gore, of which he owns 40 acres. Was born in the township, 1854. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Budd, Eliza, teacher. Came here in 1879. Was born in the Province, 1860. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Bodkin, Patrick, farmer in Camden Gore, and is also a Township Councillor. P.O. address, Florence.

Badder, Charles, farmer on E. part Lot 5, Con. 10, Camden Gore. Owner of 75 acres; worth \$4,500. He settled here in 1850. Was born in Ont., 1838. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Bird, William, tenant farmer of E. ½ Lot 3, Con. 2, Camden Gore. Born in England, 1853. Came to this county in 1870. P.O. address, Dresden.

Bobier, W. H., farmer. Owner of 65 acres, Lot 3, Con. 5, Camden Gore; valued at \$6,500. Settled here in 1852. Born in Washington, U.S., 1819. P.O. address, Dresden.

Buller, Henry, general blacksmith at Thamesville. He came to the county, 1844. Was born in England, 1829.

Beamish, R. J., woollen merchant, residing at Schomberg, York County. Was born in the Province, 1854.

Bobier, Edward, farmer on Lot 10, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He owns 50 acres; worth \$2,000. Settled here in 1877. Born in Ont., 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Brewer, R. S., farmer. Owns 250 acres situated in Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from 1857. Was born in England, 1849. P.O. address, Dresden.

Burgess, John, farmer and owner of 99½ acres in Lot 4, Con. 4; valued at \$5,000. Came to the county in 1834. Born in England, 1828. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Blakely, G. C., farmer, lives on Lot 3, Con. 5, of which he has 55 acres. He settled in the county in 1836. Was born in Prince Edward County, 1809. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Bedford, Robert, retired farmer. He owns 75 acres of Lot 1, Con. 4; worth \$3,000. Was born in the county, 1801. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Burwell, Timothy, farmer. He has 50 acres in Lot 5, Con. 4; value \$3,000. Settled in the county, 1851. Was born in the Province, 1827. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bassett, Mary Ann, owns 155 acres of Lots 1 and 2, Con. 5; valued at \$5,000. She was born in the county, 1842. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Carr, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 50, Dawn Township, Lambton County. He owns 100 acres; worth \$6,000. Born in Ireland, 1822. Settled in the county, 1869. P.O. address, Dresden.

Campbell, Charles, farmer and owner of 150 acres in Lots 1 and 2, Con. 1; worth \$5,000. Has lived in the county from 1863. Born in the United States, 1834. P.O. address, Dresden.

Cragg, E. A., farmer on Lot 10, Con. 13, Camden Gore. Is owner of 165 acres; worth \$7,000. He settled here in 1868. Was born in England, 1831. P.O. address, Florence.

Dobbyn, John, proprietor of flour and saw mills at Dawn Mills. Is Reeve of Camden, and has lived in the county since 1827. Born in Ontario, 1821.

Deane, George, expressman at Thamesville. He came here in 1875. Was born in England, 1844.

Duffus, Peter, contractor and manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds at Thamesville. Is village Councillor, and has lived in the county from 1854. Born in Scotland, 1853.

Dunlop, James, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He has 50 acres; valued at \$2,000. Has lived in the county from 1868. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Dresden.

Edwards, T. B., teacher, Thamesville. He settled in the county, 1865. Born in the Province, 1846.

Edwards, Rev. W. W., Methodist Church minister at Thamesville. He came here in 1872. Was born in Ontario, 1844.

Falardeau, Peter, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 12, Camden Gore. Owns 84 acres; worth \$6,000. Born in Quebec, 1827. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Florence.

Farnsworth, Z., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 5, Camden Gore. He owns 156 acres. Came to the county in 1876. Was born in England. P.O. address, Dresden.

Finley, Timothy, farmer. Is owner of 58 acres in Lots 2, 3 and 4, Camden Gore. Came to the county in 1836. Born in the United States, 1829. P.O. address, Dresden.

Gillespie, J. W., farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 1, and owns 55 acres in Lots 2, 3 and 4, Con. 1, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from birth, and holds the office of Township Collector. P.O. address, Dresden.

Greenwood, John, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 8, Con. 12, Camden Gore. He was born in the township in 1851. P.O. address, Florence.

Graham, John, contractor and builder, Thamesville. He came to the county in 1852. Born in the Province of Ontario.

Hicks, 'D. V., farmer, lives on Lot 13, Con. 5, Dawn Township, and owns 100 acres. Was born in Cornwall, England, 1844. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hubbard, C. S., farmer, lives on the W. part of Lot 2, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He owns 33 acres; valued at \$1,500. Has lived in the county from 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hustin, J., farmer. Township Assessor and Magistrate. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hughes, Thomas, farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 6, Camden Gore, and owns 75 acres. He settled in the county in 1859. Was born in England, 1847. P.O. address, Dresden.

Harvey, W. B., farmer, has 45 acres of Lot 5, Con. 3, Camden Gore; valued at \$3,000. He came to this county in 1867. Born in Prince Edward County, 1833. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hughson, J. L., farmer. Is owner of 650 acres, and lives on Lot 5, Con. 7, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from 1852. Was born in the Province, 1849. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Horning, George, hotel-keeper at Dawn Mills. Settled in Kent County, 1868. Born in Ontario, 1858.

Henson, J. M., farmer, owns 27½ acres of Lot 3, Con. 4, in Camden Gore. He is a son of the Rev. Josiah Henson. Has lived in the county since 1843. Born in the United States, 1828. P.O. address, Dresden.

Henson, Rev. Josiah, minister, Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 200 acres of land situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 4; worth \$20,000. Was born in Maryland, U.S., in 1789. Has lived in Kent County since 1843. P.O. address, Dresden.

Holmes, Louisa, teacher, Thamesville. Came here in 1870. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1837.

Humphrey, Joseph, farmer on the E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 1, Camden Gore. Owns 100 acres. Was born in Cobourg, 1850, and settled here in 1879. P.O. address, Dresden.

Helligan, John, farmer, and owns 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 2, Camden Gore. Born in Ireland, 1841, and settled here in 1877. P.O. address, Dresden.

Howden, T. B., farmer, and has 50 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3. He came to the county in 1877. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1848. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Howes, Thomas, farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 12, Camden Gore. He owns 50 acres, and came here in 1878. Was born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Jeffs, Isaac, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 6, Camden Gore. He owns 80 acres, and settled here in 1880. Born in Ireland, 1842. P.O. address, Dresden.

Kirk, M. C., farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, Camden Gore, and has lived in the county since 1827. P.O. address, Dresden.

Kenny & Cunningham, millers and general grain merchants, Thamesville.

Kelley, Peter, farmer, lives on Lot 6, Con. 4, of which he owns 34 acres. He came to the county in 1850. Was born in the Province. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Layman, W. C., farmer. He owns the E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 13, 100 acres, Camden Gore. Was born in the Province, 1830. Came here in 1876. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Liberty, George, farmer. Is owner of 59½ acres of Lot 4, Con. 5; worth \$3,000. He came to the county in 1879. Born in England, 1848. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Lloyd, Wm., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 9, Camden Gore. He has 75 acres of land. Was born in the township, 1837. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Lloyd, Francis, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 3, Con. 10, Camden Gore; worth \$3,000. Came to the county in 1840. Born in Ontario, 1833. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Lawrence, F. J., grocer and agent for American Express Company, Thamesville. Came to the county in 1857. Born in England, 1835.

Lynn, Rev. Samuel, Baptist minister and farmer. He owns 19 acres of Lot 2, Con. 1, Camden Gore, and settled in the county in 1855. Was born in Virginia, U.S., in 1820. P.O. address, Dresden.

McDonald, John, retired farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 3, Con. 3, Camden Gore. Born in Scotland, 1809. Came to this county in 1845. P.O. address, Dresden.

McDonald, Allan, farmer. He owns 45 acres in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 3, Camden Gore. Was born in Scotland, 1812. He settled here in 1864. P.O. address, Dresden.

McDonald, S., farmer. He has 99 acres of land in Lot 6, Con. 11, Camden Gore; worth \$6,000. Settled in the county, 1866. Was born in Ireland, 1830. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

McCrae, C. H., farmer on Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, Camden Gore. He has 175 acres of land, and has lived in the county since 1830. P.O. address, Dresden.

McConnell, A., insurance agent, Thamesville. Born in the county, 1839.

McEwen, A. N., and D., farmers on Lot 3, Con. 12, Camden Gore, of which they own 100 acres. They settled here in 1876. All born in Scotland. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Mackie, Thomas, farmer and lumberman. He owns 20 acres of Lot 10, Con. 7, Dawn Township, Lambton County. Was born in Quebec, 1842. Settled in the county in 1860. P.O. address, Rutherford.

Mahoney, M., farmer and drover. He owns 100 acres in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 6, Camden Gore; also 400 acres in Dawn Township. Born in the county in 1843. P.O. address, Dresden.

Marsh, Wm., farmer on Lot 1, Con. 8, Camden Gore, of which he has 75 acres. Came to the county in 1870. Born in the Province, 1834. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Marsh, David, farmer on Lot 4, Con. 10, Camden Gore. Is owner of 40 acres. He settled here in 1872. Born in Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

MacLachlan, H., farmer. He owns 100 acres situated in Lot 7, Con. 10, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from 1875. Born in the Province, 1822.

Mead, A. R., watchmaker and jeweller, Thamesville. He commenced business here in 1878. Was born in Ontario, 1854.

Mayhew, F. J., general merchant (groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes), Thamesville. He came to the county in 1847. Born, 1841.

Marsh, Leonard, farmer on Lots 1 and 2, Con. 5, and owner of 40 acres. Settled here in 1874. Born in the Province, 1841. P.O. address, Dresden.

Neely, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 11, Camden Gore. He owns 72 acres, and settled here in 1853. Was born in Quebec, 1829. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Nevills, Sarah, is engaged in farming. She owns 41 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, Camden Gore; and has lived in Kent County since 1833. P.O. address, Dresden.

Olison, Donald, farmer. Residence Dawn Centre. P.O. address, Rutherford. Settled in the county in 1876. Born in Scotland, 1857.

Obeay, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 13, Camden Gore. He has 50 acres; valued at \$2,000. Came here in 1865. Was born in the Province, 1845. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Prangley, C. T., farmer and owns 225 acres of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 7, Camden Gore. Was born in Ont., 1851. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Proctor, William, farmer. He owns 50 acres in Lot 9, Con. 4, Camden Gore, settling here in 1861. He was born in the United States, 1832. P.O. address, Dresden.

Phillips, Geo., farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 4. Owns 133 acres; worth \$6,000, and settled here in 1855. He was born in Ontario, 1812. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Phillips, J. E., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 11, Camden Gore, of which he owns 50 acres. Came to the county in 1855. Born in Ontario. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Quinn, G. H., tailor, Thamesville. Has lived in the county from 1867. Was born in the Province, 1859.

Rheintgen, J. J., teacher. P.O. address, Florence. Was born in Prussia, 1845. Has lived in Kent County since 1853.

Richardson, R., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 6, Camden Gore. He owns 50 acres in the S.E. part of the Lot. Born in the Province, 1855. P.O. address, Dresden.

Rogers, Thomas, farmer and owns 48 acres in Lot 12, Con. 2; worth \$2,000. He settled here in 1877. He was born in England, 1872. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Rubel, J. D., farmer on Lot 1, Con. 6, and owns 50 acres. He was born in the county, 1838. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Smith, Arthur, farmer and sawyer. He owns the E. 1/2 of Lot 5, Con. 3, Camden Gore, 100 acres; worth \$6,500. Has lived in the county from 1857. Was born in England, 1834. P.O. address, Dresden.

Snary, John W., farmer. He is owner of 62 acres of Lot 7, Con. 11, Camden Gore; and settled in Kent County in 1836. He was born in the United States in 1832. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Sheppard, G. A., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He has 50 acres in the N.E. part of the lot, and settled here in 1866. Born in Ontario, 1842. P.O. address, Dresden.

Sherman, Lemuel, farmer and Reeve of Thamesville. He has 135 acres situated in Lot 15, Con. B. of Camden and Thamesville Village, where he was born and resides. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Simmons, E., painter, Thamesville. He is a native of this county.

Swisher, R. D., M.D., physician and surgeon at Thamesville. Also holds the office of coroner. He has lived in the county since 1859. Born in the Province in 1830.

Spackman, Mrs. G. F., resides in Thamesville, and has lived in Kent County from 1864. Was born in the Province, 1843.

Sherman, Wm., farmer. Residence and P.O. address, Thamesville. He owns 76 acres of Lot 16, Con. 15, and 75 in Lot 15, Con. B. He was born here in 1844.

Shirran, George, dealer in shelf and heavy hardware, Thamesville. Was born in Scotland, 1829, and settled here in 1867.

Stewart, Joseph H., teaches school on the 1st Con. of Camden Gore. Came to Kent County in 1870. Born in the United States, 1859. P.O. address, Chatham.

Scott, David, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 1. He owns 50 acres; valued at \$2,500. He was born at Utica, N.Y. in 1822, and came here in 1872. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shorow, Anthony, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 11, Camden Gore. Owns 100 acres; worth \$5,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1819. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Traxter, P. A., farmer, owns 250 acres in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 6; worth \$12,000. Born in the county, 1819. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Thompson, John, farmer. Is owner of 50 acres, situated in Lots 1 and 2, Con. 5, and settled here in 1860. Was born in Ontario, 1842. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Turnbull, J. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 4, and owns 50 acres. Is a Scotchman, and was born 1838. He settled here in 1874. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Thompson, R. S., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 14. Owns 150 acres. Born in Halton County, 1856. Came here in 1867. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Van Dusen, David, farmer and builder. Is owner of 50 acres in Lot 6, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He settled in this county in 1866. Born in Hastings County, 1837. P.O. address, Dresden.

Wells, Francis, farmer and lumberman. He owns 130 acres of Lot 4, Con. 2, Camden Gore, and has lived in the county since 1850. Was a Councillor. Born in England, 1846. P.O. address, Dresden.

Webster, Joseph, farmer on the W. part of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 9. Owns 40 acres; worth \$2,500. He was born in the township in 1852. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Wheeler, Nicholas, farmer and saw mill owner. He has 22 acres of Lot 6, Con. 10, Camden Gore, and settled here in 1865. Born in the Province, 1841. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Will, D. R., farmer. Owns 45 acres in Lot 8, Con. 11, Camden Gore, and has lived here since 1872. Born in Ontario, 1847. P.O. address, Florence.

Wilson, Moses, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 9, Camden Gore. He owns 133 acres, and came here in 1878. Is a native of Ireland; born 1828. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Wade, Wellington, farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 10, Camden Gore, and owns 50 acres; worth \$2,500. He has lived in the county since 1859. Born in Ontario, 1852. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Webster, H., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 7, Camden Gore. He settled here in 1849. Was born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

## TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

Arnold, L. H., farmer and hotel-keeper at Louisville. He owns 160 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Con. 1. Was born in the township in 1806. His father, Samuel Arnold, has held the offices of Township Clerk, Reeve, Assessor, &c. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, W. H., farmer. Is owner of 32 acres in Lot 1, and 25 acres of Lot A, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. He has lived in the township since birth, 1832. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Benedict, W. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, and owns 50 acres. Born at Braceville, 1816. Settled in Kent County, 1860. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Boulton, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 29, Con. 2, and owns altogether 150 acres, situated in Lot 29, Con. 2, and Lots 27 and 28, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. He was born in the county, 1839. P.O. address, Dresden.

Bolton, William, Sen., farmer on Lot 25, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, where he owns 85 acres. Born in the county, 1820. For some years was a Captain in the 6th Battalion of Militia. P.O. address, Dresden.

Buchanan, John, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 19, and has lived in the county from 1804. Was born on the Isle of Mull, Scotland, 1803. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Butler, Charles A., farmer and butcher. He has 50 acres of land in Lot 28, Con. 1, and 30 in Lot 13, Con. 14; valued at \$3,000. He has lived in the county from 1842. Born in Ohio, U.S., 1838. P.O. address, Dresden.

Bateman, Thomas, farmer. He has 105 acres situated in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 14; worth \$3,000. Was nine years sailing on the lakes. Born in Brant County, 1836. Came here in 1866. P.O. address, Old Field.

Bourne, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 14. Owns 100 acres; worth \$4,500. Was born in Sligo, Ireland, 1819, and settled in Kent County, 1866. P.O. address, Old Field.

Burnett, Robert, farmer and owner of 100 acres in Lot 17, Con. 11; value, \$5,000. Has lived in the county since 1844. Born in the United States, 1825. P.O. address, Dresden.

Barnes, Frank, lumberman. He resides on Lot 17, Con. 9, where he has 34 acres. Also owns 100 acres in Lot 27, Con. 8, Sombra Township. Was born at Richmond, U.S. in 1850. Came here in 1873. P.O. address, Dresden.

Brown, J. G., farmer on Lot 17, Con. 11, of which he has 50 acres; worth \$2,000. He settled in this county in 1843. Was born in Welland County, Ontario, 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Boyington, M. L., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 13. Owns 100 acres; worth \$5,000, and settled here in 1875. He was born in the Province of Quebec, 1828. P.O. address, Old Field.

Brown, Charles, farmer and lumber manufacturer. Owner of 100 acres, situated in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 6, Chatham Township, and 100 acres in Lot 10, Con. 12, Sombra Township. Was born in Nova Scotia, 1825. Came to Kent County, 1874. P.O. address, Darrell.

Blackburn, Abraham, farmer on Lot 10, Con. 2; owns 80 acres, also 20 of Lot 8, Con. 3; together worth \$7,500. Was born in the township, 1832, and has held the offices of Councillor and School Trustee. P.O. address, Chatham.

Cole, William, farmer. Owns part of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1826. He came to Kent County in 1859. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Chandler, G. W., farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. Born in the State of Indiana, December, 1844. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Couters, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 11. He owns 150 acres, worth \$4,000. Was born in Ontario, 1842. He settled here in 1877. P.O. address, Dresden.

Crow, A. W., farmer, and owns the W. 1/2 of Lot 20, Con. 2, 100 acres; worth \$10,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1832. P.O. address, Louisville.

Dusten, John M., farmer on Lots 26 and 27, Con. 2, Chatham Gore. He is owner of 30 acres, worth \$2,500. Was born in Norfolk County, Ontario, 1811. Came to this county in 1839. P.O. address, Keith.

Dusten, Caleb and Paul, farmers. They own 50 acres, situated in Lot 27, Con. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore; valued at \$3,000. Were born in the township in 1827 and 1855. P.O. address, Keith.

Denhardt, D. S., farmer, stock-breeder, fruit-grower, and insurance agent. Owns 215 acres, situated in Lot 8, Con. 13, and Lot 9, Con. 14; worth \$8,000. Born in Prince Edward County, 1845. Came here in 1871. P.O. address, Dresden.

Davis, W. E., farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 12, of which he owns 175 acres. Has also 40 acres in Lot 10, and 100 in Lot 12, Con. 12; altogether, 315 acres, worth \$11,000. He settled in Kent County in 1856. Was born in United States, 1825. P.O. address, Dresden.

Clancey, P. H., farmer on Lot 23, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, and owns 140 acres. Was born in Euphrasia Township, Ontario, 1855. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Eady, Daniel, farmer. Owns 44 acres of Lot 3, Con. 7; value, \$3,500. He settled here in 1867. Was born in Simcoe County, January, 1845. P.O. address, Chatham.

Everett, W. A., farmer on Lot 21, Con. 2, and owns 200 acres; worth \$18,000. Has held the office of Reeve, and for thirty years has been a J.P. He was born on the homestead in 1815. P.O. address, Louisville.

Fisher, James, farmer and Councillor. Has 100 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Con. 1 and 2, Chatham Gore. Has lived in the county since birth, 1813. Birthplace, Dover Township. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Forshee, C. P., farmer on Lot 30, Con. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore, and owns 92 acres; worth \$5,500. He holds the office of J.P., and has lived in the county since 1860. Born in the Province in 1830. P.O. address, Dresden.

Fletcher, D. M., farmer. Lives on Lot 29, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Is owner of 80 acres. Was born on the homestead in 1845. P.O. address, Dresden.

Ferguson, W. H., farmer and stock breeder on Lot 7, Con. 13. Owns 108 acres, worth \$3,500. He came here in 1873. Was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, 1844. P.O. address, Dresden.

Fisher, R. S., farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 1. He owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$12,000, and settled in the county in 1826. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1813. P.O. address, Chatham.

Fleming, J. C., farmer on Lot 15, Con. 1, and owns 70 acres; valued at \$8,000. He was born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1800. Came to this county in 1865. P.O. address, Louisville.

Grimshaw, Levi, farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. Was born on Wolfe Island, near Kingston, in 1842. Came here in 1872. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Gibson, W. A., farmer. Has 75 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2, Chatham Gore; worth \$1,500. He settled here in 1870. Was born in Ontario, 1857. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Glasgow, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 30, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. He owns 7 1/2 acres here, and 25 acres of Lot 9, Con. 11, Chatham Township, and settled in the county in 1863. Born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 1828. P.O. address, Dresden.

Greenwood, W. T., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 1. He has 65 acres of land, worth \$4,500. Came here in 1868. Was born in England, 1820. P.O. address, Chatham.

Gillem, Oram, farmer on Lot 17, Con. 10. He owns 50 acres of land, worth \$2,500, and settled here in 1860. Born in the State of Virginia, U.S., 1809. P.O. address, Dresden.

Gordianer, Jacob, farmer, stock-breeder and fruit-grower on Lot 15, Con. 8. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Hastings County, 1837. Came here in 1867. P.O. address, Dresden.

Gray, Andrew, farmer. He has the S. 1/2 of Lot 10, Con. 5, 100 acres; valued at \$5,000. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1833, and settled in this county in 1853. P.O. address, Darrell.

Gallagher, Bernard, farmer and Deputy-Reeve. He owns 150 acres, situated in Lot 8, Con. 6, and Lot 6, Con. 7; worth \$6,000. Settled in Kent County, 1855. Was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

Green, George, farmer, carpenter and builder. Owns 50 acres of Lot 18, Con. 5; worth \$3,000. Born in England, 1832, and came here in 1857. P.O. address, Louisville.

Greenwood, W. T., farmer, formerly a sea captain. He resides on Lot 7, Con. 1. Was born in Bedfordshire, England, 1819. Came to this county in 1832, and settled here in May, 1868. P.O. address, Chatham.

Grover, J. B., farmer and Township Treasurer. He owns 80 acres valued at \$10,000, situated in Lot 15, Front Con., and Lot 14, 1st Con. Came to the county in 1836. Was born in New Hampshire, U.S., 1813. P.O. address, Louisville.

Hanna, Rev. Thomas, minister of Walpole Island, and farms. He came to the Island in 1874. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1815. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Hardy, William, farmer on Lot 2, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. Owns 75 acres, worth \$2,000. He settled here in 1858. Born in Lincolnshire, England. P.O. address, Baby's Point.

Huff, W. H., farmer on Lot 27, Con. 4, Chatham Gore, where he has 50 acres, and 6 acres on Lot 27, Con. 2; together valued at \$2,000. He was born in the county in 1854. P.O. address, Dresden.

Huff, Lewis, farmer on Lot 28, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, 100 acres; worth \$5,500. Born on Huff's Island, Prince Edward County, 1829, and came to Kent in 1857. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hood, Robert, farmer. Owns 25 acres of Lot 9, Con. 11, and 50 acres of Lot 13, Con. 12; together valued at \$3,000. Was born in the State of Ohio, U.S., 1840. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hare, Albert, hotel-keeper, Louisville. Came here in October, 1873. Born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, 1845.

Irwin, A. & J., farmers. They own 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 10, and settled here in 1876. Came from Hastings County, Ontario, where they were born. P.O. address, Dresden.

Jackson, Moses, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 2, and owns 150 acres. He was born in Romney Township, 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.

Johnson, James, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. He owns 95 acres, worth \$5,000. Has been Township Councillor and Collector. Was born in the Township, 1822. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Johnson, William, farmer. Resides on Lot 4, Con. 2, of which he owns 100 acres, also 25 acres of Lot 5, Con. 2, and 25 of Lot 5, Con. 1, all in Chatham Gore. He has lived in the township since birth, 1834. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

James, Thomas, farmer and lumber dealer. Is owner 55 acres, worth \$3,000, situated in Lot 19, Cons. 1 and 2, Chatham Gore. Was born in the township, 1839. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Johnston, John, farmer. He owns 300 acres in all, situated in Lot 6, Cons. 5 and 6, and Lot 7, Con. 3; valued at \$15,000. Settled in the county in 1850. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1823. P.O. address, Chatham.

Julien, Simon A., farmer and Township Councillor. He has 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 5; worth \$10,000. Born in Howard Township, Kent County, Ont., 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Knight, H. M., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, of which he owns 100 acres. He was born on this farm, 1838. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Kerr, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. He owns 77 acres, worth \$5,500, and village property. Came to Kent County in May, 1848. Born at Dundas, Ontario, 1820. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Knapp, J. S., retired farmer. Owns 275 acres of Lot 8, Cons. 1 and 2; valued at \$20,000. Was born in the township in 1828. P.O. address, Chatham.

Lindsay, Stephen, farmer. He has 94 acres situated in Lot 24, Cons. 2 and 4, Chatham Gore; worth \$3,500. Settled here in 1866. Born at Picton, Ontario, 1843. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Lacroix, T. A., farmer and J.P. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 17, Cons. 1 and 2, Chatham Gore; valued at \$7,000. He was born in the county in 1823. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Lucas, D. H., farmer. Owns 37 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. He came to the county in 1838. Was born in Kent County, England, 1818. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Logan, William, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 20, Con. 10; worth \$3,000. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1802. Settled here in 1875. P.O. address, Dresden.

Loug, George, farmer on Lot 21, Con. 10, and owns 50 acres valued at \$5,000. Born in London, England, 1805. Settled in Kent County, 1830. P.O. address, Dresden.

Lent, L. M., farmer. He owns 135 acres, situated in Lots 22 and 23, Con. 9, Chatham Township, and 50 in Lot 2, Con. 3, Camden Township. His land is worth \$10,000. Was born in Northumberland, County, Ontario, 1835. Came to this county in 1860. P.O. address, Dresden.

Lane, Aaron, farmer on Lot 18, Con. 7, and owns 50 acres, worth \$4,000. Born in Norfolk, England, 1833. Came here in 1857. P.O. address, Appledore.

McDonnell, H. O., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Came here in 1863. Born in Glengarry County, 1814. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

McDougall, W. C., farmer. He has 75 acres in Lots 12 and 13, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. Born in Lambton County, 1830, and came to this county with parents the following year. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

McLean, Thomas, farmer. He owns 106 acres in Lots 13 and 14, Con. 4, and 100 in Lot 18, Con. 5, of Sombra Township; together worth \$6,000. He was born in the county in 1823. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

McDougall, George, farmer on Lots 12 and 13, Con. 4, Chatham Gore, and owns 150 acres. Was born in the county in 1837. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

McDonald, Mrs. A., school teacher, and owns 40 acres of land in Lots A and B, Con. 4. Came to this county in 1856. Was born in Leeds County, Ont., 1838. P.O. address, Port Lambton.

McDonald, Neil, general merchant. He lives on Lot B, Con. 4, Chatham Gore, and has resided in the county since birth, 1824. P.O. address, Box 57, Port Lambton.

McCoy, J. N., farmer and owner of 243 acres in Lot 15 and 16, Con. 2, and Lot 17, Con. 3, Chatham Gore; worth \$25,000. Born in the Province, 1838. Settled in Kent County, 1859. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

McCorkel, Eliza, owner of 58 1/2 acres in Lots 13, and 16, Con. 11; worth \$2,400. She has lived in the county since April, 1855. Was born in Tennessee, U.S., 1812. P.O. address, Dresden.

McKerrall, Peter, farmer and stockbreeder. He has 400 acres of land, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 5. Came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled here in 1850. Was born in 1837. P.O. address, Appledore.

McCaughan, Charles, farmer on Lot 2, Con. 5. Owns 50 acres of the lot, valued at \$2,000; and settled here in 1863. Born in Tennessee, U.S., in 1848. P.O. Chatham.

McVicar, Duncan, farmer and J.P. He owns 230 acres, worth \$15,000, situated in Lots 10 and 11, Con. 4. Has lived in the county since 1835. Held the offices of Township Treasurer and Collector. He came from Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born, 1817. P.O. address, Darrell.

Marshall, O. B. & E., farmers on Lot 2, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. They are Canadians, and settled here in 1867. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Martin, Ira A., farmer and horse breeder. He owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 30, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. Was born in Ontario, 1825. Came to Kent County in 1865. P.O. address, Dresden.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Willson, Abram, farmer, merchant, and deputy Postmaster at Fairfield. He owns 170 acres in the township, and settled in the county, 1846. Was born in York County, Ont., 1820. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Young, George, farmer and Fourth Division Court Clerk. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 13 L.E., and owns 200 acres. Held the office of Reeve for 30 years. Came to the county in 1842. Born in Scotland in 1809. P.O. address, Harwich.

## TOWNSHIP OF RALEIGH.

Askins, Alfred, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7, and owns 25 acres. He was born in the township in 1808. P.O. address, Chatham.

Barr, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. River Front. He owns 261 acres, worth \$38,000. Is a Canadian; born, 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. River Front. He has 125 acres, valued at \$20,000, and came here in 1850. Born in Lancashire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Chatham.

Backus, Milton, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. River Front. Owns 125 acres. Born at Morpeth, Kent County, 1859. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, Thomas, farmer. Owns 48 acres of Lot 9, Con. River Front. Is a native of England; born in Lincolnshire, 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.

Berry, William, farmer and ice dealer. Has 12 acres of Lot 21, Con. 2, worth \$6,000. He was born in England, 1832. Came to Kent County in 1857. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bell, Nathan, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 6, of which he owns 70 acres. He settled here in 1868. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bell, Mitchell, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 7. He has been in the county from March, 1869. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Black, Horace, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 5. Owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Came to this county, 1870. Born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1845. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bell, William, farmer. Owns 50 acres in Lot 10, Con. 7, worth \$4,000. He settled here in September, 1857. Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, 1840. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bond, John N., farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 7, owning 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Came to Kent County, 1854. Born in North Carolina, U.S., 1809. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Bennett, F., farmer. Owns 400 acres in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 7, worth \$30,000. Has lived in the county from 1837. Was born in Northampton, England, 1831. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, G. H., farmer, on Lot 22, Con. A. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$5,000. Born in Ohio, U.S., 1837. Came here in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Burkley, G. W., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 9. Owns 50 acres, worth \$8,000. Settled here in 1858. Born in Kentucky, U.S., 1830. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Brown, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 8, valued at \$3,000. Came to Kent County in May, 1857. Was born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1812. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Barr, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 1. Owns 261 acres; value, \$38,000. Is a Canadian, and was born in 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bunel, C. F., proprietor of Lake Shore House, a summer resort, at Buckhorn Dock. He has lived in the county since 1860. Born in New York City, 1852. P.O. address, Buckhorn.

Crow, John N., farmer, on Lot 12, Con. River Front. Has lived in the county since birth, 1834. Born in E. Dover Township. P.O. address, Chatham.

Crow, Alonzo, farmer, on Lot 12, Con. River Front. Was born in the township, 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.

Cooper, Ezekiel, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 8, Con. 8; value, \$2,000. Settled in this county in May, 1852. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1802. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Crow, D. W., farmer, on Lot 5, Con. River Front. He carries on business as contractor, shipper and lumber merchant. Owns 1,100 acres of land, worth \$40,000, and was born here in 1830. P.O. address, Box 1134, Chatham.

Crow, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. River Front, and owns 330 acres, valued at \$20,000. Has been a member of the Township Council 13 years. He was born in the county, 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chrisler, John, farmer and builder, on Lot 19, Con. 5. He has 30 acres, worth \$5,000. Came here, 1862. Born in Vermont, U.S., in 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chase, Samuel, farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 2, and owns 58 acres; value, \$6,000. Was born in the United States, 1822. Came to Kent County in 1857. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chinnick, James, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 6. Owns 200 acres, worth \$15,000. Came to the county in 1837. Born in Devonshire, England, 1815. P.O. address, Chatham.

Couper, Allen, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 7, of which he has 100 acres, worth \$6,000. He settled here in 1844. Was born in Virginia, U.S., 1792. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Charleston, G. J., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 12, Con. 7, valued at \$8,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1839. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Carter, William, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 11. Owns 100 acres; value, \$8,000. Was born in Oxford County in 1839. Came to Kent in 1854. P.O. address, Merlin.

Coutts, George, general merchant and telegraph agent, Buxton. He came to the county in 1857. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1830.

Dolsen, A., farmer, on Lot 21, Con. River Front. He owns 440 acres, worth \$80,000. Has lived here since 1823, and was born on the homestead. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, G. H., farmer, on Lot 14, Con. River Front. He is owner of 860 acres, valued at \$30,000. Holds the office of J.P., and is also a Township Councillor. Was born here in 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, O. J., farmer. Owns 54 acres in Lot 13, Con. River Front. He has lived in the county since 1806. Born in North Chatham, Kent County. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, W. W., farmer, carpenter and builder. He has 49 acres of Lot 13, Con. River Front, worth \$8,000. Born at Chatham, 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, Oscar, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 5, and owns 150 acres, worth \$15,000. He was born in the township, 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dyke, E. S., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 6. Has 50 acres of land, worth \$4,000, and has lived in the county since 1852. Born in Virginia, U.S., 1848. P.O. address, Chatham.

Doston, William, farmer and rope spinner. He has 360 acres of land, partly situated in Lot 10, Con. 6. Was born in Kentucky, 1827. Settled here in 1855. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dabney, J. H., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. A. He owns 50 acres, valued at \$5,000, and settled here, 1852. Born in Richmond, Virginia, 1811. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dillon, Martin, farmer. He owns 150 acres of Lot 5, Con. 9; value, \$8,000. Born in County Limerick, Ireland, 1829. Came here in fall of 1848. P.O. address, Merlin.

Doo, Green, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 8. He owns 150 acres, worth \$10,000. Settled here in 1851. Was born in North Carolina, U.S., 1814. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dillon, Timothy, farmer. Owns 125 acres, situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 9, worth \$8,000. Was Deputy Reeve, and for 26 years had a seat in the Township Council. For 35 years has been a J.P. Was born in Ireland, 1808. Settled here, 1832. P.O. address, Merlin.

Duckett, Daniel, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 10. He has 50 acres, worth \$3,000. Born in South Carolina, U.S., 1814. Came to this county in 1855. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dillon, James, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 10. He owns 250 acres, valued at \$20,000. Has been Councillor and Assessor. Acts as appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan and Building Society, Toronto. Was born in the county in 1833. P.O. address, Merlin.

Doyle, John, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 9. He has 250 acres, valued at \$13,000. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1821. Settled here in 1837. P.O. address, Chatham.

Doyle, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 8. Has 225 acres, worth \$13,000. Came to the county in 1837. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1818. P.O. address, Chatham.

Ellerbeck, Marshall, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 10, owning 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Born in Kingston, Ont., 1821. Settled here in 1869. P.O. address, Buxton.

Fredrick, Jacob, farmer. Lives on Lot 22, Con. 2. Is owner of 100 acres, worth \$15,000. Came here in 1837. Born at Belleville in 1817. P.O. address, Chatham.

Ferguson, Peter, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 7. He came to the county in 1867. Was born in Scotland in 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Forhan, Patrick, J.P., farmer. Owns 90 acres of Lot 6, Con. 8, worth \$7,000. Has lived in the county from 1837. Born in Canada East in 1834. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Flater, Isaac, farmer and carpenter, on Lot 151, Con. Talbot Road. Has 92 acres, worth \$8,000. Has lived in the township since 1823, and was born in that year. P.O. address, Ouvry.

Gordon, Dr. George, physician and surgeon at Merlin Village. Came here, 1879. Was born in Dundas County, Ont., 1855.

Goulet, George, farmer, on Lot 152, Con. Talbot Road. He owns 100 acres, worth \$10,000. Has lived in the township since birth, 1826. P.O. address, Ouvry.

Goulet, John, farmer, on Lot 152, Con. Talbot Road, owning 100 acres, valued at \$10,000. Was born in 1830, a few lots west from here. P.O. address, Ouvry.

Goulet, Alexander, farmer. Lives on Lot 154, Con. Talbot Road. He has 200 acres, worth \$10,000. Was a school teacher over 20 years. Is at present a Township Councillor. Born here, 1831. P.O. address, Ouvry.

Holmes, W. N., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. River Front. Owner of 60 acres, worth \$6,000. He was born in the township, 1820. P.O. address, Chatham.

Harris, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 5. He owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. Came to Kent County in 1837. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1784. P.O. address, Chatham.

Harris, J. T., farmer, on Lot 7, Con. A. He has 5 acres of land, and settled here in 1860. Born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1843. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Highgate, Oliver, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 9, owning 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in Pennsylvania, 1806. Settled in this county, 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Henderson, Charles, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 9, of which he owns 100 acres; value, \$7,000. He has lived here since 1852. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1827. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Hatter, Franklin, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 12. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$3,000. Was born in Virginia, U.S., 1820. Settled here in March, 1879. P.O. address, Buxton.

Hatter, George W., farmer, contractor, blacksmith and builder. He lives on Lot 10, Con. 11, and owns 250 acres, worth \$20,000. Born in Virginia, 1818. Came to Kent County, 1850. P.O. address, Buxton.

Hackett, T. A., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 10, owning 50 acres, worth \$4,000. Settled here in 1875. Was born on Wolfe Island, Ont., 1841. P.O. address, Buxton.

Howard, Lawrence, farmer. Has 150 acres of Lot 20, Con. 3, valued at \$11,000. He came here in 1873. Was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1845. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hughson, Ezekiah, farmer. Lives on Lot 156, Con. Talbot Road, and owns 200 acres; value, \$15,000. He was born on the homestead in 1832. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Irwin, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. He owns 380 acres of Lots 13 and 14, Con. 6, worth \$10,000. Came to the county in 1849. Born in Ireland in 1825. P.O. address, Chatham.

Johnston, William, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. River Front. He settled in Kent County, 1848. Was born in New Brunswick in 1827. P.O. address, Chatham.

Jenner, W. E., farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 12, and owns 150 acres, worth \$9,000. Was born in the township in 1848. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

Keil, Charles, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. A. He has 125 acres, valued at \$10,000, and settled here in 1863. Is a Prussian, and was born in 1826. P.O. address, Chatham.

Kersey, J. W., J.P., farmer, carpenter and builder. He owns 70 acres in Lot 9, Con. A. Came to the county in 1852. Was born in Indiana, U.S., in 1830. P.O. address, North Buxton.

King, Rev. William, missionary to the Elgin settlement, formed for the social and moral improvement of the colored people. He owns 250 acres, partly situated in Lot 9, Con. 11, worth \$11,000. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1812. Came here in 1849. P.O. address, Buxton.

Lowrie, William, farmer. Owns 240 acres, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. A, valued at \$16,000. He was born in the county in 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.

Leach, Martin, cheese manufacturer at Merlin. He is a native of the county; born, 1861.

Little, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 153, Con. Talbot Road, valued at \$15,000. Was born in Chatham, 1832. P.O. address, Ouvry.

McKellar, D. and T. A., farmers, on Lot 17, Con. River Front. They own 300 acres, worth \$30,000, and were born here. P.O. address, Chatham.

McCorm, Rev. Edwin, Methodist Church minister and farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lots 17 and 18, Con. 10, worth \$6,000. Came here in 1874. Born in Lincoln County in 1844. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

McNeill, Charles, farmer, builder and contractor. He has 50 acres in Lot 1, Con. 12, valued at \$5,000. Was born on Prince Edward Island, 1832. Came to Kent in 1847. P.O. address, Merlin.

Morrison, Robert J., J.P., farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. River Front. He owns 425 acres, worth \$20,000. Has held the offices of Reeve, Auditor, and School Inspector, and is at present 1st Deputy Reeve. Born in County Down, Ireland, in 1825. Came here in 1851. P.O. address, Chatham.

Martin, C., farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 9, of which he has 51 acres, worth \$5,000. He settled here in 1853. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1838. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Marshall, G. C., farmer, general merchant, flouring, saw and lumber mill owner. He owns 170 acres of Lot 1, Con. 11, worth \$15,000. Was born in Halton County, Ont., 1842. Settled here, 1854. P.O. address, Merlin.

Marshall, William, miller. Resides in Merlin Village, owning property there worth \$7,000. He came to Kent County in 1854. Born in Halton in 1839. P.O. address, Merlin.

Marshall, John, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 12. He owns 150 acres, valued at \$6,000, and settled here in 1863. Was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1831. P.O. address, Merlin.

Manning, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 162, Con. Talbot Road. Owns 100 acres, worth \$15,000. Born near Montreal, 1805. Settled in the county, 1855. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Moack, Emma. Farms 50 acres of Lot 18, Con. A, valued at \$6,000. Settled in the county in 1860. Born in Prussia, 1834. P.O. address, Chatham.

Newkirk, Peter J., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. 5, worth \$5,000. Was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.

Peck, R. N., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. River Front. He owns 60 acres, valued at \$6,000. Was born here, 1814. P.O. address, Chatham.

Poundexter, Job, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 5. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Settled here in 1851. Was born in United States, 1813. P.O. address, Chatham.

Pardo, Andrew, farmer. Owns 175 acres of Lot 14, Con. 12, valued at \$10,000. Came to the county in 1830. Born in New York State in 1824. P.O. address, Buxton.

Rhue, William, farmer and rope spinner, on Lot 8, Con. 6. Owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. Born in Maryland, 1801. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Ross, Robert C., farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 5. He owns 450 acres, worth \$35,000, and has lived in the county since 1858. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1823. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rolls, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 7, where he owns 57 acres; value, \$3,000. Born in Virginia, U.S., 1816. Came to the county, 1857. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Rice, Patrick, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 3, Con. 7, worth \$6,000. He settled here in 1837. Came from Ireland, where he was born in 1814. P.O. address, Fletcher.

Rhodes, J. R., farmer. Has 170 acres in Lot 15, Con. A, valued at \$12,000. Born at Montreal in 1835. Came to Kent County in 1853. P.O. address, Chatham.

Robinson, Nelson, farmer. Owns 150 acres in Lot 23, Con. 9, worth \$12,000. He settled here in 1852. Born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.

Roe, Jane, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 11. Owns 250 acres. Came to the county in 1830. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1810. P.O. address, Buxton.

Steeper, P., farmer and miller. Lives on Lot 8, Con. River Front. Came here in 1874. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shreve, George, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 5. He owns 250 acres, valued at \$25,000, and has lived in the county since 1854. Was a school teacher for 14 years. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1820. P.O. address, Chatham.

Suitor, Frank, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 7, and owns 100 acres, worth \$10,000. Born in Canada, 1849. Came here in June, 1860. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shaw, W. A., farmer and teacher. Lives on Lot 20, Con. A. He was born in the county, 1858. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stockton, Henry, farmer. Owns 116 acres in Lot 9, Con. A; value, \$5,000. Settled here, 1852. Was born in Maryland, U.S., in 1828. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Smith, J. H., farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 10, and owns 25 acres, worth \$2,000. Came here in 1865. Born in Ohio, U.S., 1816. P.O. address, Buxton.

Stuart, W. T., boot and shoe manufacturer, Merlin. Was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1814. Came to Kent County, 1848.

Sullivan, Patrick, postmaster at Merlin, and farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 12. He owns 180 acres, valued at \$12,000. Has lived in the county since 1855. Was born in County Clare, Ireland, 1844.

Scaman, B. S., farmer and cheese manufacturer. He lives on Lot 20, Con. 11, owning 420 acres in the township, worth \$35,000. Settled here in 1857. Was born in Durham County, Ont., 1832. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

Suitor, John, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 6. He has 100 acres, worth \$11,000, and settled here in 1858. Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Simpson, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 161, Con. Talbot Road. He owns 300 acres, worth \$15,000. Born in the county, in 1825. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Tann, C., farmer. Owns 48½ acres of Lot 9, Con. 5, worth \$2,000. Born in North Carolina in 1812. Settled in Kent County in 1857. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Thackeray, John, farmer, wood turner, and railroad operator. He has 43 acres in Lot 15, Con. 5, and has lived in the county from 1842. Was born in Michigan, U.S., 1840. P.O. address, Chatham.

Thackeray, William, farmer. Owns 160 acres of Lot 16, Con. 6, worth \$10,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1812. Settled here in April, 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

Thomas, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. River Front. He has 42 acres, worth \$4,500. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1831. Came here in 1852. P.O. address, Chatham.

Thompson, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. A. He owns 60 acres. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1810. Came to Kent County, 1853. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Taylor, D. H., farmer, general merchant and postmaster at North Buxton. Is owner of 200 acres. He settled here in 1857. Born in Caithness-shire, Scotland, 1833. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Toyer, Rev. Walter, farmer and minister of the M.E. Church. He resides on Lot 9, Con. 10, and owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1802. Came to Kent County, 1852. P.O. address, Buxton.

Toomey, Michael, farmer. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 9. He owns 377 acres, and has lived in the county from 1850. Born in Cork, Ireland, 1817. P.O. address, Chatham.

Toll, Henry, farmer and mail contractor for 16 years. He owns 450 acres, worth \$30,000, partly situated in Lot 150, Con. Talbot Road. Was born in the county about 1800. P.O. address, Ouvry.

Williams, Robert, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. River Front, and owns 250 acres, valued at \$25,000. He was born here in 1816. P.O. address, Chatham.

Willcox, Ezekiah, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. River Front. He has 113 acres of land, and has lived here since birth, 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.

White, Daniel, farmer and bailiff. He owns 175 acres in Lot 17, Con. 11, valued at \$10,000. Born in Pennsylvania, 1821. Came to Kent County, 1829. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

Willcox, H. A., farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 5, and owns 50 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born on the homestead, 1847. P.O. address, Chatham.

Zebbs, Solomon, farmer and gardener. Has 40 acres of Lot 10, Con. 7, valued at \$2,000. Was born in Delaware, U.S., 1800. Came to Kent County in 1855. P.O. address, North Buxton.

## TOWNSHIP OF ZONE.

Adnam, Charles L., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 4, owning 50 acres, worth \$2,000. Came to the township in 1862. Born in Hampshire, England, 1840. P.O. address, Florence.

Billar, J. G., teacher. Was born in the county, 1859. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Boothroyd, Benjamin, farmer and stock breeder. He owns 190 acres, situated in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 2, valued at \$7,000. Came to the county in 1853, when 6 years old. Birthplace, England. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Brooks, Thomas, Sear., and Edward, farmers and stock breeders. They have 100 acres, and reside on Lot 2, Con. 1. They came here, 1853. Birthplace, Ireland. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bodkin, Archibald, farmer and stock breeder. Owns 105 acres, worth \$4,000, situated in Lot 11, Con. 1. Settled here in 1853. Born in London, 1838. P.O. address, Florence.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Winter, Solomon, farmer on Lot 20, Con. 9, East Dover. Owns 125 acres; value, \$6,000. Settled here in 1859. Was born in the Province of Ont., 1827. P.O. address, Baldoon or Chatham.

Wright, John, farmer on Lot 16, Con. 7, East Dover, and owns 100 acres, worth \$8,000. He settled here in 1856. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Williams, A. S., farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Baldoon Road Con., East Dover. He has 175 acres, and settled here in 1865. Was born in the United States, 1830. P.O. address, Oungah.

Willcox, D. A., farmer and stock breeder. Lives on Lot 18, River Front Con. He owns 750 acres, and has lived in the county many years. Was born in Essex County, 1819. P.O. address, Chatham.

Wallace, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 15, River Front Con. He has 120 acres, valued at \$11,000, and settled here in 1875. Was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dunkley, J. C., farmer on Lot 14, Con. River Front. East Dover. He owns 50 acres, worth \$5,000, Was born in Wales, 1822. Came here January, 1876. P.O. address, Chatham.

## TOWNSHIP OF HOWARD.

Anderson, William, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 2. He owns 197 acres. Born at Glasgow, Scotland, 1822. Came to county in 1835. P.O. address, Botany.

Alexander, James, farmer on Lot 17, Con. T.L.R., and owns 60 acres. He was born here in 1847. P.O. address, Harwich.

Alexander, W. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Con. T.L.R., where he owns 75 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1851. P.O. address, Weldon.

Bonham, Ezra, farmer on Lot 16, Con. 10. Is owner of 150 acres. Came to the county in 1869. Born in Dumfriess, Scotland, 1837. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Bury, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 91, Con. S.T.R. Is owner of 97½ acres, situated in Lots 91, 92 and 93, S.T.R. He was born in the county in 1816. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Boothroyd, J. S., farmer on Lot 13, Con. 10, of which he owns 75 acres. He was born in the township in 1843. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Brown, J. W., farmer on Lot 3, Con. T.L.R., and owns 125 acres. He settled here in 1832. Born in Nova Scotia, 1820. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Buller, Thomas, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 7, and owns 200 acres. He settled here in 1844. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1831. P.O. address, Selton.

Balmer, John, farmer on Lot 11, Con. 3. He owns 200 acres, and came to the county in 1845. Born in Scotland, 1818. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bell, Isaac S., farmer. Lives on Lot 98, Con. T.L.R. Owns 90 acres. He was born in the township, 1837. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Buller, James, farmer and cheese maker. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 6. He has 500 acres of land in the township, and has lived here since 1844. Is a native of Yorkshire, England; born, 1815. P.O. address, Selton.

Baker, Michael, farmer. He has 92½ acres of Lot 20, Con. T.L.R. He came to the county in 1835. Born in Ireland, 1825. P.O. address, Harwich.

Crawford, John, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 6. He owns 125 acres, and settled here in 1850. Was born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Cowell, Moses, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres of land. Came to the township in 1837. Born at Long Point, 1815. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Coll, E., farmer. Lives on Lot 95, Con. S.T.R., and owns 54 acres. Has lived in the township since birth, 1831. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Campbell, D. H. & J. W., farmers. They own 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 10, and have lived here since birth. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Coles, Albert, farmer on Lot 80, Con. S.T.R., owns 108 acres. He came to the county in 1877. Born in Northumberland County, Ontario, 1848. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Crowder, John, farmer on Lot 80, Con. N.T.R. He owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1854. Was born in Cavan Township, Ont., 1843. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Duch, Isaac, general blacksmith, Morpeth. Has lived in the county from 1856. Born in England, 1830.

Elson, James, contractor, Morpeth. Was born in London, England.

Ferguson, Jno., mill-owner, and Reeve of the township. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 1, and has 550 acres of land. He was born in Scotland, 1827, and settled here in 1852. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Ferguson, Robert, of the firm of J. and R. Ferguson, lumber merchants, Thamesville. He has held the offices of County Warden, Reeve of Camden Township, and at present is a J.P. He was born in Scotland, 1834. Came to this county in 1854.

Gardiner, Isaac, farmer and Councillor on Lot 84, Con. S.T.R., and owns 245 acres. He settled in the county in 1875. Born in Cavan Township, Ont., 1831. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Green, R., farmer on Lot 77, Con. S.T.R. He has 250 acres, and has lived here since 1824. Has held the office of Township Reeve. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Gillis, A., hotel-keeper on Lot 78, Con. S.T.R. He was born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Gosnell, John, farmer on Lot 9, Block Con., of which he is tenant. Came to the county in 1872. Was born in Province of Quebec, 1824. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Hill, Arastus, farmer. He owns 170 acres, situated in Lots 88, 89, 90 and 91, Con. B.F. Settled here in 1838. Born in New York State, 1808. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Hill, Austin, farmer and grain dealer, on Lot 92, Con. B.F., and owns 60 acres. Born in Wentworth County, Ontario, 1836. Settled here in 1838. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Holmes, D. P., lumber dealer and mill-owner in Harwich Village. He came here in 1855. Born in Lambton County, 1841.

Handy, Henry, hotel-keeper, grocer and dry goods merchant, Morpeth; he also owns 50 acres of Lot 100, Con. S.T.R. Was born in the county in 1835.

Handy, Collins, farmer. Lives on Lot 102, Con. N.T.R., and owns 283 acres. He came to the county in 1831, from the State of Connecticut; born 1811. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Huckerby, Thomas, farmer on Lot 2, Con. T.L.R., and owns 150 acres. He was born in England, 1830, and came here in 1851. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Handy, Julius, farmer, carpenter and joiner. Lives on Lot 100, Con. S.T.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born in the township, 1845. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Hayes, Hugh, farmer. Lives on Lot 16, Con. 6, and is owner of 325 acres. He settled in the county in 1848. Was born in Ireland, 1818. P.O. address, Selton.

Handy, Collins, Jun., farmer on Lot 100, Con. S.T.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born in the county, 1838. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Handy, G. W., farmer on Lot 100, Con. B.F. He owns 58 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Harrison, Thomas, lighthouse-keeper at Rondeau. He owns 50 acres in Lot 98, Con. L.S. Was born in the township in 1817. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Inches, Charles, farmer on Lot 17, Con. T.L.R., and owns 50 acres. He settled here in 1840. Was born in London, England, 1820. P.O. address, Harwich.

Lutz, Jacob, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 10, of which he owns 100 acres. He came here in 1872. Born in Waterloo County, Ontario, 1824. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Lampman, John, farmer on Lot 88, Con. N.T.R. He owns 100 acres. Was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, 1809. Came to Kent County in 1818. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Luxton, Colin, farmer on Lot 79, Con. N.T.R., and is owner of 150 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1843. P.O. address, Morpeth.

McCollum, Thomas, residence and P.O. address, Morpeth. Is a native of Ireland.

McDiarmid, Archibald, farmer and Deputy Reeve. He lives on Lot 10, Con. 12, and owns 150 acres. Came to the county in 1833. Was born in Scotland, 1829. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McGregor & Anderson, insurance agents, Ridgetown.

McFarlane, D. dry goods merchant and Treasurer of Thamesville. He came from Scotland to this county in 1836, when three years of age.

McKinlay, A., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 11, of which he owns 150 acres. He was born in the township in 1827, and has filled the office of Deputy Reeve. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McLaren, Donald, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 12. Is owner of 100 acres, and settled here in 1850. Came from Scotland, where he was born in 1829. P.O. address, Morpeth.

McKay, Mrs. C., hotel-keeper in Harwich Village. Has lived in the county from 1837. Born in Elgin County, 1819.

McGregor, J. G., farmer on Lots 5 and 6, Con. 10. He owns 200 acres, and settled here in 1833. He was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1819. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McBrayne, Archibald, farmer on Lots 7 and 8, Con. 2. Owns 130 acres. Came here in 1831, from Scotland. Born 1805. P.O. address, Botany.

McKercher, William, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Block Con. He is a J.P., and has been Reeve. Was born in Scotland, 1807. Came here in 1833. P.O. address, Botany.

McDonald, Donald, farmer and cheese maker. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 8. He owns 317 acres, and settled here about 1845. Born in Scotland, 1819. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McBrayne, Peter, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 2, and owns 90 acres. He came to the county in 1835. Born in Scotland, 1832. P.O. address, Botany.

McBrayne, Cornelius, farmer, and Postmaster at Botany. He has 40 acres of Lot 7, Block Con., and has lived here since birth, 1837.

McBrayne, Malcolm, farmer. Lives on Lot 15, Con. T.L.R., and owns 100 acres. He came here about 1832 with parents. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1830. P.O. address, Harwich.

Morris, John, hotel-keeper and farmer, Morpeth. Settled here in 1866. Was born in England, 1833.

Morgan, William, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 11. Owns 85 acres. Was born in Hamilton, 1835. Has lived in this county since 1838. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Mowbray, Wm., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 3. He owns 172 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Botany.

Minshall, H. F., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 2. Is owner of 125 acres. He settled here in 1849. Was born in Flintshire, Wales, 1822. P.O. address, Botany.

O'Connor, James, farmer on Lot 13, Con. T.L.R. He owns 100 acres, and settled here in 1842. Was born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Patterson, Jos., farmer. Lives on Lot 101, Con. B.F., and owns 212 acres, situated in Lots 99, 100 and 101. Was born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1807. Settled here in 1836. His father, Leslie Patterson, was born in Ireland. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Patterson, Walter, retired farmer. Owns 350 acres, situated in Lots 101 and 102, Con. S.T.R. He came to the county in 1837. Was born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1808. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Palmer, John, farmer on Lot 89, Con. N.T.R., and owns 150 acres. He came to the county in 1819. Was born at Ancaster, Ont., 1807. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Reeder, John H., farmer on Lot 16, Con. 9. Owns 50 acres, and settled here in 1833. Was born in England, 1819. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Robinson, James, Postmaster at Selton and general dealer. He owns 100 acres in Lot 13, Con. 4, and settled here in 1865. Was born in Ireland, 1810.

Ridley, Philip, farmer on Lot 5, Con. T.L.R. He owns 100 acres, and has lived in the county from 1846. Was born in Harwich Township. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Smith J. D., gentleman. Lives on Lot 102, Con. T.R.N. Owns 87 acres. Was born in England, 1815. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Smith, John, L., hotel-keeper, Morpeth. Was born in Canada, 1818. Came to Kent County in 1850.

Serson, John, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 5. He owns 300 acres, and has lived in the township from 1844. Born in Ireland, 1834. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Smith, Dr. James M., physician and coroner. Is also Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Settled here in 1858. Born in Brookville, 1830. Residence and P.O. address, Morpeth.

Spencer, S. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 5, and owns 108 acres. He was born here in 1841. For four years he has been a Township Councillor. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Swarthout, Isaac, lumberman. Owns 615 acres, part situated in Lot 24, Con. 5. He came to the county in 1850. Born in United States, 1822. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Spencer, Leonard, farmer. Lives on Lot 86, Con. S.T.R. He has 345 acres. Was born in England, 1823. Came here in 1833. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Smith, Cyrus S., farmer on Lot 90, Con. N.T.R., and owns 175 acres. He was born here in 1841. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Springsteen, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 100, Con. N.T.R. He owns 200 acres. Born in Wentworth County, 1816. Settled here in 1840. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Stinson, William, farmer on Lot 1, Con. T.L.R. He owns 150 acres, and settled here in 1857. Was born in Ireland, 1819. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Stewart, James, farmer on Lot 96, Con. N.T.R., owning 100 acres. He was born in Nova Scotia, 1815. Came here in 1820. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Shaw, John T., farmer on Lot 13, Con. 8, of which he owns 100 acres. He was born in the township in 1848. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Spence, Zachariah, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 4, and owns 147 acres. He was born on the homestead in 1847. P.O. address, Harwich.

Stammers, A. N., farmer on Lots 93 and 94, Con. B.F., 50 acres. Came to the county about 1853. Was born in London, England. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Thomas, R. W., farmer on Lot 14, Con. 11, and owns 150 acres. He settled here in May, 1876. Was born in Wentworth County, 1858. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Taylor, Charles, farmer and carpenter. Lives on Lot 87, Con. S.T.R. He settled here in 1874. Was born in Middlesex County, 1847. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Unsworth, John, farmer on Lot 96, Con. N.T.R.; owns 93 acres. He came to the county about 1824. Born in Montreal, 1797. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Watson, James, farmer. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Wade, Stephen, farmer on Lot 85, Con. S.T.R. He has 100 acres, and settled here in 1873. Born in England, 1831. Was Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Township. P.O. address, Morpeth.

West, George R., farmer and agricultural implement dealer, on Lot 4, Con. 6. He owns 103 acres, and has lived here since birth, 1850. P.O. address, Harwich.

West, Cornelius, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 6, of which he has 50 acres. He was born here in 1859. P.O. address, Harwich.

Whitsell, Joseph, farmer, mill owner and lumber dealer. Owns 240 acres in Lots 17 and 18, Con. 10. Was born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1849. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Weldon, T., farmer on Lot 13, Con. T.L.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born in the township in 1842. P.O. address, Weldon.

Walters, Robert, farmer on Lot 88, Con. N.T.R., and owns 100 acres. Came here in 1837, from Prince Edward Island. Born there, 1808. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Wilson, John C., farmer on Lot 16, Con. 10. He owns 270 acres, and settled here in 1844. Born in Lower Canada, 1826. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Watts, George, farmer on Lot 17, Con. 9, of which he has 50 acres. He was born in England, 1807, and settled here in 1832. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Weeks, N. P., cheese maker. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 3, and owns 120 acres, situated in Lots 8 and 9. He came to the county in 1873. Born in England, 1843. P.O. address, Botany.

Winter, Daniel, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 3. He owns 133 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Botany.

Willey, Richard, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 7, and owns 175 acres. He came to the county in 1857. Born in Hope Township, Ontario, 1851. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Watson, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 100, Con. B.F., and owns 20 acres. He settled in the county in 1857. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1815. P.O. address, Morpeth.

White, Thomas, farmer on Lot 82, Con. N.T.R. He owns 90 acres, and came here with parents in 1845. He was born in Toronto, 1844. P.O. address, Morpeth.

White, James, farmer, also tile and brick maker. He has 51 acres, situated in Lot 79, Con. N.T.R., and settled here in 1845. Born in York County, Ont., 1835. P.O. address, Morpeth.

## TOWNSHIP OF ROMNEY.

Bostwick, Isaac A., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 3, owning 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Born in the Province of Ontario in 1836. Came to Kent County in 1855. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Coatsworth, Caleb, farmer, preventive officer and contractor. Resides on Lot 200, Con. T.R. P.O. address, Romney.

Coatsworth, Augustus, farmer. Lives on Lot 193, Con. T.R. P.O. address, Romney.

Charles, Edwin, saddler and harness-maker in Wheatley. Was born in London, England. Settled in the county, 1866.

Cooper, Samuel, farmer and brick manufacturer. Owns 100 acres, in Lot 178, Con. T.R. Was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1830. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Carr, Mrs. John, proprietor of temperance hotel on Lot 178, Con. T.R., and also owns 100 acres, valued at \$10,000. A native of Durham County, England; born, 1822. Came to this county, 1852. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Campbell, Archibald, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 5, and owns altogether 500 acres, worth \$12,000. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1814. Settled here in 1867. P.O. address, Romney.

Dean, Sullivan, builder. Residence and P.O. address, Wheatley.

Dawson, John, farmer. Owns 187 acres of Lot 211, Con. T.R.; value, \$10,000. He was a Councillor 4 years, and School Trustee 14. Was born in the township in 1829. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Dawson, Randolph, farmer. Has 75 acres of Lot 190, Con. T.R., worth \$5,000. Has been a member of the Township Council and Collector. Is now a J.P. Was born in the township in 1827. P.O. address, Romney.

Fox, T. M., merchant, manufacturer, contractor, postmaster, and telegraph agent at Wheatley. He is Reeve of Romney, and held the same office for Mersea six years. He owns some village property and 113 acres in Mersea Township; value, \$20,000. Was born in Mersea Township in 1829. Came to Romney in 1867.

Featherston, James, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 3, of which he owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He was born in Durham County, England, 1845. Settled in Kent in 1868. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Hunt, W. G., carpenter and builder. He has 42 acres, in Lot 211, Con. T.R. Has lived in Kent County since 1859. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Hetherington, Thomas, farmer. Owns about 100 acres of Lot 209, Con. T.R., worth \$7,000. Was born on Lot 201, of the same Con. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Hetherington, Charles, farmer. Has 84 acres of Lot 209, Con. T.R., valued at \$5,000. He has lived in the township since birth, and was born on Lot 201. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Jackson, George A., farmer, on Lot 183, Con. T.R. He owns 200 acres, worth \$15,000, and has lived on this Lot since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Kidd, Thomas, farmer, owning 50 acres of Lot 11, Con. 3, valued at \$3,000. He is a native of England, and was born in Durham County. Settled here in 1868. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lear, Richard, blacksmith and farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 1, and owns 117 acres, worth \$2,500. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1819. Came to Kent County in 1869. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lounsbury, E. L., farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 2, valued at \$3,500. Was born at Grimsby, Ontario, 1828. Settled here, 1876. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lounsbury, W. C., blacksmith and farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 2. Owns 100 acres, worth \$8,000. Born at Grimsby, Ontario, 1834. Came to the county in 1862. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lowe, Watson, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres. Born in Durham County, England, 1820. Settled here in 1853. P.O. address, Wheatley.

McLean, William, farmer and shipper. He is proprietor of McLean's dock, situated at Lot 1, Con. 1, and owns 170 acres of land in Lots 1 and 3, Con. 1, worth \$12,000. He was born in Essex County, 1827. Came here in 1866. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Middleton, Solomon, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 2, owning 60 acres, worth \$3,000. Born in Mersea Township, in 1853. Settled here in 1875. P.O. address, Wheatley.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Metcalfe, George, farmer and blacksmith. He has 84 acres, in Lot 210, Con. T.R., valued at \$6,000. Has been a Township Councillor and Collector. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1822. Came here in 1856. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Mills, Joseph, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 12, Con. 5, valued at \$3,500. Has been bailiff for many years. He was born in the county in 1842. P.O. address, Old Montrose.

Mills, H. E. and J. W., farmers, owning 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, worth \$8,000. One is postmaster at Old Montrose, and the other a physician. They are of Scotch descent, and have lived in this county from 1834. P.O. address, Old Montrose.

Metcalfe, D. M., farmer and county constable. Has 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 2, valued at \$3,000. Born in Welland County in 1845. Settled here in 1856. P.O. address, Romney.

Nevills, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 2. He came here in March, 1877. Was born in Welland County in 1829. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Robertson, Alexander, farmer. Lives on Lot 212, Con. T.R., of which he owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He is a School Trustee, and sat two years in the Township Council. Born in Stirling-shire, Scotland, 1823. Came here in 1848. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Radmore, Brian B., farmer, on Lot 179, Con. T.R., and owns 200 acres. A native of England. Was born in 1833. Settled in county in 1856. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Renwick, T. T., farmer, on Lot 192, Con. T.R. He has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Is a School Trustee, Bailiff, and Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Born on this farm, 1843. P.O. address, Romney.

Robinson, William, farmer and lumber dealer. Owns 200 acres of Lot 192, Con. T.R., worth \$15,000. He was born on Lot 203, same Con., 1832. P.O. address, Romney.

Smith, Arthur, farmer. Lives in Romney Township. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Smith, R. H., farmer, on Lot 207, Con. T.R., owning 100 acres. He was born on Lot 15, Con. 1 of Romney Township. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Shanks, James, farmer. Has 300 acres of land, and lives on Lot 184, Con. T.R. Has been Township Councillor and Collector. Born in E. Tilbury. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Sennet, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 2, worth \$2,500. Came to this county in 1875. Born in Hamilton in 1845. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Simpson, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 3, valued at \$6,000. He is a native of York-shire, England, and settled in the county in 1832. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Simpson, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 3, of which he has 180 acres. Was born in E. Tilbury Township in 1840. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Thomas, E., farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 2, and owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in Wentworth County in 1854. Came to this county in 1876. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wharram, John. Farms 60 acres of Lot 9, Con. 3, worth \$3,500. Born at Chippawa, Ont., in 1840. Settled in Kent County, 1855. P.O., Wheatley.

Wharram, R. L., farmer, carpenter and builder. He owns 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 2; value, \$2,500. Born in the township in 1848. P.O., Wheatley.

Wright, Thomas, Senr., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 2, owning 50 acres, worth \$8,000. He is a Township Councillor, School Trustee, and President of Agricultural Society, &c. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1824. Settled here in 1851. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wright, Joseph, Senr., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 2. He owns 100 acres, and settled here in September, 1851. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Wheatley.

## TOWNSHIP OF ORFORD.

Ashton, William, farmer. Owns 145 acres, in Lots 21 and 22, Con. 11, worth \$4,000. Came here, 1866. Born in Cornwall, England, 1840. P.O. address, Clachan.

Armstrong, John, farmer, on Lot 75, Con. S.T.R., and owns 250 acres. He was born in the township in 1835. P.O. address, Elmira.

Bury, William, farmer, forwarder, and commission merchant, Clearville. He owns 295 acres, situated in Lots 59 and 60, Con. N.T.R., worth \$16,000. Was appointed a J.P. Has lived here since 1829, and was born in the township.

Backus, Joseph, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 55, Con. N.T.R., and 100 in Lot 54, Con. S.T.R., together worth \$12,000. Was born in Elgin County in 1814. Settled here in 1836. P.O. address, Clearville.

Bishop, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 67, Con. N.T.R., and owns 100 acres; value, \$5,000. He was born in Middlesex County in 1832. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Butler, G. W., farmer and carpenter, on Lot 75, Con. N.T.R. He has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1837. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Bury, G. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 2, of which he owns 71 acres. Was born in the township in 1857. P.O. address, Highgate.

Brown, Cornelius, farmer and fruit grower. He has 76 acres of Lot 2, Con. A, Orford Township, and 200 acres in Lot 24, Con. 6, Sombra Township. Born in Waterloo County, 1837. Settled in Kent County, 1859. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bell, Henry, mail contractor and postmaster at Highgate. He has lived here since 1866. Was born in County Down, Ireland, 1812.

Campbell, A. M., farmer, on Lot 52, Con. N.T.R., and owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. He was born in Lambton County, 1840. Came to Kent County, 1848. P.O. address, Clearville.

Carey, Thomas, farmer and breeder of Durham cattle, &c. He owns 370 acres, situated in Lots 69 and 70, Con. S.T.R., worth \$18,000. Born in Elgin County, 1825. Settled here, 1873. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Crane, Augustus, insurance agent. Money loaned on real estate. Has lived in the county from 1830, and filled the offices of Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Born in New York State in 1817. Residence and P.O. address, Palmyra.

Campbell, Daniel, farmer and stock dealer, on Lot 63, Con. N.T.R. He owns 100 acres, worth \$7,000, and has lived in the county since 1847. He was born in that year. P.O. address, Duart.

Campbell, Archibald, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 1. He has 150 acres (value, \$9,000), which is for sale. Came to this county, 1836. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1835. P.O. address, Duart.

Davidson, Thomas, farmer. Owns 90 acres of Lot 13, Con. 12. Came here in 1862 from Berwickshire, Scotland. Born in 1838. P.O. address, Turin.

Eberle, J. H., farmer. He has 175 acres, situated in Lot 73, Cons. N.T.R. and S.T.R., valued at \$12,000. Has lived in the county from 1823. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1826. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Eberle, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 73, Con. S.T.R. Is owner of 80 acres; value, \$5,000. Was born on this farm in 1848. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Eberle, James, farmer and stock breeder. Owns 100 acres of Lot 73, Con. N.T.R. He has lived in the township since birth, 1842. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Fenton, William, farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 5. Owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Came to the county in 1862. Born in County Leitrim, Ireland, 1839. P.O. address, Highgate.

Gesner, D. H., farmer, on Lot 63, Con. S.T.R. Owns 240 acres, worth \$12,000. He was born on the farm in 1834. P.O. address, Clearville.

Gosnell, Lawrence, Sr., farmer and J.P. He has 100 acres of Lots 17 and 18, Con. N.M.R., worth \$12,000, and settled in the county in 1832. Was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1817. P.O. address, Highgate.

Gosnell, Henry, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 6. Owns 135 acres, valued at \$8,000. Has lived in the township since 1844. P.O. address, Highgate.

Gladstone, David, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 9, and owns 275 acres, situated in Lots 1 and 2, Cons. 8 and 9; value, \$14,000. Settled in Kent County in 1860. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1818. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Grant, Malcolm, farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 14. He has 140 acres, worth \$6,000, and settled here in 1858. Born in Orkney Islands, Scotland, in 1826. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Harland, E., cheese manufacturer and dealer; also, proprietor of oatmeal and flour mills, Highgate. Was born in Guelph, 1844. Came here in 1872.

Hill, Isaac, farmer, on Lot 44, Indian Reserve, and has 40 acres; value, \$1,000. He holds the rank of Second Chief of the Indians here. Born in Moraviantown, 1842. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Hornal, John, farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 12, and owns 100 acres, worth \$3,500. Settled in the county in 1854. He is a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Hewson, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 5, of which he has 47 acres, valued at \$3,000. He came to Kent County in 1843. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1813. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Irvine, Gerrard, farmer. Lives on Lot 71, Con. S.T.R., and owns 250 acres, worth \$12,000. Settled here in 1877. Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1830. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Jacobs, Joshua, farmer, on Lot 36; Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres, valued at \$2,000, and has lived here since birth, 1820. He held the rank of Second Chief twelve years. P.O., Thamesville.

Lee, John, farmer. Owns 157 acres of Lot 5, Con. 5, worth \$6,000. He has held the office of Warden of the county. Born in the township in 1845. P.O. address, Highgate.

Lewis, John, farmer and gardener. He has 80 acres, situated in Lots 18 and 19, Indian Reserve, valued at \$3,000. Was born here in 1834. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Lamoreaux, Wilnot, teacher in Highgate Village, S.S. No. 6. Came to the county in 1879. Was born in Ontario County in 1855. P.O. address, Brougham.

McLaren, John, farmer, saw-miller, and dealer in lumber. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 53, Con. N.T.R. Has lived in the township since 1833, and was born here. P.O. address, Clearville.

McDonald, J. G. and A. J., farmers, on Lots 13 and 14, Con. 1. They own 215 acres; value, \$10,000. They are brothers, and have lived in the township since birth. A. J. McDonald is present Deputy Reeve. P.O. address, Duart.

McFarlane, Peter, John and Duncan, sons of Duncan McFarlane, blacksmith, who resides on Lot 59, Con. N.T.R. The two first are farmers. They are all Canadians, and were born in the township. P.O. address, Clearville.

McTavish, Alexander, farmer and stock breeder. He owns 100 acres of Lot 68, Con. N.T.R., worth \$7,000, and has lived here since birth, 1842. P.O. address, Palmyra.

McPhail, P. H., farmer, on Lot 62, Con. S.T.R. He owns 200 acres, worth \$10,000. He was born on this farm in 1828, and has lived here since. P.O. address, Clearville.

McAllister, Samuel, farmer. Owns 80 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1838. Came to Kent County in 1859. P.O. address, Palmyra.

McKim, John, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. N.M.R. Owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in the township, 1834. P.O. address, Duart.

McTavish, Alexander, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 3, Con. S.M.R.; value, \$4,000. Was born here in 1850. P.O. address, Duart.

McLaren, Duncan, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. N.M.R., of which he has one acre. He came to the county in 1819, and was in the Township Council six years. Was born in Scotland in 1808. P.O. address, Duart.

McTaggart, Dr. J. E., physician and surgeon. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres, worth \$7,000. Born in Howard Township, 1839. P.O. address, Palmyra.

McLaren, William, farmer and grain dealer. He has 176 acres, situated in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, and Lot 12, Con. N.M.R., worth \$10,000. Was born in Scotland, 1827. Settled here in 1829. P.O. address, Highgate.

McFarlane, Alexander, farmer. Owns 70 acres of Lot 5, Con. 15. Came here, 1876. Born in Wellington County. P.O. address, Thamesville.

McColl, D. D., machinist and pump maker. Lives on Lot 26, Con. 11. He was born in Brantford, 1841. Settled here in 1871. P.O. address, Clachan.

McMisher, John, farmer and fruit grower. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 15, Con. 10, and Lot 18, Con. 15. Born in Norfolk County. Settled here in 1859. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Mills, Hon. David, LL.B., literary writer. Born in the Township of Orford, 1831. Was first elected to represent Bothwell in the House of Commons, 1867. He resides on Lot 70, Con. N.T.R., and owns 250 acres. Was Superintendent of Schools for some time. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Main, William, farmer and stock dealer, on Lot 54, Con. N.T.R., and owns 200 acres, worth \$10,000. Was born in Beverley Township, Ont., in 1839. Settled here in 1867. P.O. address, Clearville.

Mills, John, postmaster and merchant at Palmyra. He owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. S.M.R., and village property valued at \$5,000. Came to this county in 1821 with parents. Was born in Elgin County, 1819.

Morrison, Edmund, farmer, on Lot 68, Con. S.T.R., of which he owns 124 acres, worth \$7,000. He was born in Markham Village, 1839. Came here in March, 1870. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Macdonald, J. C., J.P., farmer and breeder of Leicester sheep. He lives on Lot 10, Con. 4, and owns 124 acres, valued at \$10,000. Has 145 acres in Lot 28, Con. 7, Albemarle Township, Bruce County. Was Clerk of the Township ten years, and settled here in 1848. Born in Scotland in 1828. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Mason, John, miller and grain merchant, Highgate. Is Township Reeve. Was born in Ireland, 1836. Settled in the county, 1857.

Marcus, Andrew, farmer, on Lots 16 and 17, Con. 16. He owns 150 acres, valued at \$10,000. Came here in 1846, and was in the Township Council 3 years. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1830. P.O. address, Bothwell.

MacDonald, A. D. and D., farmers, on Lots 2 and 3, Con. 2. They own 200 acres, worth \$10,000, and have both lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Duart.

Norton, J. H., farmer. Owns 135 acres of Lot 1, Con. 15. Settled here in 1846. Born in Haldimand, Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Purdy, W. J., miller. Residence and P.O. address, Duart. Born in Kingston, 1854. Came here in 1879.

Parker, David, farmer. Owns 100 acres, in Lot 20, Con. 12, which is for sale. He was born in 1833, and settled in the county in 1865. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Powell, Sidney, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 7. He has 115 acres, worth \$3,000, and has lived in the county from 1847. Born in Brant County, 1823. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Pool, Isaac, farmer and breeder of Leicester sheep. He owns 100 acres of Lot 16, Con. 4, valued at \$6,000, and settled here in 1855. Born in York-shire, England, 1816. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Risk, William, general merchant, Highgate. He owns property worth \$3,000, and came here in 1877. Born in United States, 1848.

Ridley, E. H., farmer, on Lot 61, Con. N.T.R., owning 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Born in the township. P.O. address, Clearville.

Russell, Samuel, farmer and machinist. He has 140 acres of Lot 70, Con. S.T.R., worth \$8,000. Was born at Millbrook, Ontario, 1837. Settled in the county, 1875. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Routledge, T. F., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 7. He owns 115 acres, valued at \$5,000. Has lived here since 1842. Was born in Durham, England, in 1837. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Richardson, J. A., farmer and machinist, on Lots 3 and 4, Con. 15. He has 200 acres here, worth \$13,000. Is a member of the Township Council, and came to this county in 1875. Born in Nova Scotia, 1840. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Street, J. L., farmer and breeder of Durham cattle and Leicester sheep. He owns 150 acres of Lot 72, Con. N.T.R., valued at \$10,000. Was born here in 1834. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Spear, Richard, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 3. He has 168 acres, worth \$7,000, and came to Kent County in 1876. Born in England in 1818. P.O. address, Highgate.

Smith, James, farmer, blacksmith and lumber dealer. He lives on Lot 14, Con. S.M.R., and owns 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. Born in Trafalgar Township, Ontario, 1835. Settled here in 1848. P.O. address, Highgate.

Soules, W. L., station master, C.S.R.R., Highgate. Came here in 1879. Born in Matilda Township, Ontario, 1849.

Stonefish, Chief C. W., farmer, on Lot 19, Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres, worth \$1,500, and has lived here since birth, 1831. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Stonefish, Joseph, farmer and lumberman. He has 40 acres in Indian Reserve and 50 acres at Merriton. Was born here in 1834. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Stonefish, Peter, farmer, on Lot 1, Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres, worth \$1,600. He was born here in 1843. P.O. address, Turin.

Stone, Richard, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 6. Owns 129 acres; value, \$7,000. He settled here in 1852. Born at Brockville, 1831. P.O., address, Highgate.

Shankie, Robert, farmer. Owns 57½ acres, in Lot 2, Con. 8, valued at \$3,000. Was born at Peebles, Scotland, 1818. Came to Kent County in 1858. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Scott, R. C., cheese manufacturer and dealer; also, proprietor of oatmeal and flour mills, Highgate. Born in Orford Township, 1849.

Shoemaker, William, baker, Highgate. Was born in Waterloo County, 1847. Came to Kent County, 1870.

Scott, F. W., general merchant, Highgate. Has lived here since 1855.

Tait, Andrew, manufacturer of rakes, snaths, cradles, handles, &c., Duart. Came here in 1853. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1820.

Tape, Lawrence, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 7, and owns 136 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in the township in 1842. P.O. address, Highgate.

Watson, Henry, postmaster, merchant, conveyancer, commissioner in B.R., agent for loan societies, &c., Clearville. Owns 60 acres, situated in Lots 68 and 69, Con. N. and S.T.R. Born in Hope Township, 1840. Came here in 1857.

Wampum, F. E., farmer, on Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres of land, worth \$1,200, and has lived here since birth, 1847. He is secretary for the tribe. P.O. address, Bothwell.

## TOWNSHIP OF HARWICH.

Armstrong, Abraham, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 2, L.E., and owns 100 acres. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1839. Settled here in 1865. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Anger, Peter, blacksmith in Raglan village. Came to the county in 1874. Born in Elgin County, Ont., 1842. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Buchanan, James, farmer, and owns 250 acres in Lot 14, Cons. 1 and 2 L.E. Came to Canada in 1846, and settled here in 1876. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1815. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Burchill, J. M., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 4, W.C.R., and owns 50 acres. He settled in this county in 1862. Born in Middlesex, Ont., 1848. P.O., address, Rondeau.

Brigham, Robert, general merchant at Shrewsbury and postmaster since 1871 of Rondeau Harbor P. O. Born in Cheshire, England, 1838.

Bentley, Leonard M., farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 2 L.E., where he owns 50 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Guilds.

Brackett, Henry, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 3 W.C.R. He owns 65 acres. Settled in the county in 1861. Born in London, Ont., 1841. P.O., address, Rondeau.

Bisnett, A. E., manufacturer of bent stuff, general merchant and farmer. He resides in Blenheim Village. P.O. address, Rondeau. He owns 600 acres, situated in Lots D, E, F and G, Cons. 1 and 2 W.C.R. Has held the office of Reeve, and settled here in 1849. Born in Mallorytown, 1838.

Blair, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 1-W. C.R. Owns 200 acres, and settled here in 1875. He came from Simcoe County, where he lived over 40 years. Born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1805. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Byrne, F., farmer and proprietor of Black Bull hotel. He lives on Lot 7, Con. 5 R.T., and came here in 1880. He was born in Oxford County, 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.

Caughell, David, farmer and Reeve. He owns 150 acres of Lot 22, Con. 3 L.E., and has lived in the county from 1855. Born in Elgin County in 1833. P.O. address, Guilds.

Cameron, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns 175 acres of Lot 10, Con. 2 W.C.R., and has lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Campbell, John, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 3 W.C.R. Owns 100 acres. Was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Cleveland, Robert, contractor, carpenter and joiner. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 6 L.E. He has been in the township since birth, 1851. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Carson, W. C., contractor, carpenter and joiner, on Lot 24, Con. 3 L.E. Was born at Port Huron, Ont., 1851. Came here in 1863. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Christian, William, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 5, Con. 1 E.C.R. He settled in Kent County, 1856. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1807. P.O. address, Rondeau.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Campbell, Colin, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 19 and 20, Con. 3 R.T. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1837. Settled here in 1845. P.O. address, Northwood.

Coughlen, Michael, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 50 acres. Has lived in the township since 1850. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chase, John, farmer, on Lot 26, Con. 3 E.C.R. He has 50 acres. Born in the township, 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Campbell, Colin K., farmer and Councillor. Has 200 acres, situated in Lots 21 and 22, Con. 4 R.T. Was born in the county in 1845. P.O. address, Harwich.

Colby, Charles, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 13 L.E., and owns 100 acres. He was born in Maine, U.S., in 1800. Came here, 1805. P.O. address, Harwich or Chatham.

Clements, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 1. He was born at Norwich, England, 1851. Settled in this county in 1866. P.O. address, Chatham.

Candle, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late John Candle. Owns 500 acres of land, situated in Lots 21 and 22, Con. E. and W.C.R. Born in Quebec, 1826. Came to this county in 1830. Her husband was born in England in 1820. P.O. address, Harwich Centre.

Durby, Jacob, hotel proprietor in Blenheim Village, where he owns a house and lot worth \$800. He was born here in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Edison, Thomas, farmer and livery stable proprietor at Blenheim Village. P.O. address, Rondeau. He owns 100 acres in Lot 3, Con. 1 E.C.R. Born in London, Ont., in 1840. Came to the county in 1863.

English, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7 L.E. He came to the county in 1834. Was born in County Down, Ireland, 1808. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Everitt, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 150 acres. He was born in the township in 1811. His father, Adam Everitt, was a U.E. Loyalist, and settled in Kent County about 1795. P.O. address, Chatham.

Eagleson, James, laborer. Resides near Pike's mills, and owns a house and lot. He came here in 1880. Born in Hastings County in 1853. P.O. address, Chatham.

Fellows, W. R., J.P., notary, Township Clerk, and general agent, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. He came here in 1844. Born in New York State in 1820.

Fanning, George, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 2 R.T. Came to the county in 1868. Is a native of County Derry, Ireland, and was born in 1810. P.O. address, Chatham.

Field, D. F., retired farmer. Resides on Lot 6, Con. 6 R.T. He was born in the township in 1794, and served in the war of 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.

Field, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 6 R.T., and owns 100 acres. He was born in the county in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Giddis, William, farmer and breeder of fancy poultry. He lives on Lot 2, Con. 1 W.C.R., and came here in 1878. Born in Northumberland County, 1854. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Guild, James, general merchant and postmaster at Guilds P.O. He also owns the N.W. part of Lot 19, Con. 3 L.E., and was born in the township in 1837.

Guild, Julius, retired from business. Now resides at Guild's P.O. He was born in Connecticut, 1806. Came to Brockville in 1816, and settled here about 1836.

Henry, T. F., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 1 E.C.R. Came here in 1875. Was born in Elgin County in 1855. His father came from Berwickshire, Scotland, to Canada in 1843. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Huff, Hiram, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 1 W.C.R. He owns 50 acres, and settled in the county about 1865. Born in Elgin County, Ont., 1842. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Hughson, Richard, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 1 E.C.R., of which he has 154 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1830. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Handy, O. P., proprietor of lime kiln; also deals in wood and general merchandise at Raglan. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor. He owns 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 2 L.E., and has lived in the township since birth, 1842.

Henneker, William, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 3 W.C.R., and owns 50 acres. Was born in Kent County, England, in 1801, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1818. Seven years later he settled in this county. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Handy, Segie, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 1 L.E. Has 15 acres, and settled in this county in March, 1855. Was born in Connecticut, U.S., 1814. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Hall, James, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 4 W.C.R., 150 acres; also has a house and lot in Blenheim Village. He settled in the county in 1853. Born in Oxfordshire, England, 1838. P.O. address, Buckhorn.

Houston, D. C., J.P., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 5 R.T. He has 250 acres of land, 150 being in Lot 6, Cons. 8 and 9, Raleigh Township. Came to the county in 1836. Born in the Province, 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.

Houston, Alexander, farmer and owner of Black Bull hotel. He owns 66½ acres, in Lot 7, Con. 5 R.T., and has lived in the township since birth, 1860. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hood, John, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. E.C.R., and is tenant of 200 acres. Settled here in 1878. Born in York County, 1850. P.O. address, Harwich.

Hutchison, D. A., farmer and Councillor. Lives on Lot 22, Con. 5, and owns 100 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1841. P.O. address, Harwich.

Higgins, James, farmer. Resides at Harwich Village. P.O. address, Chatham. He came to the county in 1834. Born at Troy, New York, 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.

Halleck, George, builder and contractor, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. He was born in Quebec, 1822, and settled here in 1872.

Johnson, Calvin, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 1 E.C.R., of which he owns 100 acres. He came here in 1871. Was born in Hope Township, Ont., 1834. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Johnston, W. J., blacksmith. Owns a house and lot at Bridge End, where he lives. P.O. address, Chatham. He came to Kent County, 1865. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, 1852.

Johnston, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 1 E.C.R. He owns 110 acres. Settled here in 1879. Born in York County, 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Johnston, J. R., farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 10, and settled in the county in 1874. Was born in Ireland, 1831. P.O. address, Harwich Centre.

Kennedy, Martin, farmer and thresher. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 5 L.E. He came here in 1873. Born in Elgin County, 1852. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Kelly, George, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 4 R.T., and owns 100 acres. He came to Kent County, 1844. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Laird, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 6 L.E. He owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1842. Was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1835. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Lane, Oliver, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 1 E.C.R., and is owner of 178 acres. He came here in 1870. Was born in York County, Ont., in 1834. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Lawrence, J. B., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 2 W.C.R. He owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1868. Was born in York County, Ont., in 1837. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Lane, John V., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 1 W.C.R., and owns 100 acres. He came to this county in 1870. Was born in Markham, Ont., 1827. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Little, S. A., printer. Resides at Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. He was born in the county in 1834.

Leslie, James, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 7 L.E., and owns 120 acres. He was born in the township in 1835. His father settled here in 1834. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Lee, Robert, butcher in Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. Came to the county in 1855. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1827.

Lows, Thomas, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 12, Con. 2 E.C.R. He has lived in the county from 1836. Born in Northumberland County, England, 1816. P.O. address, Harwich.

Lampman, E. W., farmer. Owns 83 acres of Lot 19, Con. 6, worth \$4,700. He was born in Orford Township. P.O. address, Harwich. This farm is for sale.

McLachlan, Malcolm, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 1 L.E., and owns 200 acres. He settled here in 1871. Was born in Elgin County in 1843. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

McKishney, Archie, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. 2 L.E. Owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1840. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1837. P.O. address, Morpeth.

McRitchie, A. R., farmer. Owns 250 acres, and lives on Lot 24, Con. 2 L.E. Came to Canada in 1838, and settled in Renfrew County, removing here in 1853. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1819. P.O. address, Morpeth.

McKay, J. S., farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 4 L.E., and owns 180 acres. Has also 53 acres in Howard Township. Came to the county in 1851. Born in Scotland in 1833. P.O. address, Guilds.

McNeil, Robert, farmer, on west part Lot 5, Con. 4 W.C.R., 100 acres. Was born in the township in 1857. P.O. address, Buckhorn.

McKenzie, Donald, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 1 E.C.R. Settled in the county, 1864. Was born in Nova Scotia, 1813. P.O. address, Rondeau.

McMullin, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 2 R.T., and owns 80 acres. Was born in the county in 1831, and has served six years as a Councillor. His father settled in the county about 1805. P.O. address, Chatham.

McGarvin, J., farmer and dealer in Durham cattle. He has 110 acres, situated in Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2 R.T., and has lived in the county from birth, 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

McDonald, Alex. D., farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 140 acres. He was born in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in 1808, coming to this county in 1853. P.O. address, Chatham.

McGarvin, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 200 acres, part being in Lot 3, Con. 4 R.T. He was born in the county in 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

McGarvin, Michael, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 5, Con. 4 R.T. Has lived in the township since birth, 1806. P.O. address, Chatham.

McMahan, David, general merchant and proprietor of Bridgend Hotel, Bridgend. P.O. address, Chatham. He also farms 50 acres of Lot 26, Con. 1, E. C. R. Was born in Middlesex County, 1848. Settled here in 1870.

McDonald, Donald, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 6 R.T., and owns 240 acres. Came to the county in 1842. Born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 1806. P.O. address, Chatham.

McCulley, Cyrus, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 12 L.E. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 18, Cons. 12 and 13. Born in Nova Scotia, 1831. Has lived in Kent County from 1832. P.O. address, Harwich.

McNaughton, Robert, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 10. He was born in the county in 1856. P.O. address, Chatham.

McCallum, Hugh, farmer. Owns 300 acres, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 10. He was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and came here in 1837. P.O. address, Harwich Centre.

McMichael, John, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 200 acres. Has been Reeve of Harwich, Warden of Kent County, and for 25 years a Justice of the Peace. Born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1815. Emigrated to Canada in 1836, and settled here ten years later. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Morris, J. K. Lives in Blenheim, and is postmaster of Rondeau P.O., a position he has held for 24 years. Was a member of the Council, eight years holding office as Township Treasurer. He came to the county in 1856. Born in Leeds County, Ont., 1832.

Mountford, J. G., now retired. Lives in Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. He came to Canada in 1846, settling in Middlesex County. Removed to Kent County in 1861. Is an Englishman; born in Wiltshire, 1822.

Mallory, Rufus T., farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 25 acres, and has lived in the county from 1853. Born in Malorytown, Ont., in 1843. P.O. address, Guilds.

Montgomery, Abram, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 1 L.E., and owns 140 acres. Was born in York County, 1824, settling in Perth County from 1853 to 1875. Removed here in 1875. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Mitton, Robert H., farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 3 L.E. He owns 200 acres. Is a native of Yorkshire, England. P.O. address, Guilds.

Mattice, Reuben, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. T.L.R. He has 200 acres. Was born in York County, 1822. Settled here in 1869. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Merrill, Saul E., proprietor of Club House on Lot 1, Con. 5 R.T. Has lived in the county from 1854. Born in New York State in 1853. P.O. address, Chatham.

Masterson, Michael, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 4 R.T., and owns 100 acres. He has lived in the county from 1855. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Masterson, Henry, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 4 R.T., owning 100 acres. Born at St. Thomas, Ont., in 1856. P.O. address, Chatham.

Marlatt, N., farmer and agricultural implement agent. He owns 90 acres of Lot 19, Con. 4 L.E.R., and has lived here since 1868. Was born in Ontario in 1842. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Nichols, W. M., B.A., Inspector of Schools. He lives on Lot 4, Con. 2 W.C.R., of which he has 100 acres. Was born in Lennox County, Ont., 1837. Came here in 1875. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Newcomb, Moses, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 7 L.E., and owns 100 acres. Born in New Brunswick, 1819. Settled here in 1838. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Neil, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 2 E.C.R., owning 70 acres. Has lived in the county since 1836. Was born in Chatham Township. P.O. address, Chatham.

Nash, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 13 L.E. He owns 100 acres, and has lived here since 1835. He was born in England in 1834. P.O. address, Harwich.

Proctor, J. E., farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 1 E.C.R., and owns 50 acres. He settled here in 1867. Born in Lanark County, Ont., in 1840. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Pegg, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 2 W.C.R. He owns 139 acres. Was born in Norfolk County, England, 1817. Came to Canada, 1835. Settled in Kent County, 1853. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Purvis, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 2 L.E., and owns 100 acres. Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1819. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Guilds.

Ransom, J. H., farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 133 acres. He came to the county in 1854. Was born in Madison County, N.Y., 1846. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Ransom, Oliver, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 1 W.C.R., owning 100 acres. He came to the county, 1854. Was born in Madison County, N.Y., 1842. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Reynolds, William, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 1 L.E., of which he has 120 acres. Came to Canada, 1842. Lived nine years in Cobourg, and six years in Elgin County. Has been in this county from 1857. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Ransom, Liverus, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 70 acres, and settled in the county in 1851. Born in New York State in 1818. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Ridley, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 5 L.E., owning 267 acres. Has lived in the county since 1818—from that date to 1839 in Orford Township; since then in Harwich Township. Was born in England in 1813. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Riggs, D. P., sculptor and marble and stone dealer, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. Also owns 100 acres in Lot 15, Con. 1 E.C.R. He has lived in the county since birth, 1835.

Read, W. C., farmer, on Lot 22, Con. R.T., owning 50 acres. He came to the county in 1826 from Nova Scotia. Was born in 1821. P.O. address, Kent Bridge.

Read, Stephen, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. R.T. He has 100 acres, and settled here in 1846. Was born in Nova Scotia in 1824. P.O. address, Northwood.

Ross, William M., horticulturist. Has 15 acres of Lot 1, Con. 3 R.T.; value, \$12,000. He came to the county in 1850 from Ross-shire, Scotland. Born in 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Samson, Dr. James, physician and surgeon, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rondeau. Born in the township in 1843.

Stevens, Enoch, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 1 E.C.R., owning 100 acres. Was born in Whitby Township, Ont., 1806. He settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Shippy, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 4 W.C.R. Owns 50 acres. Has lived in the township since birth, 1825. P.O. address, Buckhorn.

Soper, J. M., farmer and lumber dealer, on Lot 20, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 625 acres, and settled in the county in 1867. Was born in Durham County, Ont., 1832. P.O. address, Guilds.

Sinclair, Neil, farmer. Owns 200 acres of Lot 14, Cons. 3 and 4. He settled here in 1858. Is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and was born in 1819. P.O. address, Guilds.

Smith, David, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. 4 L.E. Owns 90 acres. Settled in the county in 1854. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Guilds.

Stewart, Edward, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 62½ acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Smyth, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 27, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 100 acres. Born in County Derry, Ireland, 1806. He came to Kent County in 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shepley, J. R., farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 3 R.T. Owns 180 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1851. Has father, Jacob Shepley, was also born in the county in 1800; he died in 1875. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stephens, Henry, farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 24, Con. 3 R.T. Born in Northumberland County, Ont., 1844. Settled in Kent, 1855. P.O. address, Northwood.

Smyth, Robert, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 1 E.C.R. He owns 560 acres in Harwich, 100 in Chatham, and 50 in Raleigh Townships. Was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, 1826. Came to this county in 1844. P.O. address, Chatham.

Smith, Edward B., farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 3 R.T. He owns 150 acres. Was born in the township, 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stockdale, W., retired farmer. Owns 10 acres of Lot 8, Con. 1 R.T. He came to the county in 1854. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.

Smith, James, farmer. He owns 265 acres of Lots 21 and 22, Con. 6 R.T. Born in Glangarry County, Ont. Settled here, 1842. P.O. address, Harwich.

Sissons, John, farmer. Owns 96 acres of Lots 23 and 24, Con. 3 E.C.R. Born in Nottingham, England, 1820. Came here, 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

Smyth, James, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 6. Owns 87½ acres. Was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.

Sheldon, Charles, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 3, owning 80 acres. Settled in the county in 1846. Born in New York in 1840. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Thomson, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 1 E.C.R., and owns 150 acres. He was born in the Province of Quebec, 1842. Came to Kent County in 1873. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Tole, E. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 1 E.C.R., owning 130 acres. He came here in 1872. Was born in Durham County, Ont., in 1839. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Tedford, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 7 L.E., and owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1852. Was born in County Down, Ireland, 1833. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Tompkins, J. W., blacksmith at Harwich. P.O. address, Harwich Centre. He has lived in the county since 1866. Was born in Michigan, U.S., in 1857.

Vester, John, farmer and Councillor. Has 200 acres in Lot 17, Con. 1 W.C.R., and has lived in the county from 1854. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1842. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Wilkie, Robert, J.P., farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 200 acres. Born in Massachusetts, U.S., in 1832. Came to Kent County in 1869. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Walker, A., proprietor of Walker House at Charing Cross. Came here in 1873. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1840.

Walters, Henry, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 1 R.T. He owns altogether 210 acres, and has lived here since 1856. Born in Ireland in 1824. P.O. address, Kent Bridge.

Wolters, T. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 4. He owns 117 acres in Lot 16, Con. 1, and Lot 17, Con. 3, Chatham Township. He came to the county in 1867. Born in Kent County, England, in 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

White, S. W., merchant and postmaster at Harwich Centre. He also owns 189 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. 1 W.C.R., and has lived in the county since birth, 1844.

Wilson, David, farmer on Lot 4, Con. 2, W.B., owning 200 acres. He was born in Ireland, 1819. Settled in the county, 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF KENT COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Brown, W. H., farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. 3, valued at \$1,600. Has lived in the county from birth, 1840. P.O. address, Florence. This farm for sale.

Buchanan, Henry, Jr., farmer. on Lot 8, Con. 1, owning 84 acres, worth \$3,000. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1845. Settled here, 1866. P.O. address, Florence.

Buchanan, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 1, and owns 84 acres, valued at \$3,500. He came here in 1866. Born in County Cavan, Ireland. P.O. address, Florence.

Barker, Albert, farmer. Came to the township, 1879. Born in Plympton Township, Lambton County. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bagley, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 4, Con. 3, worth \$2,000. He came to the county in 1852, settling here in 1872. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1830. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Cruikshank, Alexander, farmer, owning 150 acres, situated in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 4, valued at \$5,000. Has lived in the county since 1835. Holds office as Township Councillor. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Coll, William, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 1. He owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000, and has lived in the county since birth, 1823. Holds the office of J.P. Was Township Councillor and Reeve some time. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Corpron, W. H., farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 12, Cons. 3 and 4, valued at \$4,500. He came to the county in Dec., 1862. Was born in Province of Quebec, 1835. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Chapman, John, Sen., farmer. Resides on Lot 13, Con. 5, and owns 10 acres. He served in the War of 1812-15 with the 100th Regiment. Has lived in the county from 1857. Was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, 1797. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Crowell, O. and S., farmers and mill-owners. They own 53 acres of Lot 15, Con. N.L.R., and mill property valued at \$10,000. They are Canadians, and have lived in Kent County from 1837. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Durgin, T. S., insurance and loan agent. He represents the Canada Loan Society, and also deals in horses. Lives on Lot A, Con. N.L.R., and has 15 acres of land. Born in State of Vermont, 1829. Came here in 1865. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Dochstader, M., commercial traveller. Lives on Lot 16, Con. N.L.R. He came here in Sept., 1879. Was born at Waynefleet, 1830. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Edwards, James, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. S.L.R. He settled here in 1860. Was born in Canada, 1845. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Facey, John, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3, worth \$3,000. He came here in 1862, and was one of the School Commissioners for 15 years. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1829. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Green, James W., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 15, Con. 4, valued at \$3,500. He came to the county in 1834. Was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1827. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Gamble, William, gardener and fruit grower. Grafting done. Resides on Lot 16, Con. N.L.R., and owns 2 1/2 acres. Settled here in Oct., 1872. Was born in England in 1830. P.O. address, Box 77, Bothwell.

Helmer, D. H. and G. W., farmers. Own 140 acres of land, and reside on Lot 4, Con. S.L.R. They are Canadians, and have lived in this township from 1854. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Hastings, Archibald, farmer, on Lots 9 and 10, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1831; came here same year. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Harris, John C., farmer and thresher, owning 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 2, worth \$2,000. Has lived in the county from birth, 1855. P.O. address, Florence.

Johnson, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 6, where he owns 100 acres. He came here in 1856 from England, where he was born in 1828. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Kendrick, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 2, owning 50 acres, valued at \$2,000. Was born at Smith's Falls, Ont., 1846. Settled here in 1865. P.O. address, Florence.

Luhn, Thomas, farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 100 acres in Lot 9, Con. 2, worth \$4,000, and came here in 1872. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Levis, John, farmer. Owns 82 acres of Lot 9, Con. 1, valued at \$2,200. Settled here in 1871. Was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1843. P.O. address, Florence.

Lidster, John, farmer and breeder of Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep. Owns 100 acres of Lot 9, Con. 5, worth \$4,000, and settled here in 1854. Is Township Treasurer, an office he has held for 12 years. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1817. P.O. address, Bothwell.

McGaffy, John, farmer, mill owner, and dealer in all kinds of lumber. He has 54 acres of land in Lot 10, Con. 5, and mill property; value, \$3,500. Is a Township Councillor, and has lived here from 1859. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1829. P.O. address, Bothwell.

McGillivray, Bella, teacher in No. 4 School Section. Was born in the county in 1854. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Miller, W. J., farmer and sawyer. He has 50 acres of Lot 4, Con. 1, worth \$3,000. Came here in March, 1860. Was born in Lansdowne Township, Ont., 1849. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Marshall, Henry, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 3. Is owner of 50 acres, worth \$1,000. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1851. Came here in Nov., 1876. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Marshall, George, farmer. He lives on Lot 7, Con. 3, owning 50 acres, valued at \$1,000. Was born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1850, and settled here in 1876. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Mitchell, John, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 4, where he owns 50 acres, worth \$2,000. Born in the county in 1815. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Miller, Fannie, wife of John Miller, who resides on Lot 15, Con. 10. She owns 100 acres here, worth \$4,000, and has lived in the county from 1838. Born in Norfolk, England, 1817. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Price, W. A., farmer and horse dealer. Has 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 3; value, \$2,000. Was born on this farm in 1858. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Pierce, Larum L., farmer. Owns 99 acres of Lot 10, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Settled here in 1852. Was born in Southwold Township, Ont., in 1833. P.O. address, Florence.

Pope, F. H., medical practitioner, and has practised for 27 years. He resides on Lot 16, Con. N.L.R., and owns 11 acres. Came here in 1863. He was born in the State of Massachusetts. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Sinclair, John, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 2, and owns 50 acres. Has lived in the county from 1850. Born in County Down, Ireland, in 1832. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Trotter, Thomas, J.P., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 1. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000, and has lived in this county from 1832. Born at Port Stanley, Ont., 1831. P.O. address, Florence.

Vogler, L. E., farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. S.L.R. Was for some time Clerk of the township. Born in Kent County in 1836. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Watts, E. T., farmer, on Lots 4, 5 and 6 of the Gore, owning 175 acres of land, known as the Teumseh Farm. He was born in the county in 1854. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Wray, George, farmer and agent for Hubbard & Bro., Philadelphia. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 4, Con. 4, worth \$3,000. Born in New York State, 1853. Came here shortly after. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Webster, J. B., farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 1, and owns 76 acres. He has lived in the county from birth, 1849. P.O. address, Florence.

## TOWNSHIP OF EAST TILBURY.

Anderson, John, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 6, and owns 100 acres. He settled here in 1861. Was born in Scotland in 1828. P.O. address, Valetta.

Askew, Isaac, farmer. He lives on Lot 173 of Talbot Road. Owns 100 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1836. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Bodwell, A. M., cheese maker. Resides at Valetta. Was born in Oxford County in 1845. Came to Kent in 1880.

Bradley, Denis, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 19, Con. 9. Born in Ireland, 1820. Settled here in 1866. P.O. address, Henderson.

Brown, David, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 9, owning 50 acres. He came here, 1877. Born in Middlesex County, 1845. P.O. address, Valetta.

Burgoyne, Patrick, farmer. He has 193 acres of land, and lives on Lot 16, Con. 8. Was born in Ireland in 1819. Settled in Kent County in 1868. P.O. address, Valetta.

Beno, John, Sen., farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 7, and owns 100 acres. Was born in Mersea Township, Essex County, in 1820. Came to Kent County in 1856. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Beno, John, Jun., farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7, which he rents. Came to this township in 1856. Was born in Howard Township in 1852. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Brown, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 23, Con. 7, and owns 190 acres. Born in Canada, 1808. Settled here about 1820. P.O. address, Henderson.

Cameron, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres. Lives on Lot 16, Con. S.M.R. Born in Scotland in 1827. Came to Kent County in 1834. P.O. address, Valetta.

Coutts, W. J., farmer. Has 200 acres, and lives on Lot 10, Con. 5. Born in Scotland, 1813. Settled in Kent County, 1835. P.O. address, Valetta.

Coutts, Alexander, farmer. Owns 500 acres, and lives on Lot 10, Con. 5. Was M.P.P. for the County, and Reeve of the Township. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1824. Settled here, 1835. P.O. address, Henderson.

Campbell, James, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 9, and owns 575 acres. Came to Kent County in 1835. Was born in Ireland, 1822. P.O. address, Fletcher.

Copeman, James, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 9. Owns 50 acres. Was born in Canada, 1844. Came to this county in 1878. P.O. address, Valetta.

Coutts, Alexander, general blacksmith at Fletcher Village. Horse-shoeing a specialty. Was born in Scotland in 1850. Settled here in 1873.

Edwards, John, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 7. He owns 75 acres, and has lived in the township from 1836. He was born here. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Fletcher, David, farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 8, and owns 300 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1811. Settled in Kent County in 1866. P.O. address, Fletcher.

Funston, Joseph, Jun., farmer, on Lot 23, Con. N.M.R. Owns 100 acres. Born in the township in 1850. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Franks, Walker, farmer. Owns 125 acres of Lots 3 and 4, Con. N.M.R. He came to this township in 1878. Was born in York County, 1855. P.O. address, Merlin.

Funston, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. N.M.R., and owns 100 acres. He was born in Ireland in 1809. Came to Kent County in 1845. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Funston, J. L., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 8, owning 100 acres. He came to the township in 1864. Born in Ireland, 1836. P.O. address, Valetta.

Graham, John, general blacksmith and carriage maker, Valetta. Has lived in the township since birth, 1847.

Grant, Ewen, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 12. Was born in Scotland, 1855. P.O. address, Valetta.

Graham, Angus, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. S.M.R. He owns 200 acres, and has lived on the homestead since birth. He was born in 1849. P.O. address, Valetta.

Graham, William, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. S.M.R., and owns 75 acres. Was born in this township in 1852. P.O. address, Valetta.

Gardiner, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. S.M.R. Owns 275 acres, and settled here in 1855. Born in Scotland, 1827. P.O. address, Merlin.

Grieve, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 16, Con. 8. Came to this county about 1860. Was born in England in 1802. P.O. address, Valetta.

Hope, George, J.P., farmer, on Lot 12, Con. N.M.R. He has 220 acres of land in the township, and settled here in 1860. Has been a Councillor, but is now Assessor, an office he has held for 10 years. Born in Quebec in 1830. P.O. address, Valetta.

Heydon, J. W., farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 20, Con. S.M.R., settling in this township in 1873. Born in England, 1855. P.O. address, Valetta.

Hickey, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Lives on Lot 2, Con. N.M.R., and owns 350 acres. Held the offices of Assessor and Collector 11 years. He was born in the City of Toronto in 1831, and came to this county in 1833. P.O. address, Merlin.

Heward, Charles, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 176 of Talbot Road Con. Was born in this township in 1828. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Hope, William, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. S.M.R., owning 167 acres. He came to Kent County in 1854. Born in the Province of Quebec in 1832. P.O. address, Merlin.

Hodgkins, Isaac, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. S.M.R. He settled here in 1837. Was born near Niagara, 1819. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Jubinville, Peter, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. S.M.R. He owns 100 acres. Was born in Dover Township in 1837, and has lived in the county since. P.O. address, Valetta.

James, Charles, farmer, on Lot 11, Con. N.M.R. He owns 196 acres, settling here about 1835. Was born in England in 1818. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kerr, Daniel, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. N.M.R. Owns 334 acres, and has lived in this township from 1860. He was born in that year. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kelly, William and Patrick, farmers, on Lot 7, Con. N.M.R., and own 100 acres. They are both Canadians, and were born here in 1853 and 1856. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kane, Alexander, farmer and shoemaker. He rents 140 acres of Lot 5, Con. 10. Settled here in 1870. Born in Ireland in 1817. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kelly, Patrick, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 8, and owns 100 acres. He came to Kent County, 1857. Born in Ireland, 1825. P.O. address, Valetta.

Kidd, J. & R., flour millers, Henderson Village. They came here in 1869 from England.

Logie, Rev. John, Presbyterian minister. Was born in Scotland in 1821. Came to this county, 1879. P.O. address, Valetta.

Lilburn, George O., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. S.M.R. He came here in 1879. Was born in Ireland in 1853. P.O. address, Valetta.

McIntosh, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 5, owning 200 acres. Settled in Kent County about 1854. Born in Scotland in 1835. P.O. address, Henderson.

McLeod, John, farmer. Owns 250 acres in the township, and lives on Lot 18, Con. N.M.R. Came to the county in 1837 when young. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Valetta.

McGregor, John A., general agent and drover, on Lot 12, Con. 4. Was born in the township in 1841. P.O. address, Henderson.

Maynard, George, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 10, where he owns 100 acres. Came to this township, 1865. Born in Howard Township, 1836. P.O. address, Valetta.

Mann, James, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. N.M.R., of which he owns 100 acres. He is a Township Councillor, and has lived here since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Valetta.

Martin, Major Matthew, farmer and mill-owner. He lives on Lot 4, Con. 9, and owns 633 acres. Is a Township Councillor and Senior Major of the 24th Battalion. Born in this township in 1839. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Meggison, George T., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 14, Con. 9. Settled here in 1878. Was born in Quebec in 1835. P.O. address, Valetta.

Mifflin, Solomon S., farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 15. Owns 100 acres. Born in England, 1833. Came to Kent County about 1842. P.O. address, Merlin.

Marshall, J. N., farmer, on Lot 3, Con. N.M.R. He owns 75 acres, and settled here in 1860. Born in New York City, 1840. P.O. address, Merlin.

Malott, Sidney, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7, owning 100 acres. Has lived in the county from 1843. Was born in Essex County in 1842. P.O. address, Henderson.

Magee, Henry, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. S.M.R. Has 50 acres of land, and settled here in 1870. Born in Ireland, 1847. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Norry, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 6. He owns 100 acres, and came to the county in 1859. Born in Scotland, 1839. P.O. address, Valetta.

Newham, Spencer, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. S.M.R., and owns 167 acres. He settled in the county about 1850. Born in England in 1830. P.O. address, Merlin.

Newham, Enoch, farmer. He lives on Lot 7, Con. S.M.R. Owns 50 acres, and settled here in 1856. Born in England, 1841. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Powell, Henry, farmer, on Lots 22 and 23, Con. S.M.R. Owns 75 acres. He has lived in the county since birth, 1850. P.O. address, Valetta.

Pirie, Robert, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 7. He has the S. 1/2 of the lot, containing 100 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1825. Settled here in July, 1873. P.O. address, Valetta.

Patrick, W., farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 8, owning 50 acres. Was born in England in 1836. Came here in 1874. P.O. address, Valetta.

Phillips, David, farmer, joiner and contractor, on Lot 7, Con. S.M.R. Owner of 100 acres. Was born at Gaspé, Quebec, in 1843. Came to this county in 1875. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Powell, George, farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, and resides on Lot 2, Con. N.M.R. He was born in England in 1823. Settled here in 1844. P.O. address, Merlin.

Phillips, Michael, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. S.M.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born on this farm in 1856. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Richardson, John, farmer and general merchant at Valetta. Is at present a J.P. He owns 400 acres of land in the township, situated in Lots 15 and 19, Con. N.M.R. Born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Valetta.

Ross, William, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 8, which he rents. Was born in Scotland in 1855. Settled in this county in 1872. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Russell, William, farmer, on Lot 167 of Talbot Road, owning 150 acres. Is a native of England; born, 1829. Has lived in the county from 1841. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Robertson, W. F., farmer. He lives on Lot 11, Con. S.M.R., and owns 125 acres. He was born on this farm in 1855. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Richardson, J. S., general merchant at Henderson Village. He also owns the E. 1/2 of Lot 15, Con. 4, 100 acres. Came here in 1877. Born in 1852. P.O. address, Henderson.

Smith, William, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. S.M.R., owning 50 acres. Has lived in the county from 1846. Born in Scotland in 1844. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Sales, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. N.M.R., and owns 150 acres. Is a Township Councillor, and came here about 1848. Born in England in 1845. P.O. address, Merlin.

Smith, David, farmer and mill-owner, on Lot 10, Con. N.M.R., owning 133 acres. Came to this county in 1832. Was born in Scotland in 1822. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Smith, A. N., farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 10, of which he owns 50 acres. Born in Wentworth County, 1856. Came here in 1879. P.O. address, Valetta.

Smith, Thomas, farmer and miller. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 15, and owns 55 acres. Born in England in 1830. Settled in Kent County in 1846. P.O. address, Merlin.

Simpson, John, farmer, on Lot 171 of Talbot Road, owning 360 acres. He has lived in the township from 1823, and was born in that year. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Simpson, David, farmer. Owns 150 acres in Lot 172, Con. Talbot Road. Was a Councillor for 3 years, and has lived in the township since birth, 1835. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Sales, George, Sen., carpenter and contractor. He owns 128 acres of Lot B, Con. S.M.R., and settled in the township about 1846. Born in England in 1820. P.O. address, Merlin.

Sales, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. S.M.R. Owns 300 acres. Settled here about 1846. Was born in England in 1828. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Sauve, Louis, carpenter and contractor, Henderson. Was born at St. Polycarpe, Quebec, 1840.

Struthers, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 13 and 14, Con. 8. Settled in Kent County in 1851. Was born in Lower Canada, 1821. P.O. address, Valetta.

Teskey, Philip, farmer, on Lot 170 of Talbot Road, owning 149 acres. He came here in Sept., 1879. Born in Ireland, 1819. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Taylor, Thomas, farmer. He lives on Lot 17, Con. N.M.R., which he rents. Settled in this township in 1872. Born in Northumberland County, 1836. P.O. address, Valetta.

Wilson, Andrew, J.P., farmer and Township Reeve. Owns 50 acres in Lot 24, Con. N.M.R. Came to Kent County, 1844. Was born in Ireland, 1811. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Wilson, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. N.M.R. He has lived in the township from 1833, and was Reeve for some time. Born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Valetta.

Wilson, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. S.M.R., owning 100 acres. He came to the county in 1832. Born in City of Toronto same year. P.O. address, Valetta.

Williams, David, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. S.M.R., where he owns 50 acres. Settled in the county about 1872. Was born in Lennox County, 1847. P.O. address, Valetta.

Willard, G. M., farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. N.M.R., and owns 50 acres. Born in the United States in 1822. Settled here, 1867. P.O. address, Merlin.

Wilson, Henry, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 6, owning 130 acres. Was born here in 1845. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Wilson, Arnold, farmer. He lives on Lot 26, Con. S.M.R., where he owns 100 acres. Came here about 1853. Born in Ireland, 1818. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Wilson, W. F., furniture dealer, Henderson Village. He came to this county in 1867. Was born in Middlesex County, 1852. P.O. address, Henderson.

Waddell, R. H., J.P., farmer. Owns 200 acres, and lives on Lot 24, Con. S.M.R. Born in Ireland in 1811. Came here in 1842. P.O. address, Edgeworth.



